Immediate

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"PRAJA MITRA,"

FIRST TO LAST, THE TRUTH; NEWS, EDITORIALS, ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. S. RAO, B.A.,
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
10 JUL 1928
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

NEW THARAGUPET,
BANGALORE CITY 8 - 7 - 1928

Private Secretary to
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Mysore

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a memorial to be submitted to H. H. the Maharaja. This memorial is with regard to the message I submitted to His Highness on 4. 7. 28.

As I find it essential to place before my beloved Highness, before I proceed further, the partiality and favour shown to me and thereby ruining me, by lobby away my press illegally and forcibly by the Government; I humbly request you to submit the enclosed memorial and arrange for me an interview with His Highness, at His Highness earliest opportunity and oblige. A line in reply is earnestly solicited.

Yours faithfully
G. R. Rao.
Editor

Enclosure. 1. memorial to be submitted to His Highness

(25)
OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
10 JUL 1928
H.M. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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శ్రీమన్మహారాజాధిరాజ శ్రీశ్రీశ్రీ జయచామరాజేంద్ర వడయార్ బహద్దూర్ జి. సి. ఐ. ఇ. పి. జి. సి. బి. యి. అనువారమహా
దన్నిధానదల్లభివేగళూరిగిట "ప్రజామిత్ర పత్రికెయ సంపాదకను బిట్టిసుత్తిన్నవర్తళు-

మహాస్వామి.

కర్ణాటకదల్లి ముద్రణ జ్ఞాన ప్రాశస్త్యవన్నుప్రతిపాదిసలు, మధ్యకాలదల్లివేలసి వేంగళూరిన
ముఖపత్రికెయ రూపదల్లి ఈ మహత్కార్యవన్ను ఈ శ్రీమాన్ వేంకటకృష్ణప్పనవరు ప్రారంభిసిద్దరు. ఆ కాలదల్లి
అయోగ్యరాద ప్రాంతీయ పత్రికెగళు మాత్ర ఇద్దవు. ఆగ "ప్రజామిత్ర"వు ఆరోగ్యకరవాద సంచలనవన్ను
ప్రకటవాగుత్తిద్దుదు మహారాజాస్థానియవర ఔన్నత్యక్కే గౌరవావహవాగిరబహుదు.

మహారాజా స్థానియవరన్ను సదాకాలదల్లి బహుకాలక్కాగి ఆరాధిసువ వన్నుడ్రాంది పరిపాలకరల్లిబుడుత్తిద్దే
ఈ పత్రికెయు తన్న ఆర్థనోత్సవవంతే నిర్భయవాగి మత్తు నిష్పక్షపాతవాగి కేలసమాడుత్తా ప్రజెగళ మత్తు సర్కారద
మధ్యే బళగాగదే, ఇదరింద సర్కారద్వేషగళన్నుగళిదు నిమయబందాగి బిట్టిరుత్తా "సత్య మేవ జయతే" ఎంబ
బిరుదన్ను అనుసరిసి నడెయుత్తిద్దుదు మహజనదుసోరు జళవాగి రంతరూ నమ్మ సర్కారద వరమనస్థితియన్ను
రంజకవాగి పరిణామిసిదుదు బహళవి ప్రాచీన కరవు. సర్కారదవరు రహస్యవిట్టిగళు చోరగేబద్ధబ్రయుడిందలూ,
నమ్మ కాలుకట్టిరు" ఎంబ కీర్తిసాదత్రజెగళమిత్రనూ, సర్కారద శత్రువూ ఆగిరువను ఎందు రహస్యవిట్టిదు కోట్టి
ద్ద రిసికరియన్ను వి చారణెయల్లిదే శిక్షెయిందలూ తిరిదిరువరు. ఆనుకూలస్థితియు బందరూ ఎచ్చరగొండిరుత్తారె.
వాని పత్రికెయ ప్రకటనేయు మూర్ఖవిచారవన్నుహుట్టిసిదుదు.

సర్కారద అధికారిగళల్లి చారవు దినదినవు వృద్ధియాగుత్తిరువుదరిందలూ ప్రజెగళ
మనదల్లి కళవళవుంటాగిరుత్తిరువుదు.

మహారాజా స్థానియవర నిష్పక్షపాతవాదపు నబిర్తళిగాగి నిజాంశవన్ను తిరిగెహాకబేకెందు
బలవత్తరవాద అభిప్రాయవు నన్నమనదల్లనేలేదిరువుదరిందలూ మహారాజా స్థానియందు నిరతరాభిమానియాద నానుగే బందు
ఫోటియన్ను దాయపాలనది క్రియెగళ్ళనిమిత్తవాగి మూడబేకెందు చినయ మూర్వకవాగి ప్రార్థిసికుత్తేనే. ఇంతి మహారాజాస్థానియ

మహాస్వామిగళవర సేవ
జి. ఆర్. ఎస్. రావ్.
సంపాదక
"ప్రజామిత్ర"

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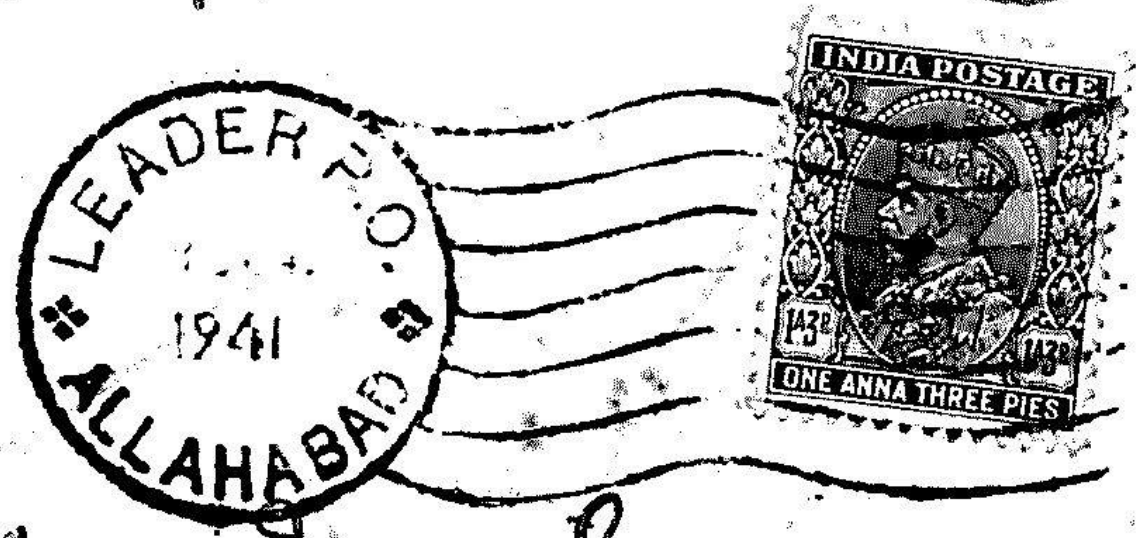

Sir Muza Ismail,
2, Ali Asker Road,
High Ground,
Bangalore.

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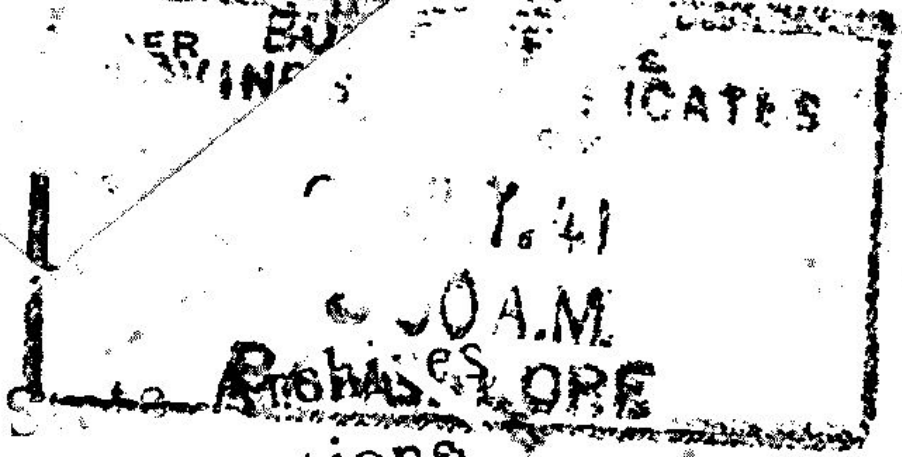

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ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಟ್‌ದಿವಾನ್ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದೆವಷ್ಟೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದಿವಾನ್‌ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಟಿ. ಆನಂದರಾವ್ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಸಿ. ಐ. ಇ. ಯವರು ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಐವತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು, ಅದು ಬಹು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಿರುವರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತೋಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯೊಡನೆ ಹಂಚಿರುವೆವು. ವಾಚಕರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನಕೊಡುವರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿರುವೆವು. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದವರು, ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್, "ಸುಮತಿಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲಾ" ಆಫೀಸು, ಚಾಮರಾಪೇಟೆ: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ, ಎಂಬ ವಿಳಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

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ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನೂ ವೆಟರಿನರಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದನಂತರವೇ ಕಸಾಬ್‌ಖಾನೆಯೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

೪. ಸದರಿ ವೆಟರಿನರಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಕಸಾಬ್‌ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಯ್ಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ದೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದೇಹವಾಗಲಿ, ಅವಯವವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವ ದೇಹದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಲಿ ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಲ್ತ್‌ಫೀಸರ, ಅಥವ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಕ್ಯಾನ ಆಫೀಸರ, ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಅಥವ ಹೆಲ್ತ್‌ಫೀಸರು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಥವ ಹೂಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

೫. ಕುರಿಗಳು ಅಥವ ಮೇಕೆಗಳು ಆರೋಗ್ಯವುಳ್ಳವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ವೆಟರಿನರಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ತನಿಖೆಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ೨ ಘಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ೪ ಘಂಟೆಯವರಿವಿಗೂ ಕಸಾಬ್‌ಖಾನೆಯೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸ್ವದೇಶಬಂಧುಗಳು, ನವೆಂಬರ್-ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್, ೧೯೦೯.

೫(೧)

೪ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ "ಸುಮತಿ"ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾದ ಮು। ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿರುವರು. ಮದರಾಸಿನ ಚೆನ್ನಜನಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತ್ವವೂ, ವೇದಾಂತವೂ," ಎಂಬ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟುದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು.೭ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪುರಾತನಾರ್ಯರ ಸಮಾಜಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಉಚ್ಚಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಪರವಾದ ಅವರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತ್ವವೂ, ಸ್ವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದ ಅಪ್ರತಿಮಬಂಧುವಾದ "Tolstoy" (ಟಾಲ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಯ್) ಎಂಬ ಪಂಡಿತಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠನಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತವಾದ ಹಿಂದೂದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸುವುದು.೮ "ಸ್ವದೇಶೀ"೯ ಮತ್ತು "ವಂದೇ ಮಾತರಂ"೧೦—ಎಂಬೀ ಎರಡು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಭೂಮಿಯ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯ ತತ್ವಾರ್ಥವು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿದರ್ಶನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಬಂಗಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿ, ಸರಕಾರೋದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಆರ್ಯವಿಧವೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಳವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿ, ವಿಗ್ರಹವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಮಾಜಮತವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಲೋಕಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ "ರಾಜಾ ರಾಮಮೋಹನ"ರ೧೧ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಸ್ವದೇಶಬಂಧುಗಳ ಕೈಗನ್ನಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನಕದಾಸರಿಂದ ವಿರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಸಕಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಪಠಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ "ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಸಾರ"೧೨ವೆಂಬ ಉದ್ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮುದ್ರಣದಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪುನರ್ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಪಿಶಾಚರೋದನ"೧೩ವೆಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕಕಾಲದ ಅನಾಚಾರಿಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲಸಿಂಧುವಿನ ಅಭಿನವನಟನೆಯು ಮನೋವೇಧಕಗಳಾದ ಪಾತ್ರಪರಂಪರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. "ಗುರುಸ್ತುತಿಪಂಚರತ್ನ"೧೪ವೆಂಬ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ತುತಿರೂಪವಾದ ಉತ್ತಮಕಾವ್ಯವು ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರ ಭಾಷಾಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವರಿಂದಲೂ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಗಳಾಗಬಹುದು. ಸ್ವದೇಶಬಂಧುಗಳು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಆನಂದಿಸಲಿ! ×

ಹತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಬರೆಯಿಸಿ, ದೇಶೋನ್ನತಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಸಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು, ಆಲೂರವರ ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯ್ಯ ಗಳಂತೆ ನೂತನವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಧರ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಯಥೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಲೆಂದು ಅವರ ಸಂಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬೆಲೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆಯಾಣೆ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು.

ಉಡುಪಿಯ ವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಪಾವಂಜೆಯ ಗುರುರಾಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಪ್ರಾತರಾಹ್ನಿಕಪದ್ಧತಿ"ಯೆಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು "ಸೂಕ್ತಿ"ಯ ಮೇಜಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವುದು. ಆಸ್ತಿಕರಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರವೂ ಆಚರಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಶೌಚ–ಸ್ನಾನಾದಿ ನಿತ್ಯಕರ್ಮಗಳು ಶ್ಲೋಕರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚುರಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಅಷ್ಟಮಠಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರವರ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು. ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬೆಲೆ 3 ಆಣೆ. ಆಸ್ತಿಕರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ!

ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಹನೀಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವಾದಿರಾಜಪ್ರಣೀತವಾದ "ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಶೋಭನ"ವೆಂಬ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಪದ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥವು ಆಬಾಲವೃದ್ಧರಾದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪುರುಷರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಪರಿಪಠಿತವಾದುದರಿಂದ, ಪದ್ಯಾಂತರ್ಗತವಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರಾದವರು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವರೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆ. ಗ್ರಂಥಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಪ್ರಭಾಕರಮುದ್ರಾಲಯ"ದ ಮಾಲಕರಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಪ್ರಭಾಕರಕಿರಣತ್ರಯ"ವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿರುವೆವು. ನಾಗಪಂಚಮಿಾ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಷ್ಟಮಿಾ, ಗೌರೀತೃತೀಯಾ, ಗಣೇಶಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ರಮ, ಪೂಜಾವಿಧಿ ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಿರಣಗಳು ಯಥೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಅರ್ಧಾಣೆ, ಒಂದಾಣೆ, ಒಂದೂವರೆಯಾಣೆ.

ಧಾರವಾಡದ "ಧನಂಜಯ"ಕರ್ತರಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ

10 (17)

Private and Confidential. Lakshmipuram, Mysore.
dated 20.11.1926.

From

M. Venkatakrishnayya,

To

Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur
G.C.S.I. Etc.
His Highness The Maharaja of
Mysore,
(Camp) Dera Dun or thereabouts.

May it please your Highness,

The Inspector-Generalship of Education is a very responsible office. Hitherto the expenditure over the Department was not over 30 Lakhs. Now it is over 40 lakhs. The destinies of millions of Students are under the Control of the Inspector-General of Education. There should always be an Educationist and an administrator over its head.

When Mr. Baba took leave for the first time, Mr. P. K. Poorniah was appointed to act; when he took leave a second time a councillor was placed in charge of it. When Mr. Weir died, Mr. H. V. Ranjundiah one of the Councillors was appointed to officiate for the post. Though the Councillor's post is higher, yet the office of the Inspector-General of Education is such a responsible one that His Highness has invariably been putting in charge of the appointment men of exceptional merit as educationists and administrators. I learn that Mr. Balasundaram would go on leave. I beg to suggest that either Mr. Humza Hussein or Dr. Seal, preferably the latter

Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

From dated.....192

M. Venkatakrishnayya,

be placed in charge of the Education Department. If mediocrities and men whose antecedents and traditions are not of a high order or character are appointed to this place though Temporarily, the Departmental work will be unhinged. I am quite aware of your Highness' great solicitude for the educational advancement of your Highness' subjects. I am confident that your Highness will not give leave to Mr. Balasundaram Iyer, unless your Highness finds one of the gentlemen referred to above

or ~~are~~ equally good men for the post. (20)

I have received a number of letters advocating the appointment of Dr. Seal as a member of the Council, if Mr. Humza Hussain retires. It is suggested that he may be a Councillor and ex-officio Vice-Chancellor. He is not only an educationist of a very high order but also an administrator of no mean abilities. Besides these virtues, he is a gentleman whose character has been superior to his educational and administrative virtues. There may be some misanthropes who say that if he is appointed, there will be

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Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

From

dated.....192

M. Venkatakrishnayya,

two Bengalees in the Council. I had opportunities of watching the frame of his mind. I do not think, he is either a Bengalee or an Indian. He is a citizen of the world and a cosmopolitan of the highest order. If he is in the Council, he will be a wholesome check on the vagaries of the head of the Department. I beg your Highness will kindly excuse the liberty I have taken in submitting these suggestions for your Highness consideration.

Loyal duty to your Highness and my duty to my country prompted me to submit these

matters to your Highness. I shall feel fully rewarded, if the points I have suggested receives your Highness' consideration.

Just as I am writing this letter I received a letter from a very esteemed correspondent suggesting that when, the present Dewan retires Dr. Seal should be made the Dewan and that when he retires Mr. Mirza M. Ismail should succeed to the Dewanship. High tributes of praise are paid to Mr. Mirza on his judicial frame of mind and on his cosmopolitan spirit and unmixed love and devotion to the interests of his country and sovereign. Your Highness know him too well to require

Lakshmipuram, Mysore.

From dated.....192

M. Venkatakrishnayya,

outside elucidation. I have had opportunities of studying him and I am surprised that he has such a sober and unprejudiced head over young shoulders. It is impossible to find a better man to repose your Highness trust in.

With utmost respect and esteem I have the honour to remain your Highness' most loyal and humble servant

M Venkata Krishnayya

17

(26)

To be destroyed

22/10/51-

(27)

Paper re
civil List
to-day

29/5/36

H. H. The Yuvaraj is
submitted to H. E.

(28)

Ms

To Lt Parker at the C.R.

after perusal.

Ms

28.6.55.

File No. _____ 20

(29)

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

Box no. 12/1

SL.NO. 001 TO 023

Notes/Correspondence/Collection

Department _____ **Section** _____

Subject :— Sir Mirza 1800AD

Collections (Miscellaneous)

Earlier References :—

18

Late References :—

Dept

No. documents 23

(Classification A/B/C)

Notes Pages _____

Correspondence Pages _____

For Note for Section Note Book

To be destroyed after _____

Under Secretary to Government

WD 08405 —GPB - 50,000 —9-4-80

(30)

21 Bhangi Colony, New Delhi
20. 9. 46 131

श्री ५ श्री १ ८ ७,

Much as I should like to, I may not write to you in Urdu.

I have now talked to Swami Ramanand Tirath & Shri Kashinath Vaidya. As I have already told you the contemplated reforms are no reforms. The more I think of them the more I feel that they are not

working of you. You may not seek to impose them on the inhabitants of Hyderabad. If you are sure that the States Peoples' Conference does not represent them, then I counsel an out of court.

Maulana Sahib wants to help you; Sarojini Devi likewise. I count myself among them. But you know my limitations. I am a born Satyagrahi & hope to die as such,

that is my limitation as it is my strength. Strength has not to be proved. The limitation stares all my friends in the face.

If you cannot scrap the reforms — if you will not impose them, you should postpone them — see whether they admit of amendment so as to make them acceptable. If you cannot do this I must not guide the friends who have come here. Of course

their real guide is the States Peoples Conference. But they have not yet learnt to forget me as I would like them to do. And since you & I know & like each other I must write this for what it is worth.

3/4/40

M.K.G.

Karnataka State Archives
Name of the Collections
Box No. 42
Document No. 85
No of Pages 1

Karnataka State Archives
Na... ...ions
B...
D... ...No.
No of Pages

(34)

Most probably you have heard of M.Coué of Nancy School's system of Auto-suggestion and the success it attained in Europe some 10 years after the end of the World War I. I translated with slight modification its formula: "Every day in every way I get better and stronger and stronger" in the following way and conned it thus during the last 11 years before going to sleep at night.

(a) Repeat to oneself just 21 times (or at least 7 times) before going to sleep with eyes shut body and limbs as relaxed as possible.

ہر روز ہر طرح سے میں بہتر بہتر خوش تر خوش تر قوی تر قوی تر ہوتا ہوں بحق حی قیوم

Every day in every way I get better better happier happier and stronger stronger by grace of the Ever-Living and Ever-Subsisting One (some emphasis to be laid on I میں)

(b) Think at the same time one of seven regions of endocrine (ductless) glands of your body in the following order:—

1. "Gonads" (just between anus and testicles)
2. "Adrenals" (on top of each kidney)
3. "Islets of Langerhans" (below the navel)
4. "Thymus" (on top of the heart)
5. Thyroids (just below the chin near neck)
6. Pitutuary bodies (between the eye-brows where the Hindus put dot of Coocum)
7. Pineal body (on top of brain where Socrates believed was the seat of the soul)

The efficacy of auto-suggestion properly made to one's own

own Unconscious Mind is admitted by all men of science. Volumes have been written by medical men (Vide Dr.Clendening's Human Body, a very popular book) on the functions of endocrine glands(called "Endocrinology") and the "harmones" they secrete into the blood of all vertibrate animals including man. Curiously enough the location and function of these endocrine glands now discovered by Scientists after scores of expert observations and careful experiments were discovered by clairvoyance of ancient Hindu sages and described as Chakras, correspond quite well with each other.

I can vouch from my own experience and the experience of one of my late sons K.Mahboob Hussain who like myself had taken his MA degree in Psychology and Philosophy that the repetition of the formula 21 times every night did good to our health and spirits. Even the other day Major Verghese who examined my heart said it is as good and sound as that of a young man. Barring accidents and temporary diseases of organs like the stomach and liver, which no body can help in these days, daily auto-suggestion (which influences one's Unconscious Mind, the seat of suppressed desires) has kept my Five Senses, Brain and Heart in excellent condition despite my age of 78 years. I recommend it to you strongly.

With affectionate regards and prayers for your welfare

yours very sincerely,

Amin Jung

I am sending the three photos taken by Raja Deen Dayal & Sons to Lady Ismail, Bangalore with Xmas and New year greetings.

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doc 113 (1)

(30)

My dear Doctor,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

I was anxious to know about His Highness the Yuvaraja's health and what the Doctors really thought was the cause of the fits. I do not think that they have taken ~~any~~ much further . The treatment they have prescribed is more or less the same as what you and Dr Arumugam had advised. Do they say that ~~it~~ is likely to ~~be~~ take a more serious from or will the irritation disappear in time ? I see that they are against (at least Dr. Rao is) any more injections.

By the way is Dr. Rao coming to Bangalore for the Science Congress.

I ~~am quite prepared~~ shall be very happy to do all I can about your allowance . I do not think you need worry about it. He is best-

Yours sincerely,

"ವಂದೇಮಾತರಂ" ಇತ್ಯಾದ್ಯುಪನ್ಯಾಸಪ್ರಣೇತೃಣಾಂ
ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ರಾಂ ಡಿ. ವಿ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಶರ್ಮಣಾಂ ಸನ್ನಿಧೌ.॥

೧. ರಾಮಮೋಹನರಾಯಸ್ಯ। ಹೃದ್ಯಕರ್ಣಾಟಭಾಷಯಾ॥
ವರ್ಣಿತಂಚಾರುಚಾರಿತ್ರ್ಯಂ। ಮಯಾಸಾದರವೀಕ್ಷಿತಂ॥

೨. ಕಥಾನಾಮಕಚಾರಿತ್ರ್ಯಂ। ವರ್ಣಿತಂನಾನಪೇಕ್ಷಿತಂ
ಉಪಕ್ರಮೋಪಸಂಹಾರ। ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮಸ್ತುಸತ್ರಾಂಮತಃ

೩. ಸರ್ವೈರಪಿಪರಿಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಃ। ಪ್ರಬಂಧೋಯಂವಿಶೇಷತಃ॥
ಮಹಾತ್ಮನೋಯದಾಭಾಂತಿ। ಗುಣಾಲೋಕೋತ್ತರೋತ್ತರಾಃ॥

೪. ವಾಕ್ಯಪ್ರಬಂಧರೂಪೇಣ। ಸಮುದ್ಭೂತತಯೋದ್ಧೃತಃ॥
ಮಹಾಪುರುಷಸಂರಂಭಃ। ಕಸ್ಯನಸ್ಯಾನ್ಮುದೇಪರಂ॥

೫. ಸಚ್ಚರಿತ್ರಾಪದೇಶೇನ। ಶ್ರೇಯಸಾಂವರ್ತ್ಮದರ್ಶಿತಂ॥
ಹಸ್ತಾಮಲಕವಲ್ಲೋಕೇ। ಸರ್ವಲೋಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಯೇ॥

೬. ಗ್ರಂಥಪ್ರಣೇತುರೇವಂಸ್ಯಾತ್। ಸ್ವದೇಶೋನ್ನತಿಹೇತವೇ॥
ಅವ್ಯಾಹತಾಸತ್ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ ಪ್ರಸಾದಾಜ್ಜಗತೀಪತೇಃ॥

ಸಾಮ್ಯ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ
ವೈಶಾಖ ಬ॥ ಪ್ರಥಮ
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪುರೀ.

ಇತಿ,
ಬಾಲಸರಸ್ವತೀ.

ಸಾರಣವಾದ ಮೈಸಾಬೂನು ೭೪ ಬಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ೦-೧-೮

ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆಹಾಕುವ ,, ೮ ,, ,, ೦-೫-೦

,, ,, ಬಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡತುಂಡು ೦-೪-೦

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಾರರಿಗೂ ಬಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೂ

ಧಾರಾಳವಾದ ಕಮೀಷನ್ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ವಿಲಾಸ :—

ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ವೇರ್ ಹೌಸ್,

೫೧—ಆರ್ಕಾಟ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಚಾರ್ಲು ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ.

ಅಥವಾ,—ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್, ಲೋಟಸ್ ಸೋಪ್ ಡಿಪೋ,

ಭೂಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ.

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ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಚರ್ಮರೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಬೇರಿಕ್ಕೆಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಿ

ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ (೨)

ನಿವೇದನ (ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರಿಂದ)

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘದವರು ಶ್ರಿಯುತ ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು ರಚಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕವಿತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ; 'ನಿವೇದನ' ದೊಳಗೆ ನಿವೇದನ, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬೆಡಗು, ಜೋಗದ ಜಲವಾತ, ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಸಾಗರ, ಚಾಮುಂಡಿಯ ದೀಪಗಳು, ಸಿವನಸಮುದ್ರ, ಬೇಲೂರಿನ ಶಿಲಾಬಾಲಿಕೆಯರು, ಶ್ರಿಗೋಮಟೇಶ್ವರ ಅವೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೈಸೂರ ಸೀಮೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಂಗರಿಸಿರುವ ಹೃದಯಂಗಮವಾದ ನೋಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಕವಿಯು ಮನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡ ಮೂಡಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ ಉದ್ಗಾರಗಳೂ, ಅದರೊಡನೆ ಆಯಾ ನೋಟಗಳ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರಗಳೂ ಥಳಥಳನೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ; ಇವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವೇಕೆ! ದಾರಿಗರಹಾಡು, ವನಸುಮ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಬಿಡಿಗೀತಗಳೂ ಮಿಣಕುತ್ತವೆ; ' ನಡೆದುನೋಡು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬೆಡಗು ' ಎಂಬ ಕವಿಯು ಇಂಪಾದ ಕೂಗು [illegible] ಮನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗನಾಡನ್ನು [illegible] ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸದಿರದು;

[illegible]ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಉಡುಪಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ತಂದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಸಂಘದವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸರಸತಿಯುಭಕುತರು ಕಣ್ಮನಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಆನಂದನನ್ನೀಯುವ ಈ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆನಂದ ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘದವರು ರಚಿಸಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಕವನಗಳ ಸಂಕಲನ

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ಬಿಗಯಿಟ್ಟು ಆದರಂತೆ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧ
ದ ಯಾರೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಂ
ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಕೂಡದೆಂಬ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನೇ
ರಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುವದು. ಬ
೨೭ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನದ ಕೂಡುವ

ಳ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆದೆ ?

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಭೆಯು ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳು ಕಾಗ
ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುವಾರದಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹೌದು ಉಳಿಯ
ಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಕಲಕತ್ತೆಯು ವೈಶೇಷಿಕ
ಧಿನಿವೇಶನ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಾಗಪೂರ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ
ದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸದವರೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳಾದಂತೆ ಕೈ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು; ಆದರೆ ಗಯಾ ಕೋಕೊ
ನಾಡದನಂತರ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿ
ನ್ನುವದೇಲೇಸು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋ
ಡಿರಿ. ಅವೇರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜೀವಾಳವೆನ್ನುವವ

ಟ್ಟರುವನು ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವರೇನು?

ಒಬ್ಬ ಅನುಭವಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾರ

ಗ್ರಂಥವಿಮರ್ಶೆ. 32

ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಸದ್ಗುಣ ದುರ್ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಪುರುಷರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನೋದುವುದು ಪ್ರಥಮಸಾಧನವೆಂದು ಸರ್ವರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವರು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನರು ಪುರಾಣಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಈಚೆಗೂ ಅನೇಕರು ಅನೇಕವಿಧವಾದ ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿಯೂ ರಚಿಸುತಲೂ ಇರುವುದೂ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ. ಅಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೊಂದು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರಗತವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದು, ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ದಿವಾಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಿಸತಕ್ಕುದಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರ ಶ್ರಮವು ಕೇವಲ ಸ್ತುತ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಕಥಾನಾಯಕರಾದ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರು, ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ದೃಷ್ಟಪೂರ್ವರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಅವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುವರು. ಕಥಾನಾಯಕರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕರು ಜೀವಿಸಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಅವರ ಕಥಾವಿಷಯಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಲುಪ್ತವಾಗುವುವು. ಅದುಕಾರಣ, ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯರವರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ, ತಮತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ಸುಮತಿ' ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಯಿಸುವರೆಂದೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥಪ್ರಚಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ಹೊರಬೀಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವರೆಂದೂ ನಂಬಿರುವೆವು.

ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ[illegible] ವಹಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವೆನು. ಅಯ್ಯಾ! ಅವನನ್ನು ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಳು; ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅವನು ಇರುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯೊಡನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಪರರ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ನಮಗೇತಕ್ಕೆಬೇಕು? ಕಂಡವರದನ್ನು ದಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವೂ ನಮ್ಮ ವಂಶದವರೂ ಯಾವ ನರಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು?

ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಲೋಭಿಯು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ, ಆ ಬಡವನು ಸಂಭ್ರಾಂತನಾಗಿ, ಅವನ ಮಗನ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವನು. ಅವನ ಮಗನು, ನಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಣೆನೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವನು. ಅಪ್ಪನ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ—ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಗನ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಳೆಂದೂ, ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ—ಅಪ್ಪನನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಅಲೆದಾಡಿಸುವರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಬೇಸತ್ತು ಆ ಬಡವನು ರಾಜಕುಲ (ಸರ್ಕಾರ) ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಯಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆ ಲೋಭಿಯು, ಇವನ ಮುಖವನ್ನೇ ಕಾಣೆನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡುವನು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವಭಾವತಃ ಲುಬ್ಧರಾದವರು, ಹಣವೆಂಬ ಉಪ್ಪುನೀರನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದಷ್ಟೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೃಷ್ಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗುವರು. ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಹವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಸದಂತೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುವರು; ಹಣದಮೇಲಿನ ಕೊಳೆಯನ್ನೂ ಬಿಡಲಾರರು. (ಸಶೇಷ.)

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ಗ್ರಂಥ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ.

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತೆ.

ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಂದದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಲೇಖಕರಾದ ಮಾ॥ ವೆಂಕಟ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಬಿ. ಎ., ಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಇದರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಚುರಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ:—"ಮಾ॥ ಡಿ.ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾ ಹೊಲ್ಲಕಂಡ ಹಿಸರುಳ್ಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕತ್ತನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯಂತವಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ಸಂತೋಷಿತನಾದೆನು. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿತಗಳಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತಾದರಣೀಯವಾದುವು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರುದೇಶದ ಉನ್ನತಿಯುಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಭೂತರಾದ ಮಹನೀಯರ- ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳೂ, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ತ್ಯಾಗಿಗಳೂ, ನ್ಯಾಯಪರರೂ ಆದ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ತರಿಗೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ

☞ ಚಂದಾ ಅಂಚೆಹಾಸಲು ಸಹಿತ ವರ್ಷ ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧—೪—

ಶ್ರೀ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾನಂದ

ಮಾಸ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ವಿವಿಧಾಗಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನೊ
ವಿಬುಧಜನೇಡ್ಯೊ ವಿಚಾರವಿಗಮ್ಯೊ ॥
ವಿಷ್ಣುರಿವ ವಿಶ್ವಹೃದ್ಯೊ
ವಿದ್ಯಾನನ್ದೊ ವಿರಾಜತಾಂ ನಿತ್ಯಂ ॥

(45)

ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರ ಅಪಮೃತ್ಯು.

ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ ಮಾಸ್ತರರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕುಂದಾಪುರ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಚಲೋ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಧ್ಯೇಯದಿಂದ ಕಳೆದ 6 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದರ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮು. ರಾ. ರಾ. ಉಡುಪಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾವ್, ಬಿ. ಎ., ಎಲ್. ಟಿ., ಯವರು ತಾ. 15—11—24ರಲ್ಲು ನಧನರಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವರೆ ವಿಷಾದಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೃಂದದವರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಗೌರವವನ್ನೂ, ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನೂ ಪಡಿಯುತಲಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವ ಈ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಾಸ್ತರರಿಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದುದೆಂಬ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ತರುವ ದೃಢಸಂಕಲ್ಪದಿಂದ ಕಳೆದ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇವರ ಮರಣದ ವಾರ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪ ಪಡದೆ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತ ನಂಬುತ್ತೇವೆ

(7)(2)

Reviews and Notices. ಗ್ರಂಥವಿಮರ್ಶೆ.

ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆ: ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಕಥನ. ಲೇಖಕ: ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಟನಾಲಯ, ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ಪುಟಗಳು ೧೮೬. ಬೆಲೆ: ರೂ. ೧—೮—೦.

ಇದು ಐದನೆಯಾವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮುದ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು. ಈ ಮುದ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳು, ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವರು ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರ ಗುಣಪ್ರಶಂಸೆ—ಇವು ಹೊಸವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ೧೩೦ಪುಟಗಳಿರುವುದು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ, ಮರಾಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಇರುವಂತೆ ನನಗೆ ತೋರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಎರಡು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನುರೂಪವಾಗಿರುವ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೆ ಇರುವುದು. ತಮ ಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವ ಗೋವಿಂದರಾನಡೆಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗೋಖಲೆಯವರು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದರು; ಕೊನೆಯ ವರೆಗೆ ಬರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಹಾಗಿರಲಾಗಿ

12/1/007 2 37 (46)

ಮುದ್ರಣವೂ ಬಹು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ [illegible]ವು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಗತವಾಗುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಪೂರ್ವ. ವಾ | ವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಸ್ತುತಿ. ಲೇಖಕರು: ಡಿ. ಏ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು: ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಟನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯರ ಸ್ತುತಿಪರವಾದ ೧೬ ವೃತ್ತಗಳಿರುವ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕವಿದು. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಮಹಾ ಪುರುಷರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಸ್ಥಾಪನಾಚಾರ್ಯರೆಂಬ ಅಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳವರ ಜಯಂತ್ಯುತ್ಸವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಠನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಶ್ರುತಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಸ್ಥರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹುರಿದುಂಬಿಸುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುದ್ರಣವು ಬಹಳ ಸೊಗಸಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂಚೆಮನೆ. (ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಠಾಕೂರ.) ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಎಂ ಎನ್. ಕಾಮತರಿಂದ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟುದು. ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹೀ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರತ್ನ ಮಾಲಾ, "ರತ್ನ" ೩. ಬೆಲೆ: ೪ ಆಣೆ. ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹೀ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾದುದು.

ವಂಗಕವಿ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಠಾಕೂರರವರ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕಥೆಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದು ವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಕಾಮತರವರು—"ಆ ಮಹಾ ಕವಿಗಳ ತೇಜಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಆದರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಿಂಬವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸೋಣವೆಂದು" ಮಾಡಿದ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತುತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಅಂಚೆಮನೆ"ಯ ಕಥಾ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅದರ ವಿಷಯ ನಿರೂಪಣವು ಆ ಮಹಾ ಕವಿಯ ಕಲಾಕೌಶಲವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದು. ಆಬಾಲವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿರುಚಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚಿಕ ಪಾರಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೋಭಿಸುವ ಮೂಲರೂಪಕವನ್ನು ಸರಳವಾದ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಕಾಮತರವರು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ಮಹದುಪಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವರು.

ಆಭಾರ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ.

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದಿಂದ 1925ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಪೊಕೆಟ್ ಡೈರಿಯು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ರಿಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಫೀಸು, ಟಪಾಲ್ ಹಾಸಲು ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನುಭವಿಂದಲೂ ಜೋತಿಷ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಈ ಡೈರಿಯು ಸರ್ವಾಂಗ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾಷಾತತ್ವ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ

[illegible]ಲೇಜ

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ಮೈಸೂರು ಪಂಡಿತ ಜೆ. ರಘುಪತ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವ "ಶ್ರೀಹಾರ ಬಂಧ" ಎಂಬ ಕವಿತಾಚಮತ್ಕಾರವುಳ್ಳ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ದಂಪತಿಗಳ ದಿವ್ಯವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರಪಟವೂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು "ಸುಮತಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲಾ" ಅಭೀಸಿನವರು "ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಕಿರೀಟಧಾರಣಾ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆ. ಸಚಿತ್ರ" ವೆಂಬ ದಿವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಸರಳಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಹೈ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಉಭಯ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಂಡಿತ ಜೆ. ಅಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಐಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿರುವ "ಐದನೆಯ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಗಳವರ ಮತ್ತು ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿನಿಯವರ ಕಿರೀಟಧಾರಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ" ವೆಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಯೋಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಬಹು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ, ನೇತ್ರಾನಂದಕರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರೂ ಓದಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವವು.

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ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿರವ ಸುಮತಿ ಗ್ರಂಥಮೂಲಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕರು ವಿರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ್ಯೆ ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನಲಂಕರಿಸಿ ದೇಶೀಯಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಲೋಕೈಕ ವಿಶ್ರುತಕೀರ್ತಿಭಾಜನರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಣ್ಯಂ ವೀರವಲ್ಲೀ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಗರ್ಭಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳು ವಿರಳವೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯವು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಅಂಶವಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮತಿಗ್ರಂಥಮೂಲಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕರು ಇಂತಹ ಉದ್ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ವಿರಚಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ಅತಿಶ್ಲಾಘ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ರಾವ್‌ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಅಂಬಿಲ್ ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರವರೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಎಂ. ವೆಂಕಟಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವುದೇ ಗ್ರಂಥಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳುವುವು.

ಇತಿ.

ಸಂಪಾದಕ.

[ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಂತ್ರಿಕೆ. ಭಾದ್ರಪದ, 1911]

Mirza Ghalib
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RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

An Official Statement

Captain G. Kirkbride, Secretary to the Resident, writes to the Editor, *Bangalore Mail*, under to-day's date as follows:—

"I am directed to refer to the letter written by Mr. N. Panduranga Rao which appeared in your issue of March 30th on the subject of the Civil and Military Station, and to say that the statement contained therein that the Government of India have acceded to retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the Mysore Durbar is absolutely without foundation. The case stands correctly stated in your edition of the 17th March 1933, viz., that the Government of India have decided that impending changes in India justify consideration of the *possibility* of a *partial* retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the Mysore Government, subject to adequate guarantees. The question is at present only under examination."

Bang. Mail
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Just like Bank.

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Papers relating to the Civil & Military Station Bangalore.

20/4/1933.

Text of the speech delivered by Sir Mirza Ismail in reply to the Address presented by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

11th April 1933

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—

IT gives me very great pleasure to come and meet you here in your fine new building and to hear the very kind things which you have been pleased to say regarding my connection with that project.

There are two ways of looking at a project of the kind. There are those who believe that, provided the men concerned are all right and the inconveniences of an old or a rented building are not too extreme, it is folly to spend money on improving the place in which one's work is done. There are others who think that, so long as there is no extravagant expenditure, it has a distinct effect on the quality of one's work to do it in comfortable, dignified and beautiful surroundings.

I need hardly say that I belong to the latter school, and I think I may claim that my faith has been justified by results. It was not without some hesitation that I embarked upon a scheme for inducing villagers to make the most of the approaches to their villages, in the firm belief that the feeling would arise among them that, if they had a fine approach road, they must have something equally fine for it to lead to ; in other words, that in course of time the improvement of the entrance would be followed by an improvement of the whole village. And I am glad to say, that I have found

in many villages that I have visited that this is exactly the result that has followed.

The case of the Chamber of Commerce is not exactly on all fours with this, but I think I may claim that, since you have taken possession of your new premises, there has been a marked accession to your activities in several directions. And I feel sure you will agree with me that you owe a deep debt of gratitude to your most generous Chairman, Fakhrut-tujjar Khan Bahadur Haji Sir Ismail Sait, and to your most energetic Secretary, Mr. Shama Iyer.

If your activities have been considerable in the past, I feel they will be even more so in the near future. You include among your members representatives of many trades and industries, and I am glad to see that they include some representatives of the planting industry and others of the Civil and Military Station. You have recently dealt comprehensively with the question of the taxation of motor transport. You have put up a very powerful representation in favour of the imposition of a protective tariff on silk. Members of your body have taken an active part in opening up what I hope will be a great industry for the State, namely, the making of sugar. To-day, you have raised two matters of high politics which are of the first importance to the State.

As regards the first of these, the subsidy, I can only express my profound regret that this terrible drain on our resources still continues. The utter injustice and anomaly of the levy has been universally recognised in principle. But we can feel no satisfaction nor look to the future with any

confidence unless the principle is followed in practice.

As regards the Assigned Tract, I would like to say in the first place that we owe it to the far-sighted statesmanship of that great friend of India, the present Viceroy, that the matter is being brought under enquiry, and that by doing this just and gracious act, His Excellency has raised the prestige of the British name, and has endeared himself more than ever to us all.

In the next place, I should like to ask the members of the Chamber to give me their assistance in dispelling certain extraordinary apprehensions to which the reports in the newspapers appear to have given rise. I have seen it stated, for instance, that the Government of India are going to withdraw the troops, and that when the troops go, Bangalore will lose its attractions to pensioners, and that the net result will be a great falling off in the trade of the Station. I need hardly say that these suggestions have no foundation whatsoever, that there is no question of any alteration in the garrison, and that all that is to come under discussion is the re-transfer of civil jurisdiction to the State.

As regards that again, I have heard it suggested that it might result in a deterioration of standards or in a minority community being unable to make its voice heard in the Councils of the State. I should like you to assure any one who feels apprehensions of this sort that in the Mysore State we are very proud of our standards, and that it will be our earnest endeavour not only to maintain, but to improve, the standards of administration that at

present obtain. As regards the case of the minorities in question, I don't wish to stress the fact that they have no political rights at present and could have none under a federation if the present arrangements continued. As citizens of the Mysore State, they would have full rights, and I feel sure you will be able to assure them that minorities are not subject to disabilities in our Councils and that you find His Highness the Maharaja and his Government only too ready to assist you, to listen to your advice, and to give you their support whenever you find yourselves in difficulties.

You are already citizens of no mean city, and when the Civil and Military Station is included with it, it will be the ninth city in population in the whole of India. If it continues to grow as it has been growing of late, I expect that by the time the next census is taken it will reach a still higher place in the list. And as it grows, your duties and responsibilities will increase with it.

In these circumstances, I am very glad to be able to advise you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request that you should elect your own member to the Legislative Council. I feel sure that your representative will be a worthy one, and on behalf of the Government, I shall welcome the assistance that I know he will give us in matters connected with the commerce and industry of the State.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you again very cordially for the pleasant welcome and the charming entertainment you have given me to-day.

no 237 -40(1) 47 (55)

Mysore

14th July 1928.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 8th Instant I am directed to inform you that it is regretted that the interview asked for cannot be granted.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

G.R.S.Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Editor-in-Chief
Praja Mitra
New Tharagupet, Bangalore City.

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10/5/38

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Sarawak

With all Good Wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

From Alexander Ker

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Early

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D. V. Gundappa. Esq

Nagasandra Road

Basavanguḍi

Mr

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SHANTI BHAVAN,
PEDDER ROAD,
BOMBAY.

4 Oct ~~Feb~~ March 1926.

My dear Dewan Saheb.

You do not know how all of us were pleased to read in the papers that you had been appointed to succeed Sir Albion. Everyone knows that the honour should have come to you long ago. It did so come in fact, but your innate modesty and balanced judgement have often been an obstacle to assurance of self-denial when you refused the place

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on a previous occasion. (62)

Perhaps you were right then, for the people must have learnt by that action of yours to look upon you as one who is balanced in his judgement even when he could have easily pushed himself.

You are singularly fitted for the position since you have had opportunities as Private secretary to know & understand the views & wishes of His Highness to a degree which none else in the state could lay claim to.

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لابد تراز کی دیر انز لهذا ان انها به قلعه در لقمه صبح زیت رسیده و مصدع نکردیم و بجهت حرارت لقمه تمام

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I congratulate you on the success you have achieved by writing it. Your translation and exposition of the text are lucid, and the language used is simple. The knotty points are also explained very clearly, and as such, I am quite sure, it will highly be appreciated by lovers of Sanskrit and specially by our college students for whom it is meant. Indeed it will prove a boon to them.

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I am very glad to say that they (Notes) are very good and useful for our students. They clearly explain all the knotty points.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Diwanji (Bombay)—

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VYASA MANJARI: By Dr. C. R. Reddi. (The Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair. Pp. 232. Price Re. 1-8.)

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ಆರೋಗ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವರು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದ

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಕನೀರ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡವನು ಷ್ಯರು ಒಂದು ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಈ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೂ, ಸಾಂಕುಶ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೂ, ಸಾಂಕುಶಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಜನಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಕೃಷಿಯೂ, ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮೋಹನತ್ವ, ದಿವಾಣ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮ|| ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯರೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಕುಶಪ್ರವರ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಭಾರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ದಿವಾಣರೂ ದೇಶದ ಉನ್ನತಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳೂ, ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ವೆಜೀನಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸಾಂಕುಶಪ್ರವರ್ತನದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳೂ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಪಶೀಲುವಾರಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವರು. ಈ ಲೇಖನವು ಸಾಂಕುಶಪ್ರವರ್ತನದ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಕರ್ತರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು ತಿಳಿಯದ ಮಹಾಜನಗಳ ಅವಲೋಕನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕಾಫಿನ ೧೯೦೬ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಅಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ನೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ.

« ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಕೈಕನ್ನಡಿ » ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾದ ಮು|| ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವರು. ಈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಕೈಕನ್ನಡಿ

ಯೆಂಬ ಅನ್ವರ್ಥನಾಮವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿ, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕವೆಂಬ ಸಾರ್ಥಕಪರ್ಯಾಯ ನಾಮವಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಪುಸ್ತಕವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದುಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊರತೆಯು ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತೃಗಳಿಂದ ನಿವಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೀಮೆಗೇ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ನೂತನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದ ಇವರ ಉಪಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಜನರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ—ದೇಶದ ಆಕಾರ, ಸಸ್ಯವರ್ಗ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಮತ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಒಂದೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯುತಕ್ಕವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮು|| ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ದೇಶೀಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗೂ, ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ್ಕೂ ಅರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದೆಂದು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಕ್ರಯ 1 ರೂ.

ಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿಡುತ್ತಿದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಫ್ರಿಕದ ತೀರದ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ದ್ವೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಬಿಡುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪೂರ್ವ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲೂ ಕದನಗಳು ನಡೆಯಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಗೊ ಸೀಮೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯನ್ನರು

ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನೋಡದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಕುರುಡರ ಮೃದುವಾದ ಗಾನವು ಇಂಪಾದ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇರಿ ವ್ಯಸನಕರವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಆನಂದವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಇದು ನೆನಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಕಿಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ —ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಘೋರವಾದ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲ್

ಶೆಟ್ಟಪಣ್ಯಂ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರ ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

ವನದ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ | ಮುವ

ವೈ ಕೈರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಕಾಲಾನಂ

ಸೆ ೧೯೧೧ ನೇ ಇ...ಜೀಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ

ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಮನೆಯ

ಸೆಟ್ಟಪಣ್ಯಂ ಮಹಾಶಯನಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ

ಯಸ್ಕರಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಂಚಕಾ

ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಭರ

ಖಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಭೆಯ

ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರೂ, ಈ ಸೀಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಲೋಹವ

ವಿವರೆಗಾದರೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ
ದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯೆ, ಕೈಸಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿರುವ
ದೇಶಗಳಂತೆ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿಗೆ ತರತಕ್ಕ
ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವು ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದಿತೆಂಬುದೂ, ಇಂತಹ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷ
ರನ್ನು ಕೊಂಚ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡುದು ಈ
ದೇಶದ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂಬುದೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುವುದು. ದೇಶೋ
ನ್ನತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಉಚ್ಚನೀಚರ ಜಾತಿ
ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಆ ಪ್ರಜಾಹಿತಚಿಂತಕರ
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಹೇಗಿದ್ದಿತೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುವು
ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಒಂದೆರಡಂ
ಶಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವೆವು. ದಿವಾನರಾದ ಮಾ ಟಿ.
ಆನಂದರಾಯರವರು ಈ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು
ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷ ವಿಷಯ
ದವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಪೂಜ್ಯಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ
ಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಉನ್ನತಪದವಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಷ್ಟವುಳ್ಳ ಸರ್ಕಾ
ರಿಯುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳೂ, ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ
ಡೆದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಯುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ
ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕುತೂಹಲವುಳ್ಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ, ಸ್ವದೇಶಾ
ಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಕರಾದವರೂ ಈ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ
ಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

"ಯಾವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಪ್ರಬಲಿ
ಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಆ ಸಮಾಜವು ಏಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಲಾರದು. ಸರ
ಕಾರದ ಬಾಲಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರೌಢ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ
ಹೋದರೆ, ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಲಾರವು. ಈ ಪ್ರೌಢ
ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಗತಿಯ ಜನರೂ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿ,
ಯಥಾಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿ
ಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ಬಡಹುಡುಗರೂ ಆ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇ
ಶಿಸುವಂತಾದರೆ ಆ ಮಹಾಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ
ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವುಂಟೆಂದು ಸರಕಾ
ರದವರು ತಿಳಿದಿರುವರು."

"ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಜನರು
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದವರಾ
ದರೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಸಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವುತಾವೇ ಏನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾ
ಡಬಹುದೋ ಅದನ್ನು, ಸರಕಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಗಿ
ನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲವರಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡುಬಹುದಾದ ಉಪಕಾರದಿಂ
ದನೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವು ಕ್ಷುಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ ಆನೆ ಹೊಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇ
ದಂತೆಯೇ [illegible] ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
ಸಂತೆಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವು ಅಳ್ಳೆದ್ದಿರು

History of Rungacharlu.

ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

—o—

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದಿವಾಣರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೆ॥ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೆ॥ ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದು ಪ್ರಕಟಗೋಳಿಸಿರುವರು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮೆ॥ ಎಂ. ವೆಂಕಟಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮ॥ ರಾ॥ ಶ್ರೀ॥ ರಾವ್‌ಬಹದುರ್ ಮೆ॥ ಅಂಬಿಲ್ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರವರೂ ಸಹ ಪಿಠಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ಮೆ॥ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರ ಸೊಗಸಾದ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರವೊಂದು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನ ಲಂಕರಿಸಿರುವುದು.

ಮೆ॥ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಲುಯವರು ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಪುರುಷರೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ನಿಸ್ಪೃಹರೂ, ಸತ್ಯಶೀಲರೂ, ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯುಳ್ಳವರೂ, ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹಿತಚಿಂತಕರೂ ಎಂಬುದು ಲೋಕವಿಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಈಗ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಉಚ್ಚಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಹಾಕಿದ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಅಸ್ತಿಭಾರದ ದೆಶೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗಿರುವುದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಈ ಮಹನೀಯರೇ. ಇಂತಹ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪಾಠಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವವು.

not [redacted] pect the [redacted] in the Nat[redacted] States alone to [redacted] unaffected by the happenings around them. The question as to what is to be their political future, is now actually engaging the attention of thinkers in the States. It must be confessed that the subject bristles with difficulties of all kinds but the problem demands an early and satisfactory solution. To those interested in the several questions of Indian Native States, the "Karnataka" Office, Bangalore, has done a timely and useful service in bringing out in a pamphlet form the series of letters addressed to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir by a Mysorean, which were originally published in that paper. These letters emphasise that England's mission in India must include the States also and that she is bound to the Native States by the same political and ethicalties which bind her to the rest of India. If Home Rule or Self-Government of the Colonial type is the ultimate goal towards which England has to direct the footsteps of British India, it rightly urged, the same ought to be the final ideal which she should endeavour to accomplish in the Native States. The minimum of political reforms which no State ought be without is given as below. (1) Absolute supremacy of law :— that is, law not subordinaie to the will of any individual or class, and a judiciary independent of the executive. (2) An elected Representative Assembly, of which the legislature of the State is a part, and to which the executive of the government is responsible and subordinate. (3) A system of autonomous local institutions from the rural 'Panchayet' to the urban Municipality. (4) An executive council of which at least half the number of members are elected by the Representative Assembly, and (5) Full freedom of speech and criticism, subject only to the conditions imposed by the ordinary penal law. The pamphlet contains several eminently practical suggestions for the improvement of the relations between the States and the Government of India and to promote fellowship between one State and another and other kindred subjects. The letters are well and thoughtfully written and we have no hesitation in welcoming it as a most helpful and interesting contribution to a solution of the many intricate problems of Native States.

65

The "Hindu" — (77)

September 11, 1917.

so should I
nswers.

The Viceroy's Speech.

H. E. the Viceroy's passing reference to the case of Mrs. Besant hasnot been received with satisfaction, as also the reply to the interpellation to which he referred. Who is to satisfy the Government of India? Certainly not the Madras Government, to whom the recommendation has to be made. Certainly not any Member of the Indian Legislative Council, who cannot have and has not any authority from Mrs. Besant. Supposing for one moment that Mrs. Besant's agitation is unconstitutional and violent, do the Government really mean that she can follow such methods after the termination of the war? Mrs. Besant has told Lord Pentland to his face that she cannot give up the agitation and do the Government of India really want her to say by implication, by giving the sundertaking, that her methods were unconstitutional and violent? I am writing all this in order to enable you to understand how non-official Honourable Members here think of the answer. Though they are of opinion that His Excellency's speech was conciliatory in tone, informing in character and exhibiting a keen desire to seek the co-operation of the Members of his Council, it is felt that His Excellency's Government have failed to take advantage of a unique opportunity to ease the situation, and respect public opinion, by the release of the persons interned.

Educational Programme.

His Excellency in the course of his speech spoke of the definite advance which must be made especially in primary education. He could not give any idea of the programme that is now understood to be under consideration, but I believe that the next official year would see, war or no war, substantial steps taken for the extension of popular education. But it is a pity that His Excellency did not make any reference to the subject of compulsory elementary education. In the course of the month opportunities, I expect, will be taken to elicit the opinion of the Government of India on this important question. There is probably no idea of treating that subject as a whole and passing an act for the whole country. Until this is done no solid improvement can take place.

The Reforms.

His Excellency said a good deal yesterday about constitutional reforms, but he avoided the subject of the despatch of the Government of India, which was reported the other day to have been returned by Mr. Chamberlain, when he was Secretary of State for India. An answer given yesterday to a question on the subject evaded the issue. Possibly, now that Mr. Montagu is coming, the Government of India would postpone the reply till after the conclusion of his labours.

The Outlook.

It is not possible to say what the Government of India are going to do in respect of the release of Mrs. Besant and others before Mr. Montagu's arrival. The situation is being carefully watched by non-official representatives in Simla and we may take it that they would do their duty in voicing the feelings of the country in no uncertain terms. I do hope, however, that the Government of India would realise the seriousness of the situation and work towards creating a calm atmosphere before Mr. Montagu's visit, the desirability of which His Excellency emphasised yesterday, by the only measure which can do it effectually, i.e., the release of the interned.

ఫైలు : 18

PAPERS OF LATE SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

67

(78) 76

Karnataka State Archives
[illegible]
Document No. 8
No of Pages

4, King Edward Road,

NEW DELHI.

January 1st, 1936.

My dear Sir Mirza,

You will, I am sure, not have to be told that your K.C.I.E. has given me very special pleasure and that this is very far indeed from being a conventional letter of congratulation. I knew three months ago how well it would be deserved when it came but I know even better now after seeing for myself a small part of what you have done for the Mysore State. If I were to say what I feel this would be a very long letter but I must get on with the less than I have to write!

With every good wish for the New Year which I hope will in every way fulfil its early promise.

Yours very sincerely,

(sd.) FRANK NOYCE.

50

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79

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77

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

22/2/26

Dear Mrs. Iruza

I hope you recd my long letter in reply to your kind one to me from Benares In the latter portion of my letter I told you re the strong Public Rumour here that You were to be our future Dewan & wished Very much it would be so, today I got a Local Paper a cutting from which I enclose about the same glad news & we all

70

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No of Pages 2

J

(80) 78

Guest House,
High Ground,
Bangalore.

25.2.26

My dear Brigs

I must not put off any longer. I must write. What first occurs to me as I write is how happy my dear old friend Mr Fuller would be if he were to know that in addition to honours conferred on you by His Majesty The King Emperor & by His Highness The Maharaja you are respected, very much respected, & held in high esteem by all the people in Mysore worth considering for manliness & straightforwardness.

52 71

(82)

19.

SHRI RAM

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Box No. 112
Document No. 72
No of Pages 1

20-22, Curzon Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dated 12th October, 1935

My dear Sir Mirza,

Your esteemed D.O.No.1338 dated the 3rd. to hand. I had already read a summary of your speech in the Hindustan Times, and I have now read with very great interest your full speech, a copy of which you have been kind enough to send to me with your above letter.

Now that I have seen with my own eyes the work that is being done in Mysore, I tell every friend of mine that instead of going to Switzerland, they ought to go to Mysore and Banglore. Not only the Government of India, but the Governments of other Indian States also ought to take lesson from Mysore. To my mind the present Mysore is synonymous with His Highness and the Dewan. It would be presumpuous on my part to say how I admire the work; but I certainly cannot refrain from congratulating you on the success of your efforts. I hope some day and that very soon India as a whole will benefit from your enthusiasm,

72

(83)

JAIPUR,
RAJPUTANA.

30th Aug 46.

My dear Sir Mirza,

I can't tell you how dis-
appointed I was to find you had left Jaipur
before my return from England and not
to have had an opportunity of giving you
a public farewell to show my and my
people appreciation for all that you had
done for us during the very short-
term of Prime-ministership in Jaipur

73

Words fail me to express adequately my feelings for you, but I think you will understand how I feel. Although your official connection has ceased with this state, I am confident your personal interest in me and my state will be the same and we shall always look forward to you and your family being amongst us and your valuable

JAIPUR,
RAJPUTANA.

advice for the State.

I had very good time in England and you will be glad to hear that I started up both the boys at Harrow. Sir Stanley Jackson was very helpfull both not the India Office !!

I am very grateful to you for getting me Sir V.T. to Carry on your good work

75

(86)

and now I hope you will pay as Constant visits to see that the high Standard laid down by you is kept up in every way.

Wish you the best of luck in your new duties.

Kindest regards to you all.

Yours very Sincerely,

Shaw Sigl.

76 119 (87)

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Recd. here at 19 H. 8 M.

Lady mirza mohammad Ismail
mysore state mysore

Hearty congratulations -
madanmay'an Tagore

Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal by His Majesty the King

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77
110

(88)

FLAGSTAFF HOUSE,
BANNU,
N.W.F.P.

30 Sep 46

My dear Sir Mirza Ismail

Though late, please accept my very best Congratulations on your appointment as Prime Minister of that Great State. I first heard this happy news when I was in England early this month and my informant was that dear old friend Mr. H.V. Cobb who used to be the Resident of Mysore & the Chief Commissioner of Coorg away back in 46-48. After I had seen him the day before I left London, he sent me a note by a Special messenger before I left my hostel, to say that he hoped soon and be spared the horrors of a Civil war as a result of continued Communal mis-understandings.

I do hope Ja does not mind my writing this — (89)
but I feel I MUST, as it so confirms and
Corroborates my own personal feelings — this is
a personal reference to Ja — In this note be said —
" (about Ja) — . I have great belief and
Confidence in him, his absolute Uprightness,
remarkable ability. He is worth all the — and —
put together. He worked wonders in Jaipur — ".
Dear old Cobb was 82 a week ago. He is my Guru's
Guru further. I have not the slightest doubt that
that Great State Hyderabad will be a greater one
under your guidance.

Would Ja be good enough to convey
my very best wishes to H.H. Prince of Berar.

With very best regards

Yours sincerely

S Radhakrishnan

79 (90) 120

BELVEDERE,
CALCUTTA.

30th December, 1941.

Dear Lady Ismail

I would like to send you my sincere congratulations on the Honour which has been conferred upon you.

Yours sincerely,

Doreen Linlithgow

Lady Mirza Mahomed Ismail,
Mysore State.

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(91)

SHRI RAM

80'

81

20-22, Curzon Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dated ..... 193 ;

experience and knowledge.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Ram

T.C

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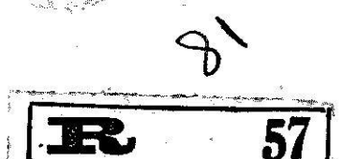
Registered

81 82



Secret 3-4-42

To,

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Amir-ul-Mulk
Bedford Villa
San Thome
(Madras)

From
Sir Akbar Hydari
Hyderabad D.

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82 (93) 83

JAIPUR,
RAJPUTANA
February 8, 1947

Dear Sir Mirza,

yours of the 28th ultimo. Have you ever missed a chance of doing anyone a good turn? Certainly not to me. All I can say is that of all men, I am most deeply grateful to you.

I enclose copy of a cutting from the Hindustan Times of the 18th January 1947. Previous to that I heard from Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant to the same effect. I have sent my application for employment in the new administrative service that will replace the I.C.S on the same terms as if I had continued in the Service. It will take a little time for these terms to be decided. So I think it will be some months yet before I actually go back to U.P.

But even after getting there, I shall look forward to you sending for me as deputation to once more serve under you. So please do not forget me.

Service under Sir V.T is so different from what

it was under you that nothing / but many others miss you at every turn. I have been made a Development Commissioner but so far I have not been told a word in reply to my request for an increase in pay made a month ago!

I would love to have a signed photograph of yours if you can spare one.

The Club buildings and courts are nearing completion. We will send you a photograph of it later on.

I shall never forget that you helped me so much when I was down and out and your kindness has only gone on increasing. With best wishes.

Yours
sincerely
Audrey

(95)

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84 84

MYSORE
29 JA
1930

Sir Mirza M. Ismail,
K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Dewan of Mysore
Carlton House Bangalore

Personal

85 ON MYSORE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

85

To

Amin-ul-Mulk
Sir Mirza M. Ismail K.C.I.E. O.B.E.
Dewan of Mysore
Carlton House
Bangalore

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G. Johnson
Private Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

M. 2.41

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General Merchant

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96 — 125 — (96)

تجارتخانهٔ

میرزا محمد خلیل شیرازی

و پسر

در کلکته

صادرات و اخراجات هر گونه مال‌التجاره بخصوص چائی را بعهده میگیرد.

عنوان تلگراف «شیرازی کلکته»

بتاریخ ۲۷ دی سر ۱۹۴۱

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87 (97)

TELEPHONES
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(5 LINES)

IN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE

The Statesman
LTD.
Statesman House,
Calcutta 19

Private

April 24 42

Dear Sir Nirja,

Thank you very much for your cheering letter of April 10.

The Cripps Mission has failed, although everybody worked to make it a success. I sent you yesterday two of my recent articles on the Cripps proposals: no I need not comment on them now.

Colombo, Coconada and Vizag have been bombed: since then the Japs have been quiet. How long will this quietness last? We are prepared for the worst; our courage increases as the days pass.

(18)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have
been here and I have had talks
with them. Jawaharlal is 5-2
and very active; the Maulana Sahib
is 5-3 (looks much older) and not so
active. The Maulana Sahib (I have
known him both for several years
now) has remarkable restraint: he
is the able suavity and the
polished manners of a true aristocrat
(in that he resembles you); Jawaharlal
is very impulsive, his manners are
abrupt.

I am hopeful of the visit- the British Cabinet-
will offer a new set of proposals. It
cannot afford a final failure.
Today was fixed for it as it leaves on, with
regret, I am posting
V. V. Giri

88 (99)

22, Upper Cheyne Row, S.W.3.
Flaxman 0508

7th Dec. 1936

My dear Aziz,

Your cable gave me greatest pleasure, and your 1st that your prophecies came true, after all! Thank you very much for your good wishes. Their kindness encourages to have such messages from India, and I appreciate them more than I can say.

My visit to India had

to be continued for 14 days owing (100)
to the troubles about the late
King in the local schools which
I became much interested. I leave
on the 31st and hope to be in
Delhi by the middle of January;
and I shall look forward to
seeing you either there or
later. Greetings in the
season for the New Year.

Yours very sincerely
Lucia Swayne

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(101)

MEMBER OF COUNCIL
DEPT. OF INDUSTRIES & LABOUR, INDIA

4 King Edward Road
New Delhi

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No of Pages

December 13: 1936

My dear Mr Mujumdar

I regret to have answered your very kind letters of Nov. 23rd and Nov 26th long before this but I have waited until to-day I should be able to write to you and tell you that the Indian Criminal Appeal has been allowed. It was heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Hawkins and they reserved judgment for a few days before giving the verdict which was in my favour. I have written to the Secretary of State and will let you know the result as soon as I hear from him.

I am so glad you have had photographs taken. I was very much pleased to see what a fine boy Vasant is growing into as it gave me a clear idea of all your children to me from my dear Chancellor of all your kindness to me in England. I cannot tell how long I shall be here as I am trying to get home but I will write to you again before I leave India. I am during this — by last mail to Bombay.

We felt completely cut off from the world and very little I should be in Simla until April 1937, when I shall be free from the shackles of office, and it did be all right if the Council Office agreed to send an atmosphere of new friendliness

Do give me early notice of your visit to Delhi in February. for I should so much like to look you up if I can be able from my influential to see to leave a stream of visitors coming to me. But if we can't fix it, we should very much wish to do so. Even if we can't, we shall look forward to seeing you

I am very thankful the enclosures to your friendly letter. I fear that very real Provincial Autonomy I expect. We are going to show the symptoms of the Congress Working Committee that the Provinces I am advocating a Conference - a real one - attended both benefited by Centre - as well as the Centre - attended both benefited by a Centre. Please let me have the views of your colleagues thereon. How shall be Lord Lothian's visit to Provinces

With best regards and all good wishes

to Shaukat and to Nellie

Yours very sincerely

Feroz Khan Noon

V 1 .. 132
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(103)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS.

January 31st, 1937.

Dear Sir Mirza,

I am writing you this line to tell you how much we enjoyed our visit to the beautiful Mysore State and to thank you most warmly for the lovely welcome you gave us and for all the delightful arrangements that were made for us. I have never enjoyed a visit more. And we were thrilled by all that we saw - and were much impressed with the beauty and orderliness of the public buildings, gardens and general appearance both of Bangalore (which you so kindly took us round) and of Mysore City and its interesting surroundings. It was so kind of His Highness to receive us and we were truly sorry that his slight indisposition prevented our seeing His Highness again on Wednesday evening - which was a great disappointment to us - and I trust His Highness has now quite recovered. Will you very kindly convey to His Highness our deep appreciation of all his kind thought for our comfort and happiness ?

The illuminations from Chamundi Hill were like Fairyland and unforgettable. And Mr. Thumboo Chetty and Mr da Costa were more than kind in showing us everything and at beautiful Lalitha Mahal we had every comfort and a most excellent cuisine!

The drivers of the motors were most attentive and pointed out all points of interest, and drove us beautifully every day up and down the Ghats! No mean feat!

My son has been indisposed with slight tonsilitis and temperature during our absence, but am glad to say he is almost well again.

On your next visit to England please let me have a

line to Alloa House, Alloa, Scotland - to tell me of your arrival - as we should so much like to have the pleasure of seeing you there - and I hope I can have your promise to do this.

Thank you so much also for the box of Coffee which has arrived here which we shall much enjoy at home and in its fragrant excellence we shall again conjure blissful reminiscences of our visit to Mysore.

With our most grateful thanks for so many kindnesses and for the wonderful hospitality accorded to us,

I beg to remain,

Your sincerely,

Sd. VIOLET MAR AND KELLIE.

P.S.
My husband, Miss Broughham and Miss Loury-Corry join me in all these expressions of gratitude and thanks.

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(5 LINES)
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PLEASE QUOTE .....

The Statesman LTD.
Statesman House,
Calcutta 1942

February 25

Dear Sir Nizam,

Herewith a letter from the Sunday Statesman of December 14. This will give you the contract I mentioned in my last letter.

I am glad to learn that you have been keeping good health. Health is what matters : without it all pleasures are only half enjoyed.

We have just got over the

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the threat of Chinese-Indian Shah's visit and ~~something~~ seems to be in the public post. In the British Government press, Indian the Central Government ~~shall~~? That is the question ~~anything~~ is asking.

I met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after many years and also spent both an hour with Mr. Lenah last week. Mr. Lenah's visit a fantastic about Pakistan; of which I became convinced after listening to him patiently all the time I was with him. It was useless to argue.

We in Bengal have a number of ~~anxieties~~ anxieties at the present

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93 (07) 34

moment, all on account
of Japan's success in
Burma. All our politics
is defence. National
Government, Indianization and
all other constitutional
matters have a purely
academic interest now!
My home is in Chittagong
(I am not a Calcutta man)
and Chittagong is only a few
hours by air from Rangoon!
I am born a fatalist and
an optimist. Fatalism,
I suppose, comes with

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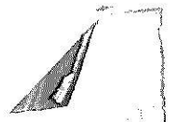

(108)

94 4

mild guise of optimism!
All is for the best!

The Bangalore Press sent
me a volume containing
newspaper references to
your retirement. I had seen
most of these references when
they appeared but it was
very thoughtful of the Bangalore
Press to compile them and
it was good of it to send me a
copy.

I shall write to you again soon.
Now I wish the times could
become normal again.
With kindest regards I am yours sincerely
B. B. Roy

(109)

95 135

Personal. New Delhi,
30th May 1943.

Dear Sir Mirza

Many thanks for your more than kind letter of May the 27th by which I was greatly touched. I am glad to think that we have been able to differ on points of importance and yet keep our tempers and respect for each other.

I shall look forward to seeing you again some day, but I expect it will be in England. I am hoping to sail somewhere about the end of next month.

Wishing you the best of luck in future,

Yours sincerely

H/S Craik

Sir Mirza Ismail, KCIE, OBE,
Prime Minister,
Jaipur.

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12/8 96 (110) 127

C/o Dr. M.N.Mukherji
Muzaffarpore.
Bihar & Orissa.
8.5.35.

Respected Sir,

On my return here I have an inward feeling that I must write to you. I feel ever so proud after my trip of visit to Mysore and more so to Mysore's First Citizen, its far famous Dewan. Yes Sir, I feel proud for having had the opportunity of coming in touch not only with the administrator of Mysore but with one of India's best sons and patriots with a heart aglow for India's advancement and full of sympathy for her humblest son irrespective of caste, colour and creed. Though hardly much above those who go by the name of the young unemployed, inspite of all my "sugar achievements" as my well wishers and patrons like Sir Sultan are pleased to allude to, I feel I have had my life's inspiration by the opportunities of contact you were pleased to give me, Sir, and your card I shall preserve as my very best souvenir.

It is a pity I could not see Sir Sultan before he left India but to the pleasure of recounting your many favours to him, I am looking forward when he arrives.

Mysore is glorious indeed! But to my imagination her industries and manufactures, education and sanitation

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railways and electricity and above all her excellent scenery can never be dissociated from the hand that rises in my imagination behind all that Mysore has. How I wish I could be of service to the land which is so cosmopolitan and yet so very truly Indian.

I do fervently hope that while satisfying my own needs I could be able to render my very best in the cause of the weal and prosperity of the foremost Indian State, by such services that I am fit for rendering unto her in any one of the diverse fields of her enterprise and in this fulfilment of my wishes, I have the greatest internal satisfaction, when I feel that I have Sir Mirza's kind patronage. Hoping to be excused for this intrusion..

With my most fervent and respectful good wishes and sincerest regards.

Yours obediently,

N. N. Mukherjea

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97 128 (112)

AGA ALI ASKER

(Obiit, 15th August, 1891.)

The name of Ali Asker has been well known throughout the Sporting Circles of India for more than half a century. The deceased was a Persian gentleman, a native of Shiraz. He came over to India in the good old days, and became one of the largest horse dealers and importers of horses from Persia, Arabia and the Gulf at a time when Australian horses were not known in India. The deceased imported most of the Arabs which formed the splendid Racing Stud of the late Doctor J. C. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the late Maharajah of Mysore. He sold large numbers of horses year after year to the Remount Depot at Oossoor, when the late Colonel John Hill was the Government Agent, and he supplied the late Maharajah with horses for his Body Guard and private stables. In fact, he was the principal seller of horses, not only as above mentioned, but to the officers stationed in the Cantonment of Bangalore when Her Majesty's XVth Hussars and other Regiments were quartered here in those days. Since about 15 years, Aga Ali Asker gave up horse dealing and invested the large fortune he had made in the purchase and building of houses. Most of the houses on the High Ground are his property. Indeed, among his personal friends, he was called the "Zemindar of the High Ground". He was becoming infirm from age for some time past and passed away, more from physical debility than any disorder, at the ripe age of 83 years. He has left a large family to bemoan his loss. The deceased, we believe, has left a Will in which, to avoid disputes, he has apportioned his landed and other property specifically to each member of his family. Aga Ali Asker was very much in favour with the late Maharajah, with the late Sir Mark Cubbon and all the European Officers of the late Mysore Commission. He was, in short, highly respected and esteemed by every one who had the pleasure of knowing him. Aga Ali Asker was descended from an ancient family which can be traced so far back as A. D. 1630 in Tabriz in Persia. His grandfather Haji Morad left Tabriz and settled down in Shiraz, where he acquired a considerable extent of landed

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landed property which was handed down to his son Haji Abdoola, the father of Aga Ali Asker. His character for honesty, - straightforwardness and uprightness in all business matters - was proverbial, lasting throughout a period of about 35 years in Bangalore. He was associated with the turf for nearly half a century. He was on terms of intimacy with Sir Mark Cubbon, Colonel John Hill, Doctor J. C. Campbell, Captain H. Montgomery, Mr. L. Bowring, Sir Richard Meade and in short with all the Officers of the late Mysore Commission down to the late Sir J.D. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Coorg. All these gentlemen held him in the highest esteem,--

--From "The Mysore & Coorg Directory", 1892, pp.xxvi-xxvii. (Printed & published by Richmond F. Hayes, at the Daily Post & Examiner Press,(1891) Bangalore.)

N.V.G.
14.6.41.

MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI.

TELE { gram : "KHALEEL"
phone : 2849.

36/37, ANGAPPA NAICK STREET,

Madras, ۱۹۳۹ ۱۹

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مدرس الی بنگلور

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حضور ذیر حضرت مستطاب عمی بیدجه و لیدین لا لا سرمزرا اسماعیل صاحب
دام اقبالہ و شوکتہ

عرض شد مدتها میشد که از طرف ذیشرف هر مکاتبه مودتی و حضوری جهت شریف بود مرجو میباشد
حضرت عالی مدتی متصدده و بیاسی
درجهی عافیت و صحت کامله بجهه باشید امید صمیمانه دارم از نور چشمان و بوسه های متصدده و بیاسی
باعث و موضوع زحمت افزائش این است که جناب حکیم حاذق و دانا آقای جناب حاجی محمد مقدم ا
عرض حضرت که نیز تازه وصلت به جهه شما به نونهال جناب تاج پیران حضور بنگلور
دارند و خیلی ارزمندی های دارند از معالجه فامیل این جناب و بر خصم هم بذل زحمات و توجه خواص
میدارند سفارش مخصوص برای جناب میر لوئی محمد حبیب الله صاحب (که اهل بنگلور میباشند) دارم
ام اے (در ریاضیات) و ال تی L.T. در تعلیمات هندسه کامیابی درجه اعم در M.A.
دارالعلم مدراس حاصل نموده اند و از برای شغل و منصب استشنت پروفسر در ریاضیات در
سنترل کالج بنگلور (برای تعلیمات علم هندسه) اقدام دارند و چنانچه حضرت عالی
از مراحم نامتناهیه خود که همواره فیوضات جاریست امیدوارم قادر و توجه
درایں موضوع دریغ نفرمائید ممنون و متشکر خواهم بود ایام عزت و شوکت مستدام باد
والسلام

100

(115)

Bhopal, C.I.,

6. 10. 46

My dear Sir Mirza Ismail,

I have received a letter from Dr. Heilig in which he has expressed great anxiety about your self immolation at the altar of duty, and sought my co-operation in dissuading you from a reckless depletion of your vital powers. He writes to me that in addition to the strenuous work of the day you have to keep awake till 1 a.m. in the night, & deny yourself any rest of body or mind.

I know that you have

undertaken the responsibility of Cleansing an Augean Stable, but the essential pre-requisite of a Herculean undertaking is the maintenance of Herculean energy which cannot be conserved without a proper regulation of your hours of work and rest. I know that you understand these things better than I do, but as your enthusiasm for reform is getting the better of your judgment, and may bring about a sudden breakdown in your health, I hope you will not neglect Dr. Heilig's advice & preserve your health by avoiding overwork & needless self-sacrifice.

With kindest regards - yours sincerely,
Liaqat Ali.

10 130 (117)
CENTRAL CONSUL HOUSE
BANGALORE.

10.8.40

Dear Sir Mirza,

I hope that you are bearing up under this heavy calamity. What it has meant to you is, perhaps, more than anyone can realize. Years of the closest association and co-operation are no doubt at an end. But the

H. Highness driving around the racecourse, or when we enjoyed his gracious hospitality at the Chamundi Gymkhana. We all hoped that His Highness would live many years to guide and inspire the State. We were conscious of the individual interest

results are not at an
end. And we may
hope that your work
and joint efforts under
the regime of the
late lamented ruler
will more and more
prove of value to the
State.

Those were happy
days in Mysore - days
when we had the
privilege of seeing

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which he took in all
those who were serving
him, or with whom he
came in contact. And
how often was that
interest shown in a
practical manner! It
has been given to few
to pass through life
making any friends and
no enemies.

Yet the work of the
world must go on. And
those who bear the greatest
sorrows are called on to
shoulder the heaviest tasks.
May Heaven give them the strength!

With deep sympathy Yours sincerely A B Walkinton

Montagu to
Satchel
10/11/30

Karnataka State Archives

My dear Kitty.

I enclose copy of a speech on education in India given by my father more than 20 years ago. It is interesting as showing how the Indian question has changed or remained the same since then.

I remember Lord Ashbourne

telling me the Tale of
one day at Lake Ha-
when we were out fishing,
he, he added the trouble
we all the time getting
worse which is True.
I shall like to listen
the conference, as I think
that my long residence in
myore, & close Touch with
Indians of all Grades, amongst
whom I have many friends,
from the high caste Brahmin

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Personal

THE PALACE, GAJNER,
BIKANER, RAJPUTANA.
7th August 1934.

My dear Mirza,

I have just read your letter to "The Morning Post" in regard to the accusations of bribery, etc., which they levelled against you in connection with the Retrocession of Bangalore.

If it is not considered presumptuous on my part, I would like to add that it is a most excellent letter; and I just send you this line to offer you my sincere congratulations on the same.

Hoping that you are well,

Yours very sincerely,

Ganga Singh

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109.

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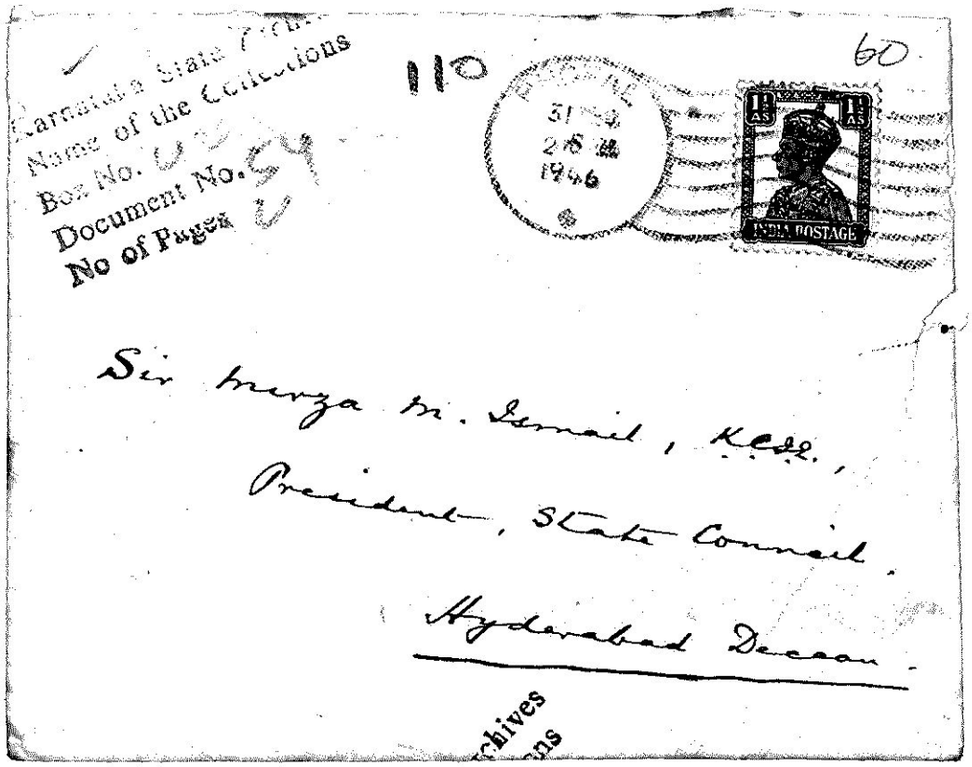
don & Sidda, Lanja
& other of the lower classes,
& by many Mahamedan
friends, can give me an
insight into Indian feelings
the many of the Englishmen
who will be sitting at
your conference have no
conception of, & cannot
possibly understand
with evidence
to contrary.

Yours truly
[illegible]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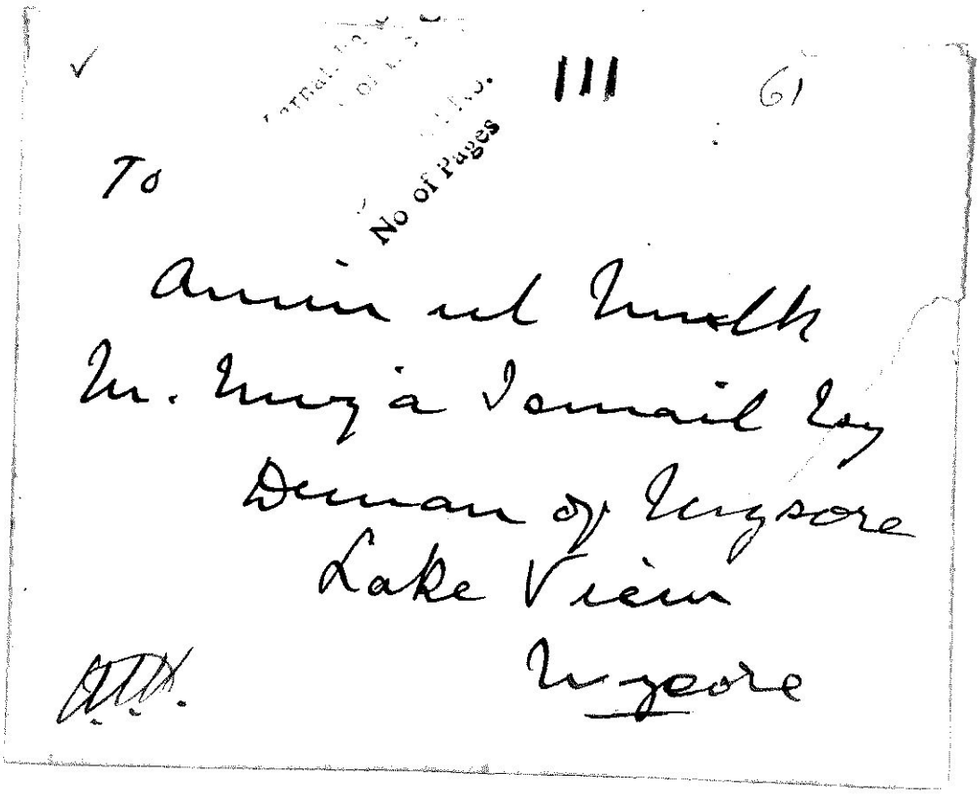
1946
INDIA POSTAGE
Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.S.I.,
President, State Council.
Hyderabad Deccan.
1946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To
Amin ul Mulk
M. Mirza Ismail Esq
Diwan of Mysore
Lake View
Mysore
1928

Private & Confidential

Urgent

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New Delhi,
the 2nd February 1946.

My dear Sir Mirza

As I mentioned to you the other day, we are seeking a successor to Wajahat Husain as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank. Among the names that have been suggested is that of Mr. M.G. Mekri whom, I believe, you know well.

I should be very grateful if you would give me your private and confidential view about his suitability.

Yours very sincerely,

Archibald Rowlands

Sir Mirza Ismail, KCIE, OBE,
Prime Minister, Jaipur,
Rajputana.

113 102 (127)

CHANDOS LODGE,
HAYWARDS HEATH,
SUSSEX.
TEL. 76.

Dec: 31st
34

My dear Mirza Saheb.
If only all
Indians were Somali
India would rule
the world!
Many thanks for
your delightful
card for Christmas.
I had a little son
born on Nov: 8th —
& my wife has been
laid up with phlebitis
in both legs ever
since — hence my

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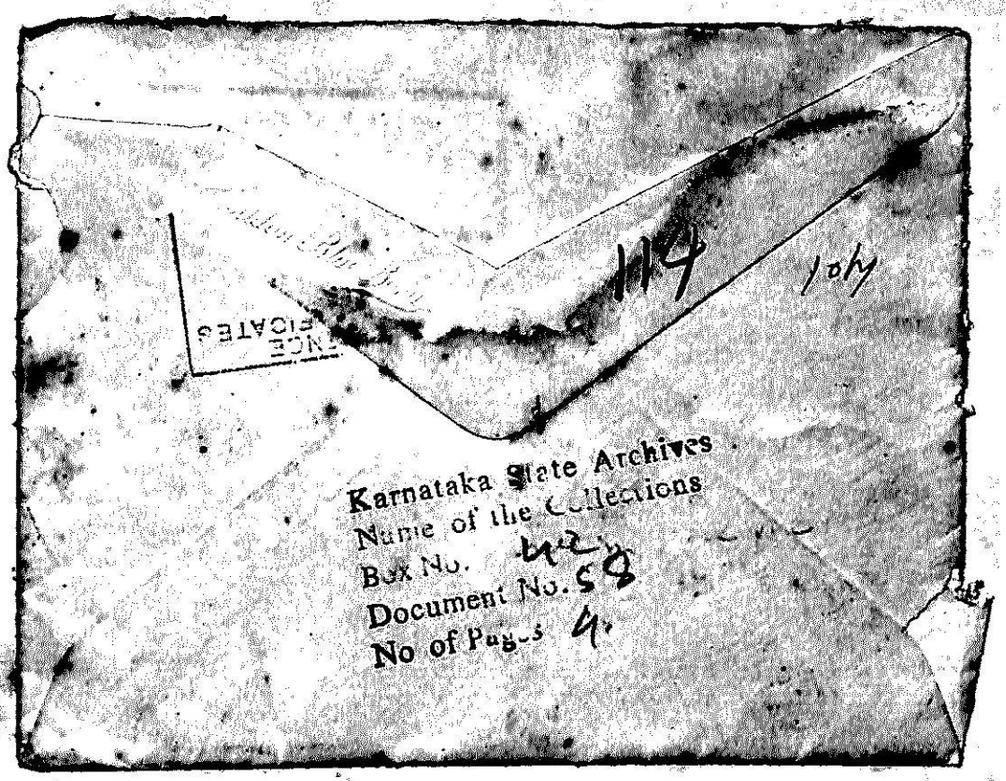
... greetings have
... ed ——
But I ever hold
you in happy &
admiring thought.
Please reserve a post
in your State for
my little boy, when
he is 21. I should
like him to serve
in the most perfect
State in Media.
Meanwhile I am
ready to serve the
State in any capacity.
Appoint me to choose
all the things the State
needs in England ——
to guardian the youth

CHANDOS LODGE,
HAYWARDS HEATH,
SUSSEX.
TEL. 76.

who come from
Mysore to England
etc:
I had 10,000
students passed through
my hands in the
Allahabad University.
Allah helps me
to influence others.
Try me!
Yrs. in sincerity.
Blessings on you
H.H. and the State in
1935!
R.K. Dorabji



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Sadiq Ganj
22-1-42

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My dear Sir Maurice

This is to introduce Maqbool Hussain Esq. B.A. my [illegible] Secretary. He will explain the [illegible] of delivering this letter.

I do hope that as a true [illegible] friend you will give me the pleasure of your friendship, and that you will grant it

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should send a letter of
you possible time to
please help you continue
matters which he has
my full authority to
deal with.

I hope you and them
when you had clear
and news. one all
enjoyed the best of health
with my best wishes which
I remain

Yours
S Allen

117 92

KUMARA PARK,
BANGALORE. (133)

Tuesday
7th Oct. 1909

My dear Mirza.

I heard only yesterday of your sad bereavement & could not compose myself sufficiently to draft even a short note. I have lost an old & trusted friend of some 25 years. I had been here some four or five times during his illness & knew that his recovery would be slow & hoped that

his great inherent vitality
will pull him through but alas,
that was not to be. I was
hoping to see him again on
my way & rejoice! So much
for our hopes!

Your loss is irreparable
& nothing that I or any one else
can say can in the least assuage
your grief but needs must run
its course. Your father had more
than once spoken to me of you &
I had some idea of his great love
& hopes in regard to you. I hope you
will recover from your grief in due
course & face life & its drawbacks
manfully & achieve a position of
honour & usefulness in the world

& so realise yr. father's hopes.
May God bless you & all my
old friends' children.

With kindest regards

Yours Sincerely

K Doreen Jr

My dear Sir,

I have received your kind letter of the 28th inst. & I have written by the same post to my dear friend Mr. Allen upon the subject which was always uppermost in his heart & which I am sure he will speak upon very fully. It was a source of heartfelt pain to me & now that he is gone I feel more than ever lonely. Whoever the Queen should look to for information will find in you whom he loved & knew more than his own brother. I hope I can always come upon you for counsel & help

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I had hoped he would live to a good old age. I was always a comfort to me to meet & spend time with him.

By his death I am have been deprived of the first source of comfort & strength & parental assistance & care. It is God's will and as such I should bear up with perfect resignation: and believe that I am good for there's God.

9th October 1894 (137)

The Cottage
Mysore

My dear Raja Appa

It pained me to hear of the sad death of my esteemed friend & your most respected father. He & I have long been associated & I always valued his correct & candid observations

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the same kind of encouragement.
Have good news from home.
Thanks for. Bob. Holden
son is in a motor ambulance
division and loving the life.
My wife is at home but may
get out to Australia when I send
for her in the Spring - unless
the Japs misbehave!
We have Indian troops in
Sarawak nowadays. They
seem to be a fine cheery lot.
Have to look after them a

1202. To Japan

I don't believe that the people want to fight with U.S.A. and ourselves but their military party is so strong that they may make war inevitable.

If they invade Thailand by force, we must go to Thailand's help. The Vichy French have behaved very badly in Indo-China. Honour and honesty in International relations seem to be completely out of date in the

catch the post. 12/

Once again. very many thanks for your great kindness to Walter.

With kindest regards and every good wish for your well-being and that of all dear to you, from

Yours ever.

Alec. Weis

(142)

12 Fraser's Hill.
Malaya.
12.8.41.

Dear Sir Mirza,

Many thanks for your long and interesting letter, and very special thanks for being so kind to my son and his friends. I don't know whether my son adequately gave expression to his feelings of gratitude to you but he did to me.

I'm glad that you found him self confused because inside, he is really intensely shy. I'm only really getting to know him now after many years. He has always been shy of

the people and the British Government. The ~~latter~~ Govt takes a fatherly interest in the matter, and the people are so inarticulate ~~that~~ it's difficult to know what they want, apart from the fact that they want their Royal to whom they can appeal personally. The Royal himself desires to put the brake of ruling on his council - and wants to retain as little power as possible - partly, if not mainly, because he distrusts his probable successor, and doesn't want him to have too much power.

I am also on the Board of War Taxation which consists of 4 members - one of them a figurehead - so the result is that I am directing

education in my spare time. However, things are going quite well, I think. You cannot hasten too quickly in educating such primitive people as the Dayaks - and Malay education is now on a fairly firm footing.

Walter tells me how busy you are, which made him, and me, wonder the more that you found time to look after him so much. He will have left by this time. I do not know where he is going for the next part of his course, as I have left his last letter in Kuching.

I hope that your Shakespeare daughter and her baby are still with you in Bangalore, and are keeping very fit. I think that you should make her stay on with you until the Japanese menace is removed.

expressing personal feelings although not of expressing his opinions. He was very deeply touched by the blessing of the Chief Priest at your hospital opening.

Kuching, Sarawak, is still my headquarters but I am over here on a holiday - partly on medical grounds. I'm feeling quite fit again after a week up here and I still have two weeks to go. so I hope to be bursting with energy when I go back.

We are still in the throes of constitution making in Sarawak. It is rather difficult to please the Rajah, the civil service,

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OLD BANNI MANTAP,
MYSORE CITY.

13.6.44.

My dear Sir Mirza,

Since you are a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, you may care to note the accompanying reaction of an ordinary member of the public to the Sargent Scheme, which I read a month ago with profound interest. I only hope it may become possible to bring it into operation, but I greatly fear that — as in England — the required number of teachers with zeal & the necessary ability may be lacking.

It is nearly a year since you were kind enough to send me your Nagpur Convocation Address, which I found so harmonious reading as there was nothing with which I could disagree. Its appeal for friendliness & for the spirit of compromise is particularly well-timed.

For the past seven weeks I have had the happiness of harbouring Carmen & young John, later joined by Donald. On asking them for a message they say they have the feeling that Mysore seems a very different place without you. We have had other great losses, as you know, being the magnet for many of them: but we cannot hold you responsible for dear old Henry McCann, or quite recently, for the Shahs generally regretted resignation, & the R.N. Mirzas' prospective departure.

It's just a year since I had news of the Skipwiths who were still in Geneva when she wrote in October 1942. They were well, but had been obliged to leave the comfortable quarters they'd occupied for nearly 10 years, owing to the hotel closing; & there'd been great difficulty in finding (less comfortable) accommodation because the shortage of fuel compelled so many households to go into hotels. Last week, encouraged by having received from an old chemical associate in Zürich an off-print that had taken only 5 months to come, I wrote to the Countess on the chance.

We've had Francis with us for 10 days' leave from Bhopal, & it was a great joy to see him again. He has now been F/O since February of last year, & is mashing for 6 months, a respite from operations: but I think he prefers the latter, although I prefer being able to look a telegram in the face for a short spell.

I do hope everything goes well with you & your family. I grudge you the Fletcher Robinsons, the Rollos & the Herligs, to all of whom please give my warm regards if they are handy; & also to Mr. da Costa.

In all good friendship,

Yours very sincerely, M.O. Forster.

How grieved the elder brother must be a father to your dear Sisters & brothers - till Then all how they sorry we are for their great loss. And also to all your Uncles & Aunts who have lost their elder brother. I am sorry I am unable to go but as long as my poor brother is still very poorly and unable to leave her room. We had a nasty fall on the 4th Dec & since the 6th we have left her room. I am with her day & night. Once again accept of our deepest sympathy

Yrs Very Sincerely
(Mrs) L. Sullivan

Monday

(148) 93

I do know that your dear
Father is now free from
pain & is keeping
with the Loved ones that
are gone before. And
we will look down
on the dear ones left
behind and will
wait for them when
the Master calls them.
Then what a happy
meeting it will be
Your Aunt not feel-
well. Try & say "God's
will be done" and

Dear Mr. Mrs & Israel

Accept of our
deepest sympathy in
this your very great loss,
no words can convey
sufficiently how we feel
Mother (Mrs Bond) and
I feel towards the whole
of your dear family.
All that we can say
is keep close to God in His
Great Mercy Comfort
the whole of your hearts
and He will be a
Father to the Fatherless
It is the great Comfort

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India Office SW1

6th August 1940

My dear Sir Mirza,

It was sad news to us all here - and particularly to Hon Sir had known This Cat. Highness personally - that your revered Ruler and friend had gone to his rest. I have no doubt that his many domestic bereavements had contributed to making him unfit to stand the strain of these days after his serious illness. I am glad that he died in harness that the succession went to his nephew who had trained for that responsibility and that he was spared the anxiety of thinking that it might pass to one who had ceased to be fit for the task. It is I imagine that the charges which have to be made will be reduced to a minimum and that the youth and

engaging personality of your Ruler with appeal
affected to all his subjects and called upon
rally them to the work of strengthening the
State and the dynasty against external
intrigue and internal agitation and of
further developing its great resources so that
it may continue to deserve well of the
Indian Model State.

Now days will place a heavy additional
burden on your shoulders and I hope you
are in good health to carry it. There is
England so far little news of India but
the reproduction of Gandhi's cryptic
telegram from Yerajda and occasional brief
reference to the war effort. Let us hope
that the Viceroy's patience and persistence
will continually be rewarded and India will
rally to defend itself from its enemies
within

writtin and written 13th to the Vice Chancellor
in and I fear the war seems, in my Last
r. your Courts and there can be no excuse
for complacency.

We live here in a unreal world. R.
writtin is superb. But as Lear he finds
it enjoying it, not because we are living in
our unreal world but because as Lear he
old r. the on celebrities reverend defunc.
R. Cry pain this here was conjured
in trying to keep up expectation but it
Lear give rise r. impression better because of
hearing the attack than it does. Nor
is the sign of any ill r. confusion
and the calm people seem all resigned
and determined for a long war. In London
everything is not about the war r.
entertainment. The theatre etc. air-raid
Lear has been a surprise to Lazy No

daughter is laid at your door at Durham.
But as said by the other women read
the Epistle of Friday after they have
respect the Liberties of others. & have
to read the Canons for Whitsun Week
by same has tangible proof of our strength
and efficiency as have to do it slightly
could until the Vicar comes.
I saw Lord Eustace Percy yesterday
and found him full of interest in his
former work as Vice-Chancellor of
Durham University (Newcastle and Durham)
& is expecting to hear more thinking of
the person. Not as our fellow workmen

Thanking you for
sympathy and good wishes

Yours sincerely

E. Hoskyns

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134 155

[redacted] that has ... his loss
but also his friends and
the public in general

[redacted] of God to
at this

[redacted] held in rest
his friends
by his untimely
[redacted] yourself

Karnataka State Archives
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Document No. 56
No of Pages 6

135 136 (156)

Washington Park Hotel.
Washington. D.C.
January 21 – 1924.

My dear Madame Mirza:

We are so delighted to see once more the "lovely ladies" of Mysore! How charming are the photographs which you have so kindly sent us & how much pleasure it gives us to look at your again & recall reminiscences of the very happy days we spent in Mysore, where you were all so kind to us! Almost simultaneously with your pictures, came a very long letter from the Countess of Reading, written from Mysore & describing the magnificent reception given them there; & could you have it all so clearly – her description of the great crowds before the Palace – the marvellous great Hall with the silver doors – the balcony from which they saw the Crowds assembled & the illuminations; the sudden darkness followed by the lighted torches. Lady Reading also wrote me of the Maharajah & of Her Highness

the Mahamuse to whom I owed the honor of paying a visit, so I could picture the whole scene of the visit — To those memories I added that of our enchanting drive with you to the top of the mountain to see Mysore in the plain below as the electric lights were turned on. What a charming excursion it was. I did enjoy it so much. And your Mysore sister told me so many interesting things about your own kind & dear self hoping that we may meet again & have more interesting conversations. Next time we shall find the children may much grown up. How sweet they are in the photographs! Your boy is such a manly little fellow & one hath think that he looks so very much like his father. It is so kind of you to give us so much pleasure by sending those charming pictures. I ought to send you one of myself in return, but I shall have to confide to you that I no longer allow my photographs to be taken — so you must try & remember me from memory so that you will recognize me when I knock on your door again.

My husband is sending his likeness to your husband, to whom he is also writing. —

Pani was sorry if you overlooked

Mrs Davis" you are dreaming. I sincerely
shall pray I may hardly you both dashed
the evening me dinds & your home,
where your & your sisters more much exquisite
values, while embroidered in red & you both
told me that your own needles had traced
the charming patterns. You more pearls &
your sister had such a lovely ruby necklace
It seems like yesterday! I cannot realize that we
have travelled half around the World since then.
We returned to our own Country at the end of
June, having had a most beautiful journey
up the Nile after leaving India; then we went
to Syria & Palestine before going on to Rome,
Florence & the Italian Lake Como — one of
the beauty spots of the World. A few weeks in
Paris, & then I stay in London & then across
the Atlantic — & we were again in America
after an absence of three years! — It was a great
pleasure to see our families & friends & to find our
dear Country warmly welcomed after our long absence.
The last few months we have been very busy
making many changes in our home & therefore
have been stopping at a hotel while the
workmen are occupying our house!

I enclose a few Postcards to give you a little idea of Washington. We have had very lovely mild winter until the last few days, when it has become awfully cold & we are all wrapped in our fur coats, such as you do not even dream of in India, but you can imagine how necessary they are when I tell you that the thermometer is below 10° now & will get lower still tonight, when we shall be sleeping under at least five thick blankets. I wonder if you would enjoy it? I am afraid you would suppose from the cold! —

Life here is very gay & we go out a great deal to dinners, we do not care much for late evening parties & dances, so we come home after dinners & leave it to the younger people to dance their night. — Washington as you know, is our Capital, altho' it is by no means our largest or most important city; the President lives here & all the Government offices are here, "Congress" or "Parliament" is now in session, so there is always a great deal of interesting legislation going on, many intelligent people are about. — There are also the Ambassadors & Ministers from all the Countries of the World, which gives an International tone to the society. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice has

just resigned, because his eyes have become such a
dandy very troublesome & he must have a Surgeon.

Sir Esmé Howard will take his place; he
was here about fifteen years ago, as Councillor
to the Embassy & we will all be glad to welcome
him back as Ambassador. During the war,
the Viceroy, Lord Reading, was here as "Special
Ambassador & High Commissioner" & that is
how we are such great friends! —

Our Occidental life is very strenuous & we all get-
very tired from doing more than we can put Coue &
Baconly into the twenty-four hours of the day.
& often think of the more leisurely life of the Orient
& realise that a happy mixture of both systems
might make a really happy existence! —

Madame de Balen is in Newport; we tried to see
each other when we were there, but failed to meet
as yet; she wrote me at Humphrey's time, that she
had had good news of you all. —

Please tell Mr. Wiga that I often think of
the weird & fascinating music which he arranged
for us one evening after dinner at the Charming house
where through the Courteous hospitality of His Highness
the Maharaja, we were staying; it is an enchanting
memory which visits itself to me out of my thoughts
of beautiful Mysore! — I hope all our
neighbors of that quiet, the animals in the
Zoological Gardens of His Highness, are in good shape?

Dear dear Madame Waiza, do not forget us, for we think so often of our friends in Mysore & of all the kind things they did for us - Some day we hope to go to Mysore again. India seems like a wonderful dream & my life seems so much richer for all the marvellous things we have seen & for the splendid buildings & the pictures which we saw there!

Give my very affectionate greetings to your beautiful sister & my kindest regards to your husband. I hope the children are very well & happy as they should all be at their age? — Again I thank both "Lovely ladies" for the photographs & with many happy memories of Mysore,

Yours affectionately yours,

Mary Carter.

Great Falls & Conway Ry Co
Chas. Lee Pres.
Washington D.C.

Karnatak
Hyderabad
Deccan
Document
No of Pages

24th May (62)

ARRANMORE PALACE,
OOTACAMUND.
S.I.

141

My dear friend Sir Mirza

I had intended writing to you, to thank you for your previous letter, but had writing till you reached Bhopal — And now I am answering yours of the 26th which has just reached me. — It pains me to write, & I know that what you say, is sincere —

Yes, it was a great shock.

We came up here on Sunday the 20th & got the wire of his death on Wednesday morning, so we rushed down to him. (Donald & I) He had been taken back to O. B's from the Hospital, because 1st there was no place to leave him in Hospital, & 2nd the coffin had to be ordered from Belgre. - (I was really surprised to know that there is no place in Mysore where a coffin can be made).

We buried the dear old man, on Thurs the 24th

mornig. - I am glad
I was down in Mysore
with him before he died,
& that we were able to
cheer up D. B. M. - It would
have been extra sad, if I
had been in Jodhpur. -
I feel that God has mercifully
in he died of Cancer of the
stomach, & if he had lived
he would have suffered
terribly, & known that there
was no cure. - He only
had one very bad pain, but
as he was given some drug,
he suffered no more -

he chatted about Uncle Bridge till the end, & then said "I am very tired, I think I shall go to sleep." - And that was the end - He died as he wanted to die - peacefully, & without fuss. - We came back here on Sat, after settling all his affairs. It all seems a bad dream, & I can hardly believe he has gone. -

Thank you also for your sympathetic letter. Even Aud had Donald with me. - Sir Maurice & talked a lot about you, he had

10(1) 145 12/1 010 Monday (166)

My dear Mr Gandappa,

I am quite a bit perplexed at the numerous 'Shabnams' that are appearing in Bangalore, on Wednesday next the 27th at 5 o'clock. I hope you will come to it. I am asking Mr K. Iyer to call on you.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/11 011 1461 Monday (167)

My dear Mr Garnett.

Sir S. P, Mr R. Lyn
am coming to tea on Wednesday
the 20th at 5 o'clock. Will
you join us. Mr R. Lyn would
like you up.

Yours sincerely
Minja Tomaich

PS 147 (168) 12/1 18
020

I hope Mr Robinson Lockman, Mr Norman, are not going to lead us out of the Commercial Way seem to be heading for the abyss.

Ms

I have my kill Contract. Mr the Governor. I have done nothing to me about your article, Nor did I expect him to. You read not. in this.

M

12/1
012

148 14. (169)

Saturday

My dear Mr Gandhi,

Sir Joseph Bhore, Lord Hydari, Ashraf Sahib and others Chairman ECAFE Committee are coming to Delhi on Tuesday next 31st at 5 P.M. to consider possible Cabinet changes. I should like to discuss them with you. Can you let me know if you can see Sir J. B.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/1
013

149 Thursday 13 (170)

My dear Mr Gandappa,

I posted a letter
by a yesterday. You should
get it this morning. But
the reason why I am sending
this letter by express is to come
to me this afternoon 5 o'clock
sharp. The Grand Moraes who
happens to be Bangalore said
so. I have spoken this also
to you. In
Case this come
by a usual
5 4.30.

Yours sincerely
Mirza M. Ismail

12/1
014
14(2)

150

Wednesday

(171)

My dear Mr Gandappa,

We have also lately received a letter from the Marquess of Lothian, now no more. His Lordship was the Pol. Supt. in India, an ICS. Mr Lawrence refers this in his book.

I am glad to see C.N. asserts himself in right way. No more B.C.G, for Mrs Gandhi. I don't think she approaches my arch opponent at all point.

Like most of the old guard in every party.

Our rulers are making a try of new Economy; Momentum Change seems made

in a dreadful hurry. For what reason
I cannot tell but I should be much
pleased to have it in my power to
do you a service. The
only thing that you can get in a hurry in
trouble. One may be getting it. with
a vengeance. But what a
Country this.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/1
015

15(1)

(4) 152 Friday (173)

My dear Mr Gandappa,

Car is still in hospital. So far our medical help has not helped. We will Wednesday next the 23rd inst. you will go to Mysore for a couple of days on Sunday.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/1
017
17(1)

1539. Thursday

(179)

My dear Mr Gundappa,

I am sorry to hear that you are laid up. You can imagine how anxious I become when I hear of your ill-health. I hope you will keep up & about again soon. Let me know when you can come.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/1
018

154

19.

(175)

18(1)

Friday 13!

My dear Mr Gandappa.

Here is my effort:
I don't think the speech should be
a long one. People are impatient to read a
brief one. Please let me have your
suggestions & criticisms on it.

Yours sincerely
Shivaji Ganesh

12/1
021

(176)

My dear Mr Gundappa.

I was expecting you
here this evening. I see in this
morning's paper that you have an
engagement at your institute at 6 o'clock.
So will suppose you are coming.
I am going to Mysore tomorrow on a
brief visit & will fix a day for
your visit after I come back.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

12/1
019

(177)

17

Saturday

My dear Mr Garnett.

Thank you for your critical suggestions especially the ones bl..

I have re-read this Spanish & enclose a copy -

I am leaving Bristol & will probably be back on Tuesday morning.

Yours sincerely
Minja Yeats

THE TRANSFER of POWER in INDIA, by V. P. Menon. (Longmans).

This is the second of two volumes in which Mr. Menon has surveyed the outcome of his remarkable career as the trusted and influential adviser of the last two Viceroys of India. In both cases his choice of title is unfortunate. His "Integration of the Indian States" ignored the fact that it was the Dominion of India which was "integrated" and not the States, which were in fact devoured and digested, as the result of an unholy combination of Viceregal bamboozling and Congress inplacability, in a manner unworthy of their great traditions and shining record of loyalty to the British Crown.

For his second book he has appropriated without apology the title under which E. W. R. Lumby published in 1954 an admirably lucid and balanced narrative of the birth pangs of the new Dominions. To that narrative Mr. Menon has surprisingly little to add, though the interminable recriminations between the Indian Congress and the Muslim League, and the prolonged failure to convince either party of the sincerity of Britain's intentions, are described in almost intolerably meticulous detail.

The problem was eventually solved by the decisions to set a definite date for the British abdication and to launch the two new Governments on a "Dominion" basis. The credit for the first goes to the Attlee Government. The second has been generally regarded as a personal triumph for Lord Mountbatten, but Mr. Menon's modesty does not prevent him from revealing that he had already unsuccessfully suggested it to Lord Wavell and subsequently revived it at a moment when the negotiations seemed to have reached an impasse, whereupon Lord Mountbatten "completely regained his buoyant spirits and good cheer".

Perhaps this accounts for a singularly ungraceful comment on the termination of Lord Wavell's patient and self-effacing struggle to bring together parties which Gandhi himself had described as irreconcilable.

irreconcilable. Mr. Menon remarks that "it was particularly creditable to Nehru that, instead of enlarging on the differences between himself and the Viceroy, he paid special tribute to his sincerity".

He stoutly refutes any suggestion that responsibility for the appalling bloodshed which followed partition might be imputed to Lord Mountbatten, whose tribute to Gandhi as "the one man boundary force who kept the peace in Bengal" whilst 50,000 troops in the Punjab were "swamped by riots" was certainly well deserved.

The statement on the first page of the book that "this was indeed Britain's finest hour" may well shock any English reader with recollections of 1940; but, for the Mahatma, it was nothing less than that.

Kenneth Fitze.

159 doc 24 (180)

Private.

THE RESIDENCY,
Bangalore, 9th February 1927.

My dear Mirza,

About the question of your entertaining Mr. Gandhi as a State Guest: I understand that he is now almost entirely a social reformer and no longer wants to be considered as a political force (in spite of his recent congress performance at Gauhati). His principal themes at the moment are Untouchability, the charka and marriage Reform among the Hindus, and as long as he sticks to those subjects there seems to be nothing objectionable whatever in his propoganda work. It is only when he deals with politics (especially, politics in British India) and such matters as the relations between Indian States and the Government of India that he is liable to prove embarrassing to his hosts. Apart from that, there can be no two opinions about the high position that he holds in the Social life of present-day India, and as such he may well, I think, be considered a suitable person for the State to entertain - not ostentatiously, but quietly in much the same manner as the State entertains Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar on his occasional visits to Mysore. I think you know exactly how to convey an atmosphere of courtesy, hospitality and welcome to a distinguished social reformer without in any way identifying yourself or the State with all the views that he is known to hold. As I have told you on more than one occasion, I admire Mr. Gandhi in many ways. I should be very glad to receive him as my private guest if it were not that this would led him into trouble !

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ S.E. Pears.

P.S.
I return the enclosures.

" Copy "

. VARADACHAR, B.A., B.L.,
ADVOCATE.

160

Bangalore, 13th Nov 1915.

(181)

Doc. 33. (M)

Dear Sir Mirza.

As I daresay you have already heard from Sir Hiranyayya, I packed off Sir T. V. D-A. on Wednesday night. I expect he will by now have arrived in Colombo & will take the Earliest boat to go home. I have specially warned him not to indiscreetly or needlessly brag of our Mysore affairs & he has promised to heed my warning. He has no more relics of mischief about him. There is no need to be further concerned in that direction.

161 (182)

15. 11. 15

Dear Mr Vardachar

Many thanks for
yr letter. Yes Mr N. wrote
me did. was such a relief
to know he has actually left.
me. Mal. [illegible]

[illegible]. Thanking you
for yr share of the work

I am
Yr ss
JM

163 (183)

I am very grateful that an opportunity was given to me of being of some service in this affair. I am also glad that Mr T. W. A-A. is able to go home quietly.

I thank you for the attention & consideration you have given to me & my words. With kind wards,

Yours sincerely,
M. Ramachandra

Confidential 164 (189)

doc. 30

(1)

Basavangudi
10 Novr 1915
9.5 pm.

My dear Sir

I have just had a note from Mr Varadachar that he saw Mr Q-A off from Bangalore". I have written in the same terms to Mr Mirza.

Yours Sincerely
M Vinayakamayya

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, KCIE
Dewan of Mysore.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DEWAN · MYSORE ·

Confidential

165 (185)

doc. 3(1)

Bangalore
10 Nov 1915.
9 pm.

Dear Mr Mirza

Mr Varadachar informs me that he saw Mr Q-A off from Bangalore.

Yours Sincerely
S Srinivasaraya

166 (186) doc 98 (b)

Camp Bangalore,

CONFIDENTIAL. 5th January 1924.

Dear Mr.Banerji,

Reference my interview yesterday in your office as instructed, I beg to write this as my formal acceptance of your kind offer of three years extension of service from June 24 on the following terms:-

1.	Upto June 1925.	Rs.1400/-
2.	" 1926	Rs.1450/-
3.	" 1927	Rs.1500/-

An allowance of Rs.150/-extra when the duties of Agent are added INSHAALLAH(Godwilling) on the retirement of Mr.C.Dove Wilson.

It was suggested that Sir Brijendra Mitter should be given the Dewanship and said that this could be repeated from 15th March 25. 12/3/24

2.As desired,I also beg to remind you re: an -increment of Rs.100/- from 1st June 1923 which was -recommended by the First Member on leave and Agent and which you so kindly promised to favourably consider.

With respects,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-A.A.Khan,

Traffic Manager.

To

A.R.Banerji,Esqr.,C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,Bangalore.

C o p y

---

consideration as I had declined the first offer, I am confident that the traditional generosity of the State and of the noblest of all Princes His Highness the Maharaja and the reputation which the Durbar has unlike other Indian States of keeping up its promises, I would not be allowed to suffer or feel that I have been unfortunately badly let down.

3. In view of the liberal treatment shown to me on several occasions by His Highness, I would not have pressed even for this increase of Rs.150/- but for the fact, that my emoluments on long leave which I intend taking after I have finished with Mysore State would also otherwise be seriously affected. I again repeat what I said last (10th) night that if you, Mr.Dove Wilson, Sir Albion Banerji or His Highness specially desired it, I would be willing to serve this year even on Rs.500/- less than what I am getting.

Trust you will forgive me the liberty I have taken of addressing you in the matter and with respects,

Yours sincerely, always grateful

Abdul Aziz Khan.

Amin-Ul-Mulk

Mirza Mahomed Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.,

Private Secretary to His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore,

BANGALORE.

D.O. Private & Personal.

168 doc. 97 (2) (188)

OFFICE OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
MYSORE RAILWAYS.

Mysore, 12th March 1926.

Dear Mr.Mirza Mahomed Ismail,

With reference to our conversation yesterday, when you were pleased to enquire, whether I would insist on Government keeping up their promise which as Rt. Mushir-Ul-Mulk went to the extent of swearing to you, was distinctly made and as any orders contrary to what have already been graciously approved of by His Highness and either issued or about to issue would mean breach of faith with me or accept Rs.150/- a month from the date Mr.Wilson was due to retire if his services were extended for another year, I write to say, that in view of the extremely kind treatment, I have invariably received from him and as I consider it an honor and pleasure to work under him, and that as from the casual talk, I had with him this morning, he is likely to be put to some inconvenience if the arrangement come to by you with him yesterday morning was now altered, I would be satisfied, if I am given Rs.150/- a month from 20th April 1926 and that during his absence on leave, no extra allowance would be given for officiating as Agent.

2. I send herewith a copy of my D.O.letter of 5th January 1924 to the Dewan, from which you will please see, that I accepted the kind offer of the Government to stay for another three years on the distinct understanding that Agency would be given to me on the retirement of Mr.Dove Wilson, and that as I did not ask for extension which Government were pleased to give me themselves after deliberate

169 dec. 90 (189)

Confidential.

Enc 1 file

The Palace, Mysore,

15th April 1922.

My dear Sir,

I am directed to return File No. C 20 dated 4th April, and to say that His Highness approves of the proposals made in the Council Resolution with regard to further changes in the Medical Department.

With reference to your remarks regarding the controversy between the two Members of Council, I am to say that it will be sufficient if your Submission Note, which states all that can be usefully stated in a matter like this, is shown to the Members. His Highness realises that differences of opinion are inevitable, and even desirable; but for them progress would cease, and society be savourless. At the same time, he feels that Members of Government should guard against ebullitions of temper, and refrain from finding fault with one another on paper.

Yours sincerely,

sd/ Mirza M Ismail

A.R.Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.

170 dtm 96 (7)

(190)

The Palace, Mysore,

18th March 1926.

My dear Sir Albion,

His Highness will be pleased if you come up to Ooty for a few days from the 15th April as you intend doing. I am writing to the Resident to say that Audry House will be available from the 1st of May or perhaps I had better say the 2nd.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Mirza M. Ismail

P.C. No: 103.

Confidential 171

(191)

DEWAN OF MYSORE

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

Doc 86 (1)

23rd December 1924.

My dear Sir,

I have received your confidential D.O. letter No. 141 dated 22nd December 1924, together with its enclosure, and in accordance therewith, I am announcing the appointments. For one of the two vacancies amongst the Revenue Probationers, I have selected Mr. K. Putturangaswami, B.Sc.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-mulk
Mirza M. Ismail, O.B.E., C.I.E.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

24/1

THE LEADER 172 ALLAHABAD (192)

17. 7. 1941.

Dear Sir Mirza Ismail,

I thank you for your letter of sympathy of the 8th instant. Sir C. Y. Chintamani's death has been a grievous personal loss to me. He had the highest regard for you and in two or three articles in the Leader after your resignation he wrote in the most glowing terms about you and the necessity of your services being utilized by the Government of India in national interest.

With Kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

N. Rau.

193 (193) Thursday

My dear Mr Ganapathy

I did enjoy our talk last evening. I much appreciate your visit. Mr B. K.

I am giving a tea party for Mr Duncan Charge d Affaires & Mr Consul-General on Thursday 4-6. & 5 p.m. I hope you will come & Mr Nagaran says will pick you up.

Yours sincerely
Mirza M. Ismail

Urgent

174

(194)

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

DR. B. N. SEAL,
Vice-Chancellor,
THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

MYSORE,
(SOUTH INDIA)

Dated 22nd March 1926.

Confidential

doc. 83 (2)

My dear Mr. Mirza,

Eight members of the University Council, in fact all the members present, agreed to recommend Mr. H. J. Bhabha for an honorary degree (D. Litt.) to the Senate at the evening meeting, but the Council were unanimously of opinion that some other name should be coupled with that of Mr. Bhabha, this being the first occasion of the kind.

The sense of the Council has been informally ascertained, and the members are strongly in favour of Sir M. Visheshwaraiya

I informed the Council that there were several preliminaries to be gone through before the Council could make any such proposal to the Senate, — that all preliminaries (including consultation of the wishes of the recipient of the honour) had been fulfilled in Mr. Bhabha's case, — but that this had not been done in any other case.

It is now my duty to ascertain confidentially whether I can proceed further in the matter of the conferment of the degree of D. Sc. on Sir M. Visheshwaraiya, or any other person. His Highness the Chancellor's pleasure must be known in the first instance and I will drop the matter or further pursue it accordingly.

The matter is in such a confidential stage that nobody will be in a position to assign any definite reason if the idea is to be dropped. I need not make any further report to the University Council in that case.

But if I am to proceed further, I must immediately ascertain Sir M. Visheshwaraiya's wishes, and I must hold a special meeting of the University Council immediately thereafter, in order that the two names may be sent up to the Senate at the evening meeting of 1st — which is necessary if the degree (or degrees) are to be conferred at the next Convocation.

Kindly let me have a line in reply

Yours sincerely
Brajendranath Seal

Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail Esq. B.A. O.B.E. C.I.E.
Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

(195)

-Confidential.

The Palace,

Mysore,

22nd March 1926.

My dear Dr. Seal,

In reply to your letter of this date, His Highness desires me to inform you that it would give him very great pleasure to confer an Honorary Degree on Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Mirza M. Ismail

Confidential 176 Calcutta
25/2/26 (196)

doc 84 (1)

My dear Mr. Sears,

H.H. desires me to send to enclosed papers for your perusal & to say that he would be glad if you would kindly recommend Dr. J.D. O'Donnel for a Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

Yrs. Sincerely
Sd/ Mirza M. Ismail

* Dewan's D.O. No. P. 64 Enc. 1 dy 18/2/1926.

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O. No. P.84/En.2. (197)

DEWAN OF MYSORE

177

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

2nd August 1922.

My Dear Sir,

D.O. 75 (1)

I enclose in original a confidential D.O. letter from the Residency drawing attention to extracts from certain Mysore newspapers.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-mulk
Mirza M.Ismail, B.A.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

178

(198)

The Palace, Bangalore,

4th August 1922.

doc. 77. (1)

My dear Sir,

I am desired to return, with thanks, the enclosures received with your D.O. letter No. P.84 dated the 2nd August, in which Major Plowden draws attention to certain extracts from certain Mysore newspapers.

Yours sincerely,

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Bangalore.

129

Bangalore,
27th November 1924.

(199)

DOC - 56 - (3)

My dear Mr. Mirza Ismail,

I hope you are enjoying your stay at Dehra-Dun.

There is nothing of importance. Things are going on as usual.

Mr. Banerji delivered a lecture at Madras on Administration as an interpretation of History. It almost looks as if it came from the pen of our venerable Dr. Brajendranath Seal. The ideas and language bear a close family likeness !

I am thinking of going to Waltair about the middle of December for a change which I need badly. I may be away for 6 weeks or so.

I have just returned from Bhadravati. Everything is good except the market for Iron, acetate of lime and crude alcohol. The exchange is very much against us. We are losing about 15 to 20,000/- Rs. a month. A market for our iron is being built up. A pipe foundry is thought of, but it cannot be in operation before March 1926. Courage and patience are necessary. I have faith in the ultimate success of the Works The Ropeway is working well. Also the blast furnace.

I hope you have seen Sir M. V's communique. Various opinions are expressed here about it. Will you kindly convey my loyal respects to His Highness the Maharaja ?

With all good wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ K.P. Puttanna Chetty.

" Copy "

Office of the Mysore University,

Dated ~~Mysore~~ Bangalore 12th June 1921

Doc. 58 (2)

My dear Mr. Mirza,

I believe you are returned to Mysore by this time. Please to accept my deepest condolence with you and your family in your recent sad bereavement.

The Durbar in connection with the birthday festivities will be held on the 16th instant, I understand. I should very much like to attend the Durbar on this occasion, and no considerations of health (or necessary rest and change) would have deterred me from undertaking again the journey to and from Mysore. But for the last two ~~months~~ days I have been suffering from a severe (neuralgic) tooth-ache which disables me for the journey. I had one tooth extracted in Mysore in March last and the doctor was right in thinking that another operation would be shortly necessary. Kindly see that my attendance is graciously excused.

I must tell you that I had the privilege of meeting His Highness the Maharaja the other day at a tea-party at the Dewan's. His Highness's views and outlook are so catholic and comprehensive, and at the same time so germane to the genius of the Indian people! I knew that this was so, but what an exquisite delight it was to realise this by personal contact and as a personal experience.

To pray for His Highness's long life, health and happiness is to pray that our motherland may be blessed with the ruling and formative influence of a Spirit of benignant wisdom, charity and

peace, and my prayers rise to the Providence that shapes the destinies of our people and our country to vouchsafe unto us a blessing of which we stand in such sovereign need.

Yours sincerely

Brajendranath Seal

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza M. Ismail, Esq., B.A.

Huzur Secretary

to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

182

202

20th June 1921.

Doc 79 (1)

My dear Dr. Seal,

It was a great pleasure to receive your kind letter of June 12. His Highness desires me to convey his best thanks to you for all the good wishes which you have expressed on the occasion of his Birthday and to say that he appreciates them very much. I hope you are feeling quite well again.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

sd M. I.

183

(203)

New Delhi,
7th April 1933.

My dear Sir Mirza,

In reply to your D.O. letter, dated the 2nd instant, I write to say that in connection with the proposed transfer of a portion of the Civil & Military Station to Mysore certain preliminary points have come up which required discussion before the matter could be referred definitely to the Resident for negotiation with your Government. This has caused some delay but I hope that the matter will now soon be in train.

With kindest regards and wishing you a pleasant voyage,

Yours sincerely,
Sd. Charles Watson.

"COPY"

184

8/1/25

Mysore

(204)

misc. 68 (3).

My dear Mr. Mirza,

The Mahant of Viswesvara Temple in Benares is going to Bangalore tomorrow via Sivasamudram. In his interviews he has been requesting H.H. to be the President of a committee to be hereafter constituted to carry out certain temple improvements costing several lakhs of rupees. H.H., who is inclined to view with sympathy the scheme started as the result of observations made in the Visitors' Book in 1921 wishes you to kindly give him a patient hearing. If you consider that the scheme is still in its preliminary stage & has not sufficiently developed and that H.H. should not at this stage lend his support, H.H. will be glad if you will advise him (Mahant) as to what he should do to render it successful & when and at what stage he should approach H.H. and what manner of help he could reasonably expect. H.H. leaves

185 33 (205)

the entries & give him such answers as you deem proper after hearing all that he has to say.

The Mahant has also got a letter, which he wanted H.H. to sign in order that he may make use of it for shattering the Scheme. You may read it carefully and advise H.H. as to what may be done. If you are of opinion that it will not be appropriate for H.H. to Sign it, the Mahant may kindly be informed accordingly.

Yours Sincerely

9/30 P.S.
In Great haste to catch the train

1886 35 (206)

1. Raja Indrachand
2. Rai Bahadur Hajari mal. 50,000
3. Sir Hari Ram Goenka 30,000
4. Baboo Jagapatty Kemka 21,000
5. Sadharam Dularam 15,000

187

207

THE PALACE OFFICE, MYSORE.

ORDERS.

doc. 138(1)

NOTES.

LL

Copies of Judgment Copies in defalcation cases are kept up.

The copy in case No 1 is obtained from the Bank kept by Police

2
25/2

182

(208)

doc 137 (1)

NO 54-(27-28

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE,

MYSORE. Dated 21st February 1928.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith the copy of the judgment in Criminal Case No.2 of 1927-28 on the file of my Court for favour of your kind information.

Yours sincerely,

Venkatarama

To

T. Thumboo Chetty, Esquire, B.A.,

Huzur Secretary, Palace Office,

M Y S O R E.

Hts) Lutt
21/2/28

ack with thanks

(209)

doc 136 (1)

D.O.No.

22nd February 1928

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the judgment in Criminal Case No. 2 of 1927-28 on the file of the Special First Class Magistrate's Court, Mysore, received with your D.O. letter No.54/27-28 dated 21st instant.

Yours sincerely,

~~JOINT SECRETARY.~~

T.G. RAMA IYER, Esq, B.A.,
District Magistrate and Deputy
Commissioner, M y s o r e.

189

(210)

Confidential.
D.O. No 158

doc 173 .(1)

190

20th February 1928.

My dear Mr. Mirza,

As soon as they are ready, I shall send you copies of the judgment in the Palace defalcation cases. The accused will prefer an appeal to the Sessions Court and probably to the Chief Court also. In the appellate Courts the defence lawyers will argue more on points of law than on facts and I understand that some intricate points of law will be raised by the opposite side for setting aside the conviction. I would propose for your kind consideration the engagement of the Government Advocate to appear for the prosecution before both the appellate Courts.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza M.Ismail, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Bangalore.

D.O. No 162
Encl 2

Doc 132

(211)
(1)

25th February 1928.

My dear Mr. Mirza,

In continuation of my d.o. letter No.158 dated the 20th instant, I send herewith copies of the judgment in the Palace defalcation cases.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza M.Ismail, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

Private.

192 (212)

Doc. 112 (1)

30th December 1923.

My dear Doctor,

Thank you very much for your kind letter. I was anxious to know about His Highness the Yuvaraja's health and what the Doctors really thought was the cause of the fits. I do not think that they have taken us much further. The treatment they have prescribed is more or less the same as what you and Dr. Armugum had advised. Do they say that his complaint is likely to take a more serious turn, or will the irritation disappear in time ? I see that they are against (at least Dr. Rao is) any more injections.

By the way is Dr. Rao coming to Bangalore for the Science Congress ?

I shall be very happy to do all I can about your allowance. I do not think you need worry about it.

With best wishes for 1924 and may it bring you every happiness andprosperity.

Yours sincerely

Ss/ Mirza M Ismail

193

(213)

doc. M

The Palace, Mysore

15th March 1926.

My dear Sir Albion,

His Highness desires me to say that Mr. Chandy may be given the privilege leave he asks for and Mr. M.N. Krishna Rao gazetted to act for him, Mr. B. Srinivasiengar acting as Financial Secretary in addition to his duties as Revenue Secretary.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Mirza M. Ismail

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

194

(214)

D.O.No.P.C.122

Doc. 103 (2)

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

9th February 1925.

My dear Mr.Mirza,

Mr.Humza Hussein came to me and represented that he had two requests to make which may be submitted for His Highness' gracious consideration. One was that - in view of the fact that the Local Self-government Bills which have to be introduced into the Legislative Council at its next meeting, will have to be dealt with in detail in the Select Committee and may finally be passed in June; and of the fact that he has taken a considerable part in shaping this legislation and would be able to get through the Bills in the Select Committee more easily than a new Member of Council - he may be given extension of service till the end of June.
His other request is that he may be promised four months' privilege leave when he vacates office and then retired.

In regard to the first request, as His Highness is aware, I made a suggestion about extension in my letter of the 5th January and as His Highness has passed definite orders on the subject, I have no further remarks to offer in the matter except that granting the request would mean Mr.Chandy's reversion after a short acting period and that it is better to avoid these changes if possible. Moreover, as the whole scheme of Local Self-government has been threshed out in Council after elaborate discussion lasting for several months, I personally do not see that any difficulty will be experienced by Government in passing the Bills through the

Legislative Council without Mr.Humza Hussein's assistance.

As regards his second request, I recommend that it may be sanctioned.

Yours sincerely,

A Banerji

Amin-ul-mulk
Mirza M.Ismail, O.B.E., C.I.E.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
D.O.No.P.C.86.

196 (216)

Ballabrooie,
Bangalore dated 18th Nov.24.

doc. 106 (2)

My dear Mr.Mirza,

As His Highness is aware, Mr.Humza Hussein's period of one year's extension will expire next March, and it is time now to consider future arrangements. I now beg to submit the following definite proposals for His Highness' gracious consideration:-

1. Mr.Humza Hussein may be retired at the end of the period of the present extension of service;

2. The vacancy in the Council that will be caused by Mr.Humza Hussein's retirement may be filled up by the appointment of Mr. K.Chandy, the most senior man in the service.

Note. - By this arrangement it has to be observed that both the Members of Council will be non-Mysoreans.

If it is necessary to guard against this as a matter of sentiment, an alternative proposal to elevate Mr.M.N. Krishna Rao, Financial Secretary to Government, may be considered.

As regards Mr.Chandy, my personal conviction is that by his appointment, the Council will be considerably weakened. He has not very active habits and is not industrious. If His Highness is graciously pleased to approve of his nomination, he should be definitely given to understand that unless he is able to show good work he will have to be retired. His Highness is aware of the previous record of this officer both as Deputy Commissioner and as Revenue Commissioner and the occasions in which the displeasure of Government had to be communicated to him for indiscretion and other matters in which the unsatisfactory nature of his work came to notice.

As regards Mr.M.N.Krishna Rao, he is not only a Mysorean of Mysoreans but one of the straightest and the most capable and energetic officer we have in the service. He has rendered very valuable services to the administration during the past few years and although His Highness has been graciously pleased to

recognize his services by the grant of a title, I think his appointment to the Council will be fully deserved as a further recognition in his case. But it may be said that he may well afford to wait as Mr.Chandy has less than 4 years more to serve and in the next vacancy Mr.Krishna Rao's claims may be considered.

If Mr.Chandy is appointed to the Council, Mr.Balasundaram Iyer may take his place as Revenue Commissioner.

Mr.Matthan may be appointed as Inspector General of Education vice Mr.Balasundaram Iyer.

Either Mr.S.P.Rajagopalachari or Mr.N.Madhava Rao may be appointed Chief Secretary. Referring to the correspondence ending with my D.O.letter dated the 5th June 1923 in which I strongly recommended the reversion of Mr.Rajagopalachi to the general line, I would again like to bring to the gracious notice of His Highness the desirability of transferring Mr.Rajagopalachari from His Highness' personal staff to the general service.

I would personally prefer Mr.N.Madhava Rao as Chief Secretary and in that case, Mr.Rajagopalachari may, if His Highness agrees, be appointed as Chairman of the Mysore City Municipality and the Improvement Trust Board.

Mr.Balasundaram Iyer proposes to take three months' leave and if orders are passed on these recommendations early, arrangements can be made once for all.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-mulk
Mirza M.Ismail, O.B.E., C.I.E.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

doc. 108 (2) (218)

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.No.P.73.

DEWAN OF MYSORE

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

20th July 1922.

My dear sir,

The Final Note in regard to the Conservator of Forests explains the position, and I discussed the necessity of having a Development Officer in the Forest Department for a period of 2 or 3 years, with my Colleagues when the question of Mr.Ramaiengar's confirmation came up. I put forward the view that although I have no objection to the confirmation of Mr. Ramaiengar, it is necessary to get an outside expert officer for a period of 2 or 3 years to develop our forest resources and to increase our forest revenue. Having been closely associatea with the Forest administration as Member in charge for a considerable period during the past six years, I have come to the conclusion that the Forest Department has run into a groove. There is no initiative and having regard to the fact that an up-to-date saw-mill costing over 4 lakhs of rupees has been put up at Bhadravati and also to the fact that extensive exploitation of timber will have to be unaertaken for the supply of fuel to the Iron Scheme, it is absolutely necessary to have an expert adviser in regard to the utilization of our resources to the best advantage both from the point of view of commercial interests as well as from the point of view of preserving the capital value of our forests. Both the Members of Council have agreed with me that it would be a good idea to engage the services of such an expert, if one is available. The question then arose as to what would be the relationship between the Conservator of Forests and that officer, ~~if MxxRamaixngax~~ should Mr.Ramaiengar be confirmed. We re-called the case of Mr.M.G.Rama Rao and Rao Saheb Rama Rao during Sir M.Visvesvaraya's time and we did not want to repeat the mistake that was then committed of having these two officers more or less of the same grade working in the same jurisdiction. The Second Member then urged that as this matter may require a little time for consideration, and as it is likely that in case an officer is appointed, the Conservator of Forests as such being the Head of the Department, may find the position a little delicate, perhaps the confirmation may be deferred till the question of appointing and utilization of an outside expert is settled. It was also suggested by him that it might be necessary to put that

(219)

special officer as the Conservator so that he may have undivided control over the whole Department and its operation; and that in that case Mr.Ramaiengar's confirmation may be postponed and the original idea of the Council to keep him as Officiating for a period of 3 years may be carried out. The other suggestion is that the Special officer may be brought as such as a special forest adviser and Mr. Ramaiengar, if he is confirmed, should be then expected to render all possible help and co-operate.

I have in view a man who is one of the best forest officers in India. I have personally come in contact with him during my visit in 1919 and he has built up a splendid reputation for himself as Development Officer under the Government of Nepal where he is now engaged. His name is J.V.Collier. From a letter I have recently received from him, it appears that he is prepared to come on deputation. He has both practical experience of the departmental administration as well as experience of large development schemes for the exploitation of unknown forest wealth and if it is considered that a special officer like that should be appointed, I may be permitted to enter into negotiations with this man. I do not wish to bring him as Conservator and I think, on the whole, it would be better if Mr.Ramaiengar is confirmed so that the interest of the local service is fully protected and Mr.Collier may be an outside expert for a temporary period entrusted with working out some definite schemes. I consulted Mr.Perrier, Director of the Imperial Institute at Dhera Dun, who recently came to Bangalore, and he spoke very highly of Mr.Collier's attainments and qualifications.

Yours sincerely,

Amin-ul-mulk

Mirza M.Ismail, B.A.,

Private Secretary to His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

200

D.0792

(220)

February 28, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the judgment in Criminal Case No. 2 of 1927-28 on the file of the Special First Class Magistrate's Court, Mysore, received with your D.O. letter No. 54/27-28 dated 21st instant.

Yours sincerely

T.G. Rama Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
District Magistrate and
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

M/

201

(221)

doc. 174 (1)

My dear Mr. Mirza,

As soon as ~~It is~~ They are ready, I shall send you copies of the judgment in the Palace defalcation cases. The accused will prefer an appeal to the Sessions ~~Judge~~ Court and probably to the Chief Court also. In the appellate Courts the defence lawyers will argue more on points of law than on facts ~~of the cases~~ and I ~~am told~~ understand that some intricate points of law will be raised by the opposite side for setting aside the conviction. I would propose for your kind consideration the engagement of the Government Advocate to appear for the prosecution before both the appellate Courts.

Yours sincerely

N

202/100 (2) Ry to (222)
15.11.27

My dear Mr. Mirza M. Ismail,

Your kind letter of the 13th instant to hand. I have merely echoed the sentiments of the whole province and have never given expression to my personal feelings about you which I reserve for a more suitable opportunity. There is no instance in the history of Mysore to

for the matter of that
in the History of India
If a young man of 30
years having 20 years
ahead on young
shoulders. I con-
-gratulate you upon
it. May god bless
you with long life
and splendid oppor-
-tunities of Cosmo-
-politan usefulness.

Yours sincerely

M Venkata Rangaya

204 42 (224)

'Phone 78

33, RESIDENCY ROAD,

Bangalore, Nov 17 1928.

My dear Mr Mirza,

Only a line or two to say how grateful I feel for your Shantaram's recognition at St Joseph's College this afternoon. Never was for me, in finite sympathy in that act, from one who has known me in better days & who has now fallen on evil times. I have glory & felt thoroughly ashamed of my unfortunate Honour,

Read "The Madras Mail"

in good time I have done all my three first vols well, after my own heart in a good cause.

Here are only my wife & I left to battle (at my age of 61 tomorrow), against upwards of £ indebtedness, due to total slump in real-estate business, & the effort to "keep up appearances."

I could not really, Compile so much as anybody else.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. Thomson

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Karnataka State Archives
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No of Pages 1

(226)

Wednesday 7/

My dear Mr Gundappa.

Now I am back again! I long to see you. Can you free tomorrow afternoon at the usual hour. If so, will both of us come over. We can talk come over.

Yours sincerely
Mirza M. Ismail

PS

Mr S. Rao has his undertook to deliver the letter by.

Personal

Bangalore.
7th Aug 1924.

(2)

My dear Mr. Mirza Ismail

Learning that you had returned from Simla I called at your house in Bangalore the day before yesterday & was told you had just gone out. I had therefore to content myself with leaving my card.

I had an interview with H.H. the Yuvaraja this evening & he was very kind to me. I told him in the course of my

Conversation that I was anxious to get back with the Chief Court in the present vacancy & that though I could count on your sympathy & support I had not much of a hope with the Devan. H. H. was pleased to observe that he would speak to Mr. Banerji in the matter & added that my elevation to the Chief Court would add to the prestige to the highest Court in the State, & that he

was confident I would maintain its high traditions.

I still hope that as between me & Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar the fact that he was only a Sub Judge when I was officiating as Chief Court Judge that I had put in more than 10 years' service as Govt. advocate before he was appointed as Sub Judge and that I acted for a very much longer period in the Chief Court than he did & could not look up to the next

chance which, being
younger, he can well afford
to do, will weigh in my
favour.

With best regards

Yours sincerely

Edmund Gosse

211

(231)

PRIVATE SECRETARY MYSORE

Bhadravati

February 14th 1941

My dear Meiya

Many congratulations on the settlement of the strike. I have been greatly regretting that you were not with us. But this great achievement makes up for everything.

~~I had~~ already written you at length, but have to amend in a hurry. The Huzur Secretary has just handed me for transmission to you a draft paragraph to be added to His Highness the Maharaja's speech at ~~Bhadravati~~ Cricket magnates' with a copy of which is pasted in the copy of the speech herewith. He desires me further to communicate to you His Highness's wishes that the money should be spent in the year, but that, if that is found impossible, the grant should not lapse but should

(232)

be carried over to the next year.

I take this opportunity of returning to you, in case you should require them for reference, the enclosures to your letter No. 680 of the 13th instant on the subject of reinforcements to the East Indian Infantry.

The time is going very well, and the heat is great. I hope Mr. Anantaraman has told you all the news from this side

Yours sincerely

G. Stewart

213

(233)

Amir Manzil
Hyderabad D.
1941 December 23
(new address
of dating letter
adopted from
Astrologers)

My dear Mirza Sahib,

My last letter needed no answer. Why did you take the trouble to reply & that when you were unwell? I am very sorry to hear of your indisposition. Piles is indeed a painful & troublesome disease. But I do hope it is not serious & you will recover soon & be quite yourself again. So make it be.

In these days of awful stress & strain of the War & the unfortunate communal differences & troubles, I find you are one of the select, if not the rarest, Muslim Statesman & Administrator I have ever known in my long official career extending over half a century (1890–1940). Somehow you have been in my thoughts (& prayers) very frequently of late. I feel it to be at the back of my mind that you are made of such stuff as will save Indian Muslims from the political slough in which some self-loving leaders have landed them. May Providence guard you, health & opportunities for that.

I am still of the belief that your official work in H.... at least a couple of years will do good in more ways than one; though it will be

So journey

headed task yet I am sure you will get through it successfully. Your personal inclination in one thing and your duty to your benighted co-religionists is quite another. I am also of the opinion — if the opinion of an old fogey is worth any thing at all — that you will do much better work in Canada (in which you have been all your life so far) than when you are old (and grown). At the same time I am convinced that you cannot do well anywhere as a second fiddle to any one the absolute chief of the place. You have never been in such subordinate role as yet & you cannot be accepted too.

I have begun bad mornings & evenings with you. Call boys & school people here call [illegible]. The flowers* is of different colours. The pink one is not obtainable here in all seasons as in Bangalore.

May I "prescribe" some thing else to you? It is an experimental psychological prescription which I intend you to try for some time & see. Most probably

*Lady's fingers and coxcomb and [illegible] of Bombay and [illegible]

Strictly Confidential. 215

(235)

Dolo 6

7390

Very Bros.

13th July 1928.

My dear Mr. Mirza,

As desired in your D.O.letter No.201 dated 11th July 1928 I shall inform the Editor of the "Praja Mitra" that the interview asked for cannot be granted. I think we may avoid saying anything further on the subject and His Highness to whom I submitted your letter was of the same opinion. But if you still wish me to add that the Government have not acted unjustly in the matter, kindly phone to me tomorrow and I shall do so.

Yours sincerely,

MS

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza M. Ismail, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

(236)

ANGLO-INDIAN & DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

Western Hotel, New Delhi,

7th April 1933.

My dear Mirza Ismail,

Thank you very much for your telegram just received which has eased my mind considerably. I am very sorry you are unable to send me further particulars about the matter, and so you force my hands to seek this information from the Foreign & Political Department. Anyhow I shall have a chat with the Foreign Secretary tomorrow or the day after and shall then decide on paying a short visit to Bangalore.

So, you are off to England on the 22nd. Good luck to you and may you get all you want for your Durbar which you have served so splendidly and so zealously; none could have done better, few, if any could have done as well.

With my kindest regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Sd. Henry Gidney

Sir Mirza Ismail, Kt., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

"COPY"

217

86

P.S. In the Provincial Secretary's telegram to you it is stated that influential deputation ——— wish to wait upon His Highness Maharajah .. to urge grant of Concessions to Automobile Company.

The words underlined is read as far as my information goes are not Correct. Maharaja not asked for Concessions.

R.B.

87 218

To

Amin-ul-Mulk

Sir Mirza M. Ismail

K.C.S.I. O.B.E.

Cantonment House

Bangalore

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Sir Mirza Ismail,

K.C.I.E.

Karnataka State Archives
Name of the Collections

VASANTHA MAHAL,
MYSORE.

May 10th 1941

My dear Mirza

I have just come from hearing the announcement on the radio that your decision of the 7th is irrevocable, and feel that it is no longer incumbent on me to observe the silence that I have maintained so long as any hope remained.

The papers will tell their columns with the record of your wonderful qualities, of the wonderful things you have done for Mysore and of the tragedy that your going involves. I wonder if they will realize what you have had no hand throughout

your service and what you have been
doing two men's work and more every
day for the last fifteen years till you
have long passed the pension age and
service that entitles you to retirement.
Only those who have been in close touch
with you can realize how increasingly you
have spent yourself, what a tired man
you must be and how sadly you must
need the rest you are taking.

As I have said often, I shudder
to think what Mayson will be without
your guiding hand, your kindly solicitude
for all and your incessant energy.
For myself I feel that I am losing (though
I hope only in part) a wise counsellor
and a staunch friend, and I know I

well find I have something I want to refer to you at every hour of the day.

There goes the three quarters and I must rush. This will not miss the train. I can't tell you how sorry I am, but I do hope soon to see you completely recovered from all the fatigues and worries that has so tired you of late

Yours very sincerely
J Conrad

22 Mysore

7/10/05

My Dear mr Myrzi.

I am obliged
Sorry to hear of the death
of your father: It is
a very sad bereavement:
Pray accept my condolences
on this occasion: I had
the privilege to know him
for fully a fifth of a
Centuary: He was un[illegible]

From Sympathetic and
Kind Mag God in
the Riches of His Mercy
bless His Soul and may
Success Prosper the
Work Sent
By Ramakrishnamma

Taj

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BOMBAY

29. 4. 1942

My dear Sir Reza,

I was most anxious wishing to meet & welcome you personally but fate seems to be unkind — My son who is at the Doon School has been operated on for appendicitis & his condition is grave & causing anxiety — so I am rushing off to Mussoorie where he is lying ill at the Cottage Hospital —

Your Room is ready &
His Highness also
staying at the Taj —
Room No. 336 — ~~is~~ Expecting
you tomorrow. I am feeling
most distressed & all I
shall say at present is
do help him please. I
shall be most grateful —
Kindest regards &
Every good wish,
Yours Sincerely Yours,
Amarnath Atal

You must come to us &
help us in the good work —

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Mangalore.

28th Feb 39.

My Dear Sir Mirza Ismail.

I am indeed most grateful to you for your very kind letter of the 23rd inst. It is very noble of you to think and feel so warmly of us for what little we did to honour you, a great Indian of acknowledged eminence.

South Canara has benefited immensely as a result of your memorable visit and I for one, have been extremely fortunate to know you at your best and those three days that I accompanied you have taught me in a great measure, what a noble soul is truly like. I shall not attempt to describe you here but from my experience of men and things in this world, however limited that may be, I am convinced beyond doubt as very many other — impartial observers and well-wishers of your State that I know of are, that if H.H the Maharaja has chosen you and put you at the head of his state, he has done so in the very best interests of his subjects, knowing you as he does so intimately, in all your "beauty, glory and totality". It is no wonder that you have been able to capture the "good-will" of the greatest Indian living today, —

Mahatma Gandhi whom all true Indians revere and respect.

I thank you very much for sending me your photograph which I shall ever treasure as a memento of your personal kindness to me. If ever you think I can be of any service to you or to your State, I assure you, I shall be ever yours.

Wishing you and your dear family all that is best in this world.

With respectful regards.

I am

Yours ever,

W. Goldsmith.

BRITISH LEGATION,
KABUL.
c/o POSTMASTER.
PESHAWAR.

22nd November, 1941.

Dear Sir Aziz,

Very many thanks for your letter of November the 7th which reached me yesterday and which I was delighted to get. I am afraid that I have no feeling at all that I am entitled to the very complimentary remarks you make about my recent activities here . The Afghan Government acted very wisely in the matter and such credit as accrues really belongs to them.

I am quite enjoying this place although it is late in the day for me to be trying a prentice hand at diplomacy ! The climate is quite delightful and at present it is just like late autumn in England. Presently we shall I expect get real winter conditions - snow and all the rest of it - which will not perhaps be so pleasant.

With one remark which you make I find myself in complete agreement . I am exceedingly sorry to be out of India. My interest over a long period of years has been entirely absorbed in India's internal problems and India's foreign affairs have not, I admit, any very great attraction for me . However these days it is the duty of all of us to go where his services are considered to be most useful.

And what about you ? One of my great regrets while I was Political Adviser was that circumstances took such a turn that I had no real opportunity of picking your brains on the problem of the Indian States. It is a tragedy that at this critical time you are not putting out your great powers in some direction or another . That I fancy is a state of affairs which cannot long continue and we shall presently see you once again in a place of authority somewhere . I sincerely hope that this may happen soon.

Please accept my best thanks for your letter. I was delighted to hear from you and I hope that when this wretched

war is over we may have an opportunity of working together in some worth while cause.

With my kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours truly,

for self

J. Byke

Brig. Gen'l
Adj't Gen'l

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(242)

224 91

ARAMBY RIDGE,
OOTACAMUND,
S. INDIA.

5th June 1939

My dear Sir Mirza,

I have just received another good fat envelope, containing a few hundred stamps for my Grand-daughter's School Collection in aid of Children's Hospitals. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you share the blessings of innumerable little ones for this good Cause. Pamela's (Curran-Smith) School has the distinction of having already endowed two beds in one of the Hospitals for "Children of the Poor" and I need scarcely say that your contribution will go a long way towards the endowment of another bed. This is all the thanks I can give you, but it is great.

I have just carefully read through your Speech. You indeed have worked wonders for the Mysore State. No wonder an Indian friend said to me, "He is a remarkable man, we shall never see his like again". This was well said. All good wishes from us both to you & yours.

Ever Sincerely
M Smith

225 (243)

CAPT. V. D. NIMBKAR
F. R. C. S. (EDIN.)

PHONE 3238

218-A, POONAMALLEE HIGH ROAD
VEPERY, MADRAS

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confirm the charge against them of being leaders without a following.

I am writing this with the utmost sense of delicacy, and being fully aware that you might feel even more delicate in replying to this letter I beg to assure you that you will not be misunderstood if you do not even acknowledge it.

I remain yours,

Most respectfuuly,

V. D. Nimbkar

General Secretary,

Hindu Maha Sabha, Madras.

Submitted to His Highness.

CAPT. V. D. NIMBKAR
F. R. C. S. (EDIN.)

PHONE 3238

218-A, POONAMALLEE HIGH ROAD
VEPERY, MADRAS

18/5/41 226

12th May 1941

(244)

Personal Secretary

to H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

Sir,

The " Hindu " of this morning has been lavishing tears over the retirement of Sir Mirza's ~~retirement~~ and has also gone out of its way to get statements from Rt.Hon.Srinivas Sastry and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer.

The Office Bearers of the Hindu Maha Sabha Madras,resenting this wanted to send a telegram to His Highness congratulating ~~on~~ him on the soundness of his action.It was with great difficulty that I persuaded them to wait For in the first place we do not know all the particulars of the event,and secondly I did not want to drag His Highness into communal politics at this stage.

But I wish to assure His Highness thru you that the whole Hindu India and the Hindu Maha Sabha will be behind him in this act.For it is an undisputed fact that never before since the days of Hyder,had Mahomedans in the

State ~~had~~ shown such un-Hindu feelings as in the days of Sir Mirza.

Even apart from any communal bias, we feel that until such time as when rulers of Indian States transfer administration to elected representatives of their subjects it is very wrong on their part to extend the tenure of a Dewan, especially of an alien race and relegion, and doubly wrong to extend it more than once. For such extensions practically make the Dewan a dictator and a terror. It suppresses all other Officers and also the leaders of the people. Every body begins to look upon the Dewan as the real ruler and to forget the Maharaja.

I wish therefore to convey to His Highness thru you, our hearty congratulations on his firmness in the present matter whatever its causation.

As for the " Hindu ", it is Hindu only in name and the two gentlemen who have sent their statements to it, must have done so only to

227 (216)

conf

Keynes
19 June/15

Dear Sir

Yours D.O. Nos 1955 + 1956 of 17th inst. with enclosures duly received & the Special Messages shall be duly sent.

Re No 1955:

(1) Your Private Report

Yes, I think, in my opinion, we should act in this second line. I feel I can only give -Private- advice to the Treasury / Executive and you will then have to decide & settle & judge -

be known & be disbarred when it is discovered after long cause & be struck. It may so happen that & their work as Public Prosecutors, they may be recommended for a continuance of the honor even afterwards. The honor in this case should be treated as attached to the office & not the person.

Well

(2) Hammarland or Vaala.

I am not sure if Mr. Lyon will be willing & appear in Kammarland. It would be rather awkward & exempt him from it while the two Russian judges & the Clerk must keep there he appears sometimes are at-all-events his privilege. He may also appear in both Courts. The distinction would be very invidious & I feel not quite confident & which way the number of votes in this matter began stating the rule & the reasons arise.

There is no doubt that Mr. Lyon

is a well-known figure
in the public life of Ghana

Yours truly
[illegible]

Miriam W. Ismail for Ben
Hayim Levy.

[illegible] 20 1956 P.S.
Re the Public Prosecutor versus the
Ghana Times, as I explained in my
last letter, it is only the
mere decision of the Advocate
not one selected for the first + the
only cause leading to it does not
let it make so many better Advocates
let the know. There is no [illegible]

231 (250)

G. VARADACHAR, B.A., B.L.,
ADVOCATE.

Bangalore,
2nd Decr 1915.

Subs b H M
MM
4.12.15

Dear Mr Mirza,

I am sending you just a few lines to prepare you for something which may happen without my knowledge, & by which I may be placed in a somewhat awkward situation.

Until a couple of days ago I had no knowledge whatsoever that Mr F.W. A- A was still in Ceylon. I had placed, out of my own pocket, sufficient funds in his hands to take him home, & had very strictly warned him not to stay in Colombo a day longer than he could possibly help.

Within a week after his departure 232 he wired for more funds, pleading that he would otherwise find it difficult to sail. I wired back some more money.

He is again harping on his favourite string, ~~again~~ & has sent me a most pitiable, woeful letter, asking me to send him another Rs 300/. He vaguely suggests that if I fail to remit the required sum, he would commit suicide & so on & so forth.

I have really done all I could for him & feel I cannot possibly do more. I have written & told him to that effect.

In his letter to me he makes reference to his arrest &, & adds that it was a great mistake on his

part to have left India 233 without securing his passage at least from those who were responsible for his arrest & humiliation. He further adds if I could not move for him in this — direction.

I have written & told him that it was an absurd & ignoble idea on his part to suggest as he had done, & that under the circumstances, he should lay & forget all about Europe. All the same, in his desperation, he may be addressing you also in this connection — by way of threats or Entreaties, I cannot say. Anyhow, if you should hear from him, you will

know how to act. Treating him
& his letter in utter contempt
would probably be the best.

I don't think that the contents
of this letter need be brought to
H. H's notice, as it may need-
lessly weigh on his mind. Of
course you know how best
to act in this matter.

Trusting
this will find you hale &
hearty, with my very kind
regards.

Yours sincerely,
W. Brandaffair

235 (254)

11th November 1916

The Cottage
Hospital

My dear Agnes Musgrave

I have some news of Quinton Anderson, if you have not had it already. Can you look in for a Second or two when you pass by my Cottage

236 doc. 28 (3) (255)

The following alternative courses are open:-

A. I. To secure the release of the accused by the Police themselves under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code: For this, letter from accused as per draft necessary.

II. To have the charge withdrawn from Court by the Public Prosecutor under section 494, Criminal Procedure Code.

III. To prosecute the charge, the Court refusing to summon witnesses named for vexatious purposes under section 257 or section 216 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

B. The first course ~~is~~ *sumo* the best.

m
9.11.15.

237

P R O C E D U R E.

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***

(1) Accused to write a letter to the complainant somewhat on the lines of draft accompanying.

(2) Complainant to state before the Police that as to dishonest intention he cannot offer anything more than his own oral statements.

(3) Police may release accused on bail under section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code, saying that there is not sufficient evidence about dishonest intention on the part of the accused.

(4) Court will in due course order the Criminal case registered by the Police to be struck off.

Jm
9.11.15

232

257

In connection with your complaint of criminal breach of trust against me before the Police of the Civil and Military Station, I write to say that though I got possession of the gun as stated by you, it was not clear to me that I could not dispose of the same as I liked. My memory has ~~now~~ been refreshed, I assure you that at the time of alienating the gun I acted without any sordid motives. I sincerely trust that this explanation will prove satisfactory to you about the state of my mind when I parted with the gun and that the case will not be pressed before a Court of Law.

9.11.15.

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Kuching, (258)
Sarawak,
19. 11. 40.

Dear Sir Mosja,

Mails are so uncertain these days that I am sending you this letter with the season's greetings a fortnight earlier than usual.

You have been very much in my thoughts during the past months as I know you must have had a very worrying time. Like many more, I was very sorry to hear of the death of H.H. the Maharajah, and I should have written to express my sympathy but I knew that you would be so overwhelmed with affairs that I decided not to do so.

for service there or rather I think he was asked if he would like to go and accepted with alacrity. I don't yet know when he will sail nor where he will be stationed, but he is apparently greatly pleased and has been studying Hindustani. Where is your son serving? Your daughter in Singapore told me that her brother was Diwain (I think) of a small state, but I have forgotten the name of it.

I hope that you are not finding the war very upsetting. It's horrible to think that human beings cannot settle disputes without reverting to the law of the jungle, at this stage of the world's history. We can do little to help so far away except provide store billets.

of which Mysore is doing its share.
I would enjoy my work here very
much if there not for the war.
The schools are making progress,
and I have got a Training Colleg
going and I should have one
trained teacher at least in every
school in two more years.
The curriculum is based on the
recommendations of your committee
at Bandoeng. In the Dayak
country I have opened one school
with Dayak as the medium. It is
rather difficult to deal with feather
long horses, as very seldom can
one horse provide enough pupils
for a school and there are usually
miles between homes. I have
proposed to establish cultural
centres, with a school, agricultural
assistant and health officer to
deal with these special branches i
co-operation. The first will be started
in 1941, I hope. However. I must not bore
you with shop. With my kindest
regards and every good wish for
your health, happiness and prosperity
Yours ever
Alexander Kerr

I finished my contract here in May but the Government asked me to stay on so I agreed to another year. I shall probably stay on longer if the war continues as I don't want to be idle at such a time.

I have been hoping that my wife would come out here as the sons will be leaving home at any time, if they haven't already done so, but I don't want her to be involved in any upheaval that our Japanese friends may stage.

My elder son has finished his medical course and is working at Aberdeen Infirmary and an extension of it, while waiting for a post in the R.A.M.C. or Navy.

The younger boy has been selected to go to India to a Military Cadet College. He is very greatly interested in India and in the Nationalist movement and volunteered

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Copy

Croton Lodge,
Mysore.
11th Oct: 1928.

To C. Noronha Esq., M.A.
~~The~~ Secretary,
Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee,
Daly Memorial Hall,
Cenotaph Road,
Bangalore.

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Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter No.264-10 dated 1st instant, I have to inform you that I am not in a position to depose before the Committee any facts which I have personally observed, because I was not present in Bangalore during the disturbances.

If the Committee will condescend to accept what I have personally heard from individuals representing different communities during my social talks, at the Jubilee Procession and other gatherings, I am in a position to place before the Committee the general trend of Sectarian attitude towards the present Dewan and his Government.

From what I have personally observed and heard, I can positively affirm that the appointment of a Musalman as Dewan has been very unpleasant to at least a particular set of people who believe that the post of Dewan is their "inheritance".

The present Dewan's success in getting the subsidy reduced; and transforming the cities of Mysore and Bangalore into model cities; and the unlimited confidence of his Sovereign in his honesty and loyalty, have created an atmosphere of jealousy, which reached the culminating point when the Sovereign publicly recognised the Dewan's unique loyalty and service to the State, and graciously granted him a seat in the "Royal Ambhari" in the Silver Jubilee Procession in Bangalore.

I firmly believe that the Ganapati was made the catspaw to gain the object of villifying the Dewan with intent to cause his downfall; and that there is no such thing as Muslim- Hindu controversy in the State.

Yours sincerely,

M.N.

Archives & Collections

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THE TIMES
1785

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.,
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

August 1st., 1941.

Dear Sir Mirza

Thank you so much for your telegram. It was very good of you to send it.

I am sorry to go before the war is won; but it is a relief to know that this comes of having provided long ago for the succession and not from any friction or breakdown in health. I should in fact have retired last year, which was the limit I had always set in my own mind, if it had not been for the war; and it has been borne in upon me lately (not, I need hardly say, by him) that it is unfair to keep a duly chosen successor waiting indefinitely. I shall hope to find some other niche in the "war effort" which I finally depart from Printing House Square.

I am highly fortunate, by the way, in my successor - fortunate and also (I flatter myself) far-sighted - for I clutched him back from The Observer years ago, and indeed still earlier, before the last war, found him when he was just leaving Oxford and induced him to come to me as Editor's Secretary. So he has had plenty of experience of The Times.

So now you and I can both survey the world and wonder what to do next! Perhaps you are already doing it; but, beyond that kind message, I have had no news of you lately.

Yours sincerely,

Geoffrey Dawson

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E.,
Carlton House,
BANGALORE,
South India.

19

26 January 1946

My dear Sir Mirza, (269)

We trust you are quite well and that all your good work is prospering. Some days ago, I posted two newspapers to you — they are of different kinds of political thought — believing you will be interested in seeing them, because they have reports of the beginning of the United Nations Assembly, London. All who have the welfare of all peoples at heart are hoping that the Assembly with its various Councils etc, will be able to make plans and policies, which will result in the outlawing of war. Many prejudices will have to be banished and many old policies will have to be abandoned so that reason and reconciliation may have full scope in making the future. The last war has wrought terrible havoc — unspeakable havoc — and waste in this island, as well as in other countries. I have often visited London, and it is heartbreaking to see all the destroyed homes, churches & other fine buildings. It is the same in other towns I have visited, such as Bristol, Canterbury etc. But the most heartbreaking of all is the waste of life. Most families have been afflicted. My brother's son & my dearly beloved, only son lost their lives — or gave their lives. It will be an everlasting shame if the statesmen of the nations do not banish war forever & make Peace permanent. We do hope and pray that the Spirit of Wisdom and Kindness will guide all the leaders & peoples of India in the Way of Peace. If all were like your Beloved Friend, the late Maharajah of Mysore (our adopted country), if all had his heart & mind & will, there would be goodwill everywhere, and all folk would live as brothers. At this time, there is urgent need for such leaders.

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I have been wondering how your proposals for the enlarging of Higher Education in your State of Jaipur have succeeded.

On Thursday, when I was near the Central Hall, Westminster, I caught sight of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, as he was leaving the Hall. I should have liked to have greeted him, with my "namaskar", but I do not know him.

It will be a great delight to hear that You are coming to visit England again. In April, I hope to visit Guernsey, the island of early flowers and fruit and tomatoes. There and in Jersey in England, the growing of tomatoes has developed into a very big industry. It will increase as the years go by. Many people wish tea could be grown here! Now Winter is drawing to its close, and we are looking forward to the coming of gracious, lovely Spring, with its load of come warmth and fragrance and colours in the early flowers. May I renew our good wishes to you. May all Blessings attend you at all times. Yours with sincere A Brockbank

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Amin-ul-Mulk

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.
Carlton House,
Mysore.

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"Brooklands"
11 Warwick New Road
Leamington Spa.
England.

This photograph brings back to me happy memories of our association at Bangalore, & I send it to wish you & Lady Ismail & all your family a happy & prosperous 1938. Thank you so much for your letter of 12th Oct: & the enclosures. I read your address with the greatest pleasure. At the request of the (quarterly) Asiatic Review I have written an article on some personalities of the Conference & the Editor tells me it will be in the next number (April). I think it may interest you. You are of course mentioned in it.

Always yours sincerely
A. H. Hayes.

20/12/37.

P.S. When you next come to England my wife & I very much hope you will spare a day to visit us at Leamington.

J. B. Oberhelzer, Munich, Germany

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WEST END HOTEL
BANGALORE

Telegrams:—"WESTEND."
Telephone No. 2123.

31/1

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my dear Sir M. Ismail,

I just stepped out of the Dining Room after breakfast, that I received your envelope enclosing two letters one to H. H. the Nawab Ruler Bahadur and the other from Sir T. Saprw. As a matter of fact I intended to send my car to your house just now to fetch the same as arranged on the phone.

I have seen the letter addressed to H. H. It is a very nice letter, indeed very well

(269)

worded. Personally I offer my thanks to you for the reflection you have given about me. Evidently the pleasure is mine to meet such a great administrator like yourself.

I am further thankful to you for inviting me to tea and very heartily talk at your house — and for showing me all around the achievements of your administrative talents in Banglore. I hope & trust that you will soon be placed in a high position befitting your status and aptitude.

With best wishes

Yours Sincerely
Hafiz Zullah
Shaikh

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247 (270)

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Dr. R. E. HEILIG, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine

MEDICAL COLLEGE, MYSORE

Dated January 28 ..... 1941.

Dear Sir Mirza.

too much moved to find the right words for my grieve at the loss of our great friend, our dear Mrs. Mc Gann I have to say a few words about her last days. Your name came on her lips always again, she didn't doubt that she will recover and see Again her dear Mirza, she did not suffer any pain and she died a few

minutes after she had mentioned her definite intention to go to B'galore; the most beautiful sudden death put an end to this unique life, filled to the uttermost limit with activity and enjoying part and presence as a true sage only knows to do it. I am proud that you merde me watch the last months of this grand lady and verry sorry that I couldn't further prolong this precious life.

Yours most respectfully, Alfred

doc SS 249 (4) (272)

The Mysore Patriot

The Oldest Independent Weekly for All-Mysore. (Estd. 1908) Subn. Rs. 7-8 a year (Post Free)

Ref. Your / Our No. 328.

MYSORE, 4th October, 1924

Dear Sir,

1. Some time ago there appeared a para in the editorial columns of our paper on the sujject of palace dress about which we subsequently received a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government. As this is marked confidential, I am not at liberty to say anything more about it than that it gave us much pain, although we were glad to have the opportunity it afforded us of conveying our loyalty and love to the person and throne of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. Probably that para has attracted your attention also. The subject-matter of it has been the comment of some letters that we have received from, and conversations which we have had with, several gentlemen of position and culture in the State. We do not propose to give pulicity to this in the columns of our paper for the reason, among others, that we have only to bring it to your notice for the needful, if any, to be done.

And this we can do by means of a private and personal communication, such as this, for which, we hope, we need not apologise.

3. We see we can do it also without any embarassment as we have no personal concern in the matter.

4. It is pointed out to us that it would be a change for the better, even as we have ventured to suggest in the editorial para referred to, if the upper cloth or "Uttareeyam" is dispensed with from its position as a waist cloth or kammarband. The word Uttareeya, in sanskrit, means that which is worn above on the body and to the three upper classes of -- Hindus, Bhrama, Kshatriya and Vaisya, it has a religious significance also. People of these castes who wear the sacred thread are under a religious obligation to put on an Uttareeya especially during their daily abolutions. In fact married adults of these classes wear an additional sacred thread as symbolic of an Uttareeya which they may not always have. This Uttareeya or the sacred thread worn in its place has to be put over the left shoulder passing beneath the right arm. A correspondent points out that to bring this to the position of the waist thread which, as you probably know, is one of

The Mysore Patriot

The Oldest Independent Weekly for All-Mysore. (Estd. 1908) Subn. Rs. 7-8 a year (Post Free)

Ref. Your / Our

MYSORE,

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those superstitious threads which the Hindu householders are enjoined to wear means to deny the cloth its proper place and honour.

5. Another esteemed gentleman who speaks from personal experience tells us that at the great Delhi Darbar held a decade and a half ago, His Highness commanded his officers not to wear the upper cloth as kummarband, as it was noticed that that mode of wearing it, by men of position, looked --- strange in the eyes of those that had assembled at Delhi. This may be, we are told, a matter still in the memory of our gracious Highness.

6. A second matter on which we find it useful to address you relates to the distinction in the garlands used for the invitees to the palace darbars. Being in the nature of a quasi-private function, in which all the darbardes meet, as guests of His Highness, to pay the Sovereign, their res-

pects, loyalty, and love, it is suggested that all may be treated alike by doing away with distinction in the garlands. It appears also that, from the financial point of view, it makes little or no significance whether a garland is made up of more leaves or flowers so long as it is priced and loved for the honour that it conveys as the gift of Royalty.

7. To our mind the suggestions are worth some thought and we take leave to pass them on to you for what they are worth. The subject being in no sense of public interest, we refrain from alluding to it in the columns of a public paper like the MYSORE PATRIOT.

Yours truly,

EDITOR.

Amin-ul-Mulk

Mirza M. Ismail, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,

Pte. Secy. to H.H. the Maharajaof Mysore,

Palace offices, M Y S O R E.

12/1
016

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Friday 8th

(276)

My dear Mr Gandarpa,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

I have promised to look up Sir M. V. Kini evening. I could not go to him yesterday I will want to disappoint him again. Let me not a Monday. He can call Come to you at the usual time.

I am, of course, freely looking forward to seeing you.

Yours ever
Mirza Ismail

12/1
022

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Saturday 2 W.

277

22(2)

PS/ I don't blame the Indira Gandhi Govt. for Malhan. The Bank Rating & Investment matters pertain

My dear Mr Gandotra,

Thanks very much for your appreciative letter.

I have some ideas on the Defence Services but I don't wish to put them forward just-yet. I am reluctant to appear too often in print. Your words too will rather if you are perpetually talking or writing. Must watch it in my case, at any rate. So I have to be careful.

Further copy of our HC's letter from Karachi. I had written privately to M.A. about the proposed Islamic Republic and other matters a couple of months ago. That has apparently had some effect. My recent article, too, has not proven valueless, so it seems.

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The Bangalore Press is busy upbraiding Shri Hari Om Ashri Mungi's book for ...

you will get a copy, of course, in due course.

The American Embassy in Delhi has sent the article on Formosa to the State Dept. in Washington. I know most of the high officials there — Loy Henderson & George Allen who are personally known to me — attach some value to my views: you see I must possess a fairly long arm!

Yours of yesterday has just arrived. You are right of course. The little hope for this country. We have become a nation of flatterers — very little independent thinking, and a servile press.

The P.M. is playing a dangerous game — reckless going at any cost to attack Pakistan. I must look up Chamberlain's speech. Anyway, the earth goes on revolving whatever we may do or not do.

Yours very sincerely

Minoo M. Desai

doc 89 (1) 256 (279)

Private

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

8th Nov-1915

My dear Murray,

10/11

You have doubtless read the para in a local sheet that Mr Quinton Anderson has been arrested.

The Govt the Resident has no news (Mr A) He too expressed the view that if he was going home it would be a pity to arrest him.

With you very kindly let me know if you have any definite news & send me a whether any action by us is necessary?

Yours sincerely,
M. Visvesvaraya.

D.O. No. H. 47. 257

(280)

CARLTON HOUSE,
BANGALORE.
2nd August 1927.

Doc. 69

(1)

My dear Mr. Thumboo Chetty,

My attention has been drawn to what appears to be a mistake in the Kanarese translation of His Highness's Message. I am informed that the word "ಯೂವಜ್ಜವು" should be "ಯೂವಜ್ಜವೂ".

Also, I am told that the translation is not as good as it might have been. This is no doubt a matter of opinion, but there may be something in the criticism, as it comes from people whose opinion is entitled to some weight. I have also a complaint to make and that is that no copy of the approved message, with the translation, has been sent to me, while it is being distributed freely to all newspaper people. Further, it was a mistake, I think, to have distributed the copies so soon. Where was the hurry? The result is that it has fallen somewhat flat. I am sorry to have to criticise in this manner, but I regard it as a duty to do so, and I hope you will not

CARLTON HOUSE,
BANGALORE.

2nd August 1927.

mind my telling you how I feel about it all.

Yours sincerely,

Mirza M. Ismail

259

(282)

doc 54(R)

CARLTON HOUSE,
BANGALORE.

15th May 194.

Your Highness,

I write to tender to your Highness my respectful thanks for your gracious letter and for the generous terms in which your Highness is kind enough to refer to my services to the State.

I am indeed deeply grateful to your Highness.

May I take this opportunity of

wishing your Highness the fullest possible measure of success and happiness in the years to come? And may every blessing under Heaven be yours.

I remain,
your Highness's most Loyal
and obedient servant,
Mirza M. Ismail

(284)
261
59(4)

Text of the speech delivered by Sir Mirza Ismail in reply to the Address presented by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

11th April 1933

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—

IT gives me very great pleasure to come and meet you here in your fine new building and to hear the very kind things which you have been pleased to say regarding my connection with that project.

There are two ways of looking at a project of the kind. There are those who believe that, provided the men concerned are all right and the inconveniences of an old or a rented building are not too extreme, it is folly to spend money on improving the place in which one's work is done. There are others who think that, so long as there is no extravagant expenditure, it has a distinct effect on the quality of one's work to do it in comfortable, dignified and beautiful surroundings.

I need hardly say that I belong to the latter school, and I think I may claim that my faith has been justified by results. It was not without some hesitation that I embarked upon a scheme for inducing villagers to make the most of the approaches to their villages, in the firm belief that the feeling would arise among them that, if they had a fine approach road, they must have something equally fine for it to lead to ; in other words, that in course of time the improvement of the entrance would be followed by an improvement of the whole village. And I am glad to say, that I have found

in many villages that I have visited that this is exactly the result that has followed.

The case of the Chamber of Commerce is not exactly on all fours with this, but I think I may claim that, since you have taken possession of your new premises, there has been a marked accession to your activities in several directions. And I feel sure you will agree with me that you owe a deep debt of gratitude to your most generous Chairman, Fakhrut-tujjar Khan Bahadur Haji Sir Ismail Sait, and to your most energetic Secretary, Mr. Shama Iyer.

If your activities have been considerable in the past, I feel they will be even more so in the near future. You include among your members representatives of many trades and industries, and I am glad to see that they include some representatives of the planting industry and others of the Civil and Military Station. You have recently dealt comprehensively with the question of the taxation of motor transport. You have put up a very powerful representation in favour of the imposition of a protective tariff on silk. Members of your body have taken an active part in opening up what I hope will be a great industry for the State, namely, the making of sugar. To-day, you have raised two matters of high politics which are of the first importance to the State.

As regards the first of these, the subsidy, I can only express my profound regret that this terrible drain on our resources still continues. The utter injustice and anomaly of the levy has been universally recognised in principle. But we can feel no satisfaction nor look to the future with any

confidence unless the principle is followed in practice.

As regards the Assigned Tract, I would like to say in the first place that we owe it to the far-sighted statesmanship of that great friend of India, the present Viceroy, that the matter is being brought under enquiry, and that by doing this just and gracious act, His Excellency has raised the prestige of the British name, and has endeared himself more than ever to us all.

In the next place, I should like to ask the members of the Chamber to give me their assistance in dispelling certain extraordinary apprehensions to which the reports in the newspapers appear to have given rise. I have seen it stated, for instance, that the Government of India are going to withdraw the troops, and that when the troops go, Bangalore will lose its attractions to pensioners, and that the net result will be a great falling off in the trade of the Station. I need hardly say that these suggestions have no foundation whatsoever, that there is no question of any alteration in the garrison, and that all that is to come under discussion is the re-transfer of civil jurisdiction to the State.

As regards that again, I have heard it suggested that it might result in a deterioration of standards or in a minority community being unable to make its voice heard in the Councils of the State. I should like you to assure any one who feels apprehensions of this sort that in the Mysore State we are very proud of our standards, and that it will be our earnest endeavour not only to maintain, but to improve, the standards of administration that at

present obtain. As regards the case of the minorities in question, I don't wish to stress the fact that they have no political rights at present and could have none under a federation if the present arrangements continued. As citizens of the Mysore State, they would have full rights, and I feel sure you will be able to assure them that minorities are not subject to disabilities in our Councils and that you find His Highness the Maharaja and his Government only too ready to assist you, to listen to your advice, and to give you their support whenever you find yourselves in difficulties.

You are already citizens of no mean city, and when the Civil and Military Station is included with it, it will be the ninth city in population in the whole of India. If it continues to grow as it has been growing of late, I expect that by the time the next census is taken it will reach a still higher place in the list. And as it grows, your duties and responsibilities will increase with it.

In these circumstances, I am very glad to be able to advise you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request that you should elect your own member to the Legislative Council. I feel sure that your representative will be a worthy one, and on behalf of the Government, I shall welcome the assistance that I know he will give us in matters connected with the commerce and industry of the State.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you again very cordially for the pleasant welcome and the charming entertainment you have given me to-day.

265 doc. 32 (1) (288)

Subd bottle N
M2
11. 10. 15.

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

10th Nov. 1915

My dear Morgan,

I kept Krishnamurthy on the 6th
and he promised to send me definite
information concerning the departure of the
party but up to the hour of writing this
letter (9-50 p.m.) none has been received.

As soon as I have received
it will write to you direct when his share of
the undertaking is completed.

We must wait for news tomorrow
morning.

Yours sincerely,
M. Visvesvaraya

P.S. Still waiting the above, I have received the
enclosed from Mr Krishnamurthy which speaks for itself.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये

264 (237)

D. V. Suresh
Nagarara Rd
Basirhat
Bangaon 4

दूसरा मोड़

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-

Bangalore (290)
29/12

My dear Mr Gandhi,

I do want to see you very much. I shall see Mr Cox for you on this 4th (Wednesday) My evenings are occupied fully with Mr — Mr for Hindus. In many visitors Mon days, meeting Workers Mr Chief Priests of the Bombay, whom I have to entertain to tea on Mondays.

I cannot discuss Mr Jinnah's Council of a 2 nd Council Mr Hyderabad

other matters. 29/12 (291) or Nagpur, Should we are being used in unison with new reforms & proposals almost finally.

Yours sincerely
Mirza Ismail

269 (R)

(292)

Doc 82

Confidential

Bangalore

29. 12. 21.

My dear Mr. Mirza

Mr. Pears has heard that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the recommendation for the title of Khan Bahadur in the case of Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz Khan.

The name will be published in the Gazette of India on the 1st January 1926 and in the

270

Mean time the information may be treated as strictly confidential

Yours truly

K. Sims. Gordon.

271

294

My dear Major Evan Jones

I wish I had got you
your letter sooner as I could have
given a fuller answer, Study and Hon Treasury

Mr Khan has accepted the nomination
for Delhi & Khan Bahadur or the Com-
panionship for Mr A. Aziz Khan, Deputy Magr.
We have not had time to send the
Gazette. The Lieutenant who is made Adjt
of the Horse will have his Commission
Mr Aziz Khan
Delhi

DEWAN OF MYSORE

295

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

17.3.26.

My dear Mirza

Our letter crossed about Mr Chandy's leave. I have issued the orders passed by H H in the matter.

Regarding "our stores" it was my intention to go up for only some time in April - about the 15-16 & stay till 2nd week end - if & when convenient to you - & also say 2nd or

(296)

to His Highness . — I
understand also that
the Tears are going
to Newcastle end of the
month . so I hope it
will suit in with Every
body's convenience if
H H offers me any Horses
from his stud . Should
H H wish to suggest
an Earlier date, will
You kindly let me know
I certainly would like
to see His Highness at

(297)

only to take leave of my
leadership - about the time
of my departure from India
& I wish to go straight to
the post of Secretary of
the Indian States
Committee and does
not materialise by then

Yours Sincerely

C Thiép

225
298
FINAL PROOF
TO BE RETURNED
THE BANGALORE
LAKE VIEW, ENGLISH
BANGALORE CITY

TO

AMIN-UL-MULK

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E.,

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Sir,

WE, the President and Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, most cordially welcome you into our midst on the eve of your departure to England on a mission of great importance to India as a whole.

We would take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the valuable help rendered by His Highness' Government to this Chamber ever since its genesis now nearly seventeen years ago. We would also, with your permission, place on record your own personal interest in its welfare and progress. We cannot forget the inestimable service rendered by you to the Chamber in the matter of providing suitable grounds for locating its buildings. We feel sanguine that His Highness' Government will long continue to evince the same interest in the Chamber and its work as heretofore. We may be permitted to state that the Chamber has maintained its position as the premier commercial body in the State and its services to those engaged in the trades and industries of the State have been acknowledged to be not only helpful but also one that cannot for any reason be dispensed with in the interests of the country. In the outside world of India and far beyond its confines, the Chamber has slowly but surely built up its reputation as a representative commercial body whose opinion is worth having in matters of moment to those actively interested in the trade and commerce in India and the countries adjoining it.

We would be failing in our primary duty if we did not take occasion at this moment, when you are leaving Mysore to join the Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs to settle the future Constitution of India, to urge on you the absolute necessity there is for settling finally and to the satisfaction of the people of this State a few pending questions involving the very well-being of the millions that inhabit it. Needless to say that we refer to the total abolition of the Subsidy, which has been exacted for over a century now from this State and the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore. As will be readily seen, both of these affect the trade and commerce of the State and the time is now arrived when both will have to be conclusively decided in the interests of the State. The Subsidy being the first charge on the revenues of the State, it has had a continuously adverse effect on the commerce and industries of the State. All development work has been, during the past fifteen years, in a state of suspense, as the result of crippled finances. An easing of the present unbearable position is thus a *sine qua non* if the country's advance is not to be barred indefinitely. The objections to the levy of the Subsidy have been conceded even by expert committees; its incidence is heavy; its effect has been deleterious to a degree; and its continuance any further can only mean injustice to the people of this country, who are asked to provide for the welfare of the rest of India at the cost of their own primary needs and requirements. As regards the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, the needs of both the areas make it incumbent on us to urge it. Whatever the reasons for its existence so far, the continuance of the C. & M. Station as such any further is fraught with avoidable inconvenience. What is virtually a single City, with a population of [illegible] people, has been treated as two separate administrative areas. The resulting inconvenience to trade and free intercourse between the people of the two parts has been long too manifest for words. The Retrocession is not only bound to enhance

We would be failing in our primary duty if we did not take occasion at this moment, when you are leaving Mysore to join the Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs to settle the future Constitution of India, to urge on you the absolute necessity there is for settling finally and to the satisfaction of the people of this State a few pending questions involving the very well-being of the millions that inhabit it. Needless to say that we refer to the total abolition of the Subsidy, which has been exacted for over a century now from this State and the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore. As will be readily seen, both of these affect the trade and commerce of the State and the time is now arrived when both will have to be conclusively decided in the interests of the State. The Subsidy being the first charge on the revenues of the State, it has had a continuously adverse effect on the commerce and industries of the State. All development work has been, during the past fifteen years, in a state of suspense, as the result of crippled finances. An easing of the present unbearable position is thus a *sine qua non* if the country's advance is not to be barred indefinitely. The objections to the levy of the Subsidy have been conceded even by expert committees; its incidence is heavy; its effect has been deleterious to a degree; and its continuance any further can only mean injustice to the people of this country, who are asked to provide for the welfare of the rest of India at the cost of their own primary needs and requirements. As regards the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, the needs of both the areas make it incumbent on us to urge it. Whatever the reasons for its existence so far, the continuance of the C. & M. Station as such any further is fraught with avoidable inconvenience. What is virtually a single City, with a population of about 2½ lakhs of people, has been treated as two separate administrative areas. The resulting inconvenience to trade and free intercourse between the people of the two parts has been long too manifest for words. The Retrocession is not only bound to enhance the political status of our brethren in the Civil and Military Station, and leave the military to look after their own affairs without let or hindrance, but also help to give an impetus to the trade of a larger Bangalore in the years to come. We would accordingly most respectfully urge that all possible steps will be taken by His Highness' Government and yourself as its august head to obtain final and satisfactory solutions for these two problems which, to say the least of it, are closely bound up with the future prosperity, commercial and other, of the people of this State.

In concluding, we would request you to convey to His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, our beloved Maharaja, our deep sense of loyalty to his Throne and Person.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

The President and Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

BANGALORE,
11th April 1933.

(299) 276 Aminjee 97
30/10/09

My dear Mirza.

I am very sorry to know that your kind and wise father is in a better & other having left this world to Smi- -ners and Strugglers. Of the great friendship that I had the privilege of enjoying and sharing with him and of the many acts of kindness and sympathy that he did for

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Nam... of the Collections

me. I can remember with (300)
thankfulness and sincerity
your all as his worthy Child-
ren have shown the same
feelings towards me and
I am sure you will Continue
till I am shared the abode
of this Cafe of Clay.
In one thing I hold you in
Father far above his Con-
temporaries and that is
a desire not to harm any

(301)
one and prudence seemed to
mine. I have had peculiar
Chances of trusting and testing
these and I doubt not you
will believe me to be
honest and humble friend
of your dear departed
Father I can only ask
God to guide you all
in your paths and
you and your brothers
and bereaved Kindred

to accept- my sincere
Condolences

Yours Sincere

B.B. Shivalingappa

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98

at- 19 Station Road
Lucknow

27. 10. 40

Dear Sir Mirza

I have been wishing to write to you ever since I left Mysore, but as I was on the move all the time I could not do so.

I write this to thank you for the hospitality I enjoyed at your house in Mysore. I was very glad that I was your guest because over and above the pleasure of your company, it gave me a good opportunity to see the multifarious industrial and social service activities of the State, as also the social and ceremonial aspects the life during Dessara.

You are engaged in a noble enterprise, and I wish you all success. Your resolve to raise the standard of life of Mysoreans is superb. I pray it may be given you to see the fulfilment of your ambition.

The things you have already accomplished are great, and I have no doubt that in the fulness of time greater things will be done which will increase the prosperity and happiness of the people.

May I permit myself to express my feeling on a remark of yours made as we were passing

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thorough country side. you said, and said it 49
in a manner that would have carried
conviction to a confirmed unbeliever, that you
will not rest satisfied until you saw every
woman in Mysore going about dressed in
beautiful "sarees". what a glorious ideal!
what a wonderful resolve! The wealth of humanity
behind it is simply magnificient: it
filled my heart with joy. I left Mysore with
an increased sense of pride in the abilities
and capabilities of my countrymen.

Before I close I want to say that I am fully
sensative of the treatment you offered me.
Pray accept my thanks for it.

I hope you are well and happy

yours sincerely
M. Afal

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(304)

Sir P.S.Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Mylapore, Madras.
5th October 1946.

My dear Sir Mirza,

I was very pleased to receive your kind letter of the 2nd inst. I am doing as well as can be expected at my age: there is not much to complain about, except my weakness which, I suppose, cannot be helped.

As you observe, communal animosities seem to be on the increase everywhere. I hope, however, that the Muslim League will be persuaded to participate in the interim Government and that the two major communities will work together in the task of bringing peace and harmony among the communities. In this task the services of men like yourself who have devoted their lives to the country's cause are indispensable.

It is also my hope that you will very soon find yourself comfortable in your new position and that you will be able to do as much good to the people of Hyderabad as you were able to achieve for Mysore.

With best wishes and regards,

Yours sincerely,

P Sivaswamy Aiyer

Sir Mirza M.Ismail, KCIE. OBE.,
Prime Minister and President of
the Nizam's Executive Council,
Hyderabad.

Archives
Dept. of Education
No of Pages 3

81 (5)

121 (305)

280

REV. GEORGE W. SAWDAY, K-I-H.

SHANTI NILAYA

MYSORE CITY, S. INDIA

May 8-1940

Dear Sir Mirza,

For some time I have been thinking of writing to you but refrained from doing so as I thought you would be overwhelmed with letters and I did not want to add to your work while you are away from work Head Quarters. However let me just say that I have not written you have been in my thoughts every day and many times on many days -

The letter from your Private Secretary about the Football Field has reached me today - I cannot tell you how grateful we are for your Kind permission to use the old ground for the All India Tournaments etc. They are at work on the new ground in the Bed of the Dodda Kere Tank but after the heavy rains we have had the place has been looking like a Swamp -

I have been greatly troubled for His Highness and for you by the wild rumours that have been in Circulation in the Bazaars and Villages - I wish the originators could be discovered

and punished – I do not at all like me
idea of any Outsiders (no matter who they be)
hearing any voice in my own affairs – You
must not allow yourself to be disturbed in mind
or depressed by any big such secret enemies say-
-ings – They say – What say they? Let them say –
If they have any big words to say let them come out
into the open and say it –
With appreciative greetings and all good wishes
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely
George Sarton

(307)

282

122

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Brook House,
Christchurch,
HANTS.
New Year's Day 1936.

My dear Mirza,

It was with keen pleasure that I read in today's Honours List of the K.C.I.E. which the King has conferred upon you. Please accept for yourself and your wife the warm congratulations of us all, Lady Fraser, Violet and myself. No one knows better than myself the statesmanship, both in the service of Indian Constitutional Reform and of Mysore administration which has won for you this fresh public recognition. And I hope to live to see your career crowned with further laurels !

This does not profess to be an adequate letter: time before the mail closes suffices only for this word of congratulation and the hope that 1936, thus auspiciously begun, will bring health and happiness to you and yours.

Yours ever,

(sd.) S. M. FRASER.

"COPY."

(308)

123 2828

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Box No. 118
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No of Pages 2

CONFIDENTIAL.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Peshi Office,
King Kothi,
Hyderabad - Deccan.

15th March 1932.

My dear Mirza Sahib,

I am sorry I forgot to write to you until your letter of the 9th instant from Bangalore reminded me of your message to the Nizam which you entrusted me at Delhi. I had no opportunity of delivering it before you yourself saw H.E.H. at the Hyderabad House there. Afterwards when I learnt that you had a long conversation with him I thought there was no need to convey it because I felt sure you would have delivered it yourself. I do not think there is any need to tell the Nizam that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore could not and would not allow you to take service under any Ruler except himself and that you are <u>personally</u> disinclined to take office in a place like Hyderabad. I am convinced that the Nizam knows it all quite well. I gathered it myself from a conversation I had with him before he left Hyderabad for Delhi in February. I believe I told you so when you asked me at Delhi to deliver your message to the Nizam.

With very kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Sd/ Ahmed Amin - Jung.

"COPY"

(309)

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124 283

Bhangi Colony, New Delhi.
20. 9. 46.

Much as I should like to, I may not write to you in Urdu.

I have now talked to Swami Ramanand Tirath and Shri Kashinath Vaidya. As I have already told you the contemplated reforms are no reforms. The more I think of them the more I feel that they are not worthy of you. You may not seek to impose them on the inhabitants of Hyderabad. If you are sure that the States People' Conference does not represent them, then of course I am out of court.

Maulana Sahib wants to help you; Sarojini Devi likewise. I count myself among them. But you know my limitations. I am a born Satyagrahi and hope to die as such, and that is my limitation as it is my strength. Strength has got to be proved. The limitation stares all my friends in the face.

If you cannot scrap the reforms and if you will not impose them, you should postpone them and see whether they admit of admendment so as to make them acceptable. If you cannot do this I must not guide the friends who have come here. Of course their real guide is the States Peoples' Conference. But they have not yet learnt to forget me as I would like them to do. And since you and I know and like each other I must write this for what it is worth.

(310)

Simla 7
24/6/41
284

Dear Sir Mirza,

It was a great pleasure to find that old friends like you had not forgotten me, and my wife & I return our warm thanks for your congratulations. There have been many & sweeping changes in Mysore and I am sorry to see you sever your long and fruitful connection with the administration. After our correspondence of 3 years ago on behalf of His late Highness, I was a little surprised

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to find the Bharatpur alliance
has been carried through.
Good advice however is seldom
palatable. With kindest regards
from us both to you & Lady
Mirza, and in the confident
hope that your retirement
will not be of long duration

Yours v. sincerely

A Clutterbuck

a.n. 29-6-41

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(312) B 285

10 York Road,
New Delhi,
9--2--1942.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your well got-up volume of views and opinions on my old friend Sir Mirza M. Ismail, late Dewan of Mysore. I have read it with great interest. Sir Mirza is a great and remarkable man and it is still hoped that he will make available to India at large what he so lavishly spent on Mysore--his great wisdom and statesmanship.

Yours truly,

Sd./-. G.V. Bewoor.

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286

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER

SUDHARMA
EDWARD ELLIOT ROAD
MYLAPORE, MADRAS

January 10, 1942.

My dear Mirza,

Many thanks for your letter of the 8th inst. I was one of the signatories to the appeal to Churchill issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Sir Akbar Hydari has passed away, and the "Hindu" pays him a very handsome tribute. Judging from the tone of the English press, it is possible that there may be additions to the Viceroy's Executive Council, even if it does not amount to complete Indianisation. Anyhow, the vacancy created by Sir Akbar Hydari's death will have to be filled up, and I doubt very much whether they can discover a more suitable man than yourself. I hope you will not hesitate to accept any offer, if it comes to you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

P Sivaswamy Aiya

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, KCIE. OBE.,
2, Ali Asker Road,
Bangalore.

(315) 287

From:-
S.B. Sir Tejasingh Malik,
C.I.E., I.S.E.

'Rajindera Kothi'
Patiala.

December 30, 1947.

Air mail

My dear Sir Mirza,

It is indeed a great pleasure to get your kind letter of the 28th December, '47. I have been thinking of writing to you and congratulating you on the very able article you wrote in the Times of India during November. It reflects the true spirit of a man of your ideas and calibre and I wish there were many more like you in this country and we would not have seen the tragic happenings that have occurred all this period in India. What has happened here is beyond description and I do not think we can now justify to call ourselves human beings as we acted worst than the beasts. If you were to see even 1/10th of what happened in West Punjab you would hardly believe that in this present generation of ours such things were possible. But the fact remains that they are quite true and are evidence of the barbarities that have been committed by the present generation. Sikhs have been made special target and they have suffered the most. In fact I feel that I should not have been living at a time when such barbarities have been committed on the Sikhs in particular. It is tragic beyond words & are how even enacted the Germans in this respect.

I am still serving in Patiala, but my term here will

expire in June when I hope to settle down in Delhi.

I hear that you had been to Jaipur during the Jubilee Celebrations there. You must have seen the result of your great endeavour to improve the general outlook and to change it from an old decaying city to the glory it should achieve in modern times. It must have been a source of great satisfaction to you to see what you could do to that city in such a short time. It is indeed a great pity that you did not stay on there for a longer period to convert that barren State into a big commercial one and bring to that State all the prosperity of great commercial enterprises that you had in your mind. I think the Maharaja Sahib and the people of Jaipur owe you a great debt of gratitude for all the good work that you were able to do during the short period that you were there.

I have not been to Jaipur eversince I left in June, '45 and as I was not invited on this occasion so I did not come there.

I am very glad to hear that the whole family is quite well. We are all very fit although we have lost all we had in West Punjab.

Kindly convey our sincere good wishes to Lady Mirza and to all the members of the family and our best wishes for the New Year.

With kindest regards.

Yours very Sincerely
Teja Singh Malik
30.12.47

Amin-ul-Mulk
Sir Mirza M. Ismail,
K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,
21, Ali Asker Road,
Bangalore.

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'Dundanion', Simla,
14th October 1935.

My dear Sir Mirza,

I am sailing from Bombay on the 19th instant by the S.S.Britannia, Anchor Line. Before I leave, however, I feel I must write and tell you how much I enjoyed my visit to Bangalore and how much I appreciated your thoughtful courtesy and splendid hospitality. It was a pleasure to see the signs of life everywhere in the State and in every Department of public activity. I was on the point of saying at the public meeting at Bangalore that nothing in the Mysore State seemed to move which is not 'Mirzaic' in its origin. But at the last moment I forebore as people might have attributed it to the natural feelings of a grateful guest.

I expect to return from Europe in January. My address there will be the National Liberal Club, London, S.W.1. The family stays behind in Dundanion, Simla.

Please tell Lady Mirza and your sister-in-law how much I enjoyed meeting them and how eagerly I shall look forward to seeing them again.

Yours very sincerely,
T Vijayaraghavacharya

Archives
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(318)

Dilkusha,
9, Westbourne Drive,
Forest Hill, S.E.23.
17 May, 1941.

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My dear Sir Mirza,

It was a great pleasure to receive your important letter of March 30 a few days ago, and to have your renewed expressions of appreciation of the news and views I am able to send you from what has been for some ten months now the Front Line. Like the apostle Paul, we live in jeopardy every hour. When we go to bed we never know whether we shall live to see the morning. While all due precautions are taken, we realise that the H.E. bomb of today can penetrate almost any defence. A colleague of mine on "The Times" who lived near Lord Stamp and sometimes visited him, told me of the extraordinary strength and comfort of the shelter which had had had made, and said that he had always had the feeling that no one living in the neighbourhood of Bromley could be more safe than Josiah Stamp in his shelter. Yet when the blow fell five of the six people in this super-shelter were killed. It has been truly marvellous to see how cheerfully the people of London have gone about their work since the very destructive raid this week in spite of grave dislocation of traffic, including the closing of some of the London railway terminii. The adaptability of the human mind and heart is wonderful and the general feeling today is less one of apprehension than of indignation that there should be such deliberate destruction of some of our most cherished architectural possessions, and that the design of the enemy would seem to be to spread terror rather than to direct the attack on definite military targets. We have been encouraged in the stiff propositions before us by Hess's desertion of the Fuhrer. There are many theories on the subject and long before this letter reaches you they may be put to rest by definite and unimpeachable information. But in whatever light this flight of Hitler's most trusted lieutenant is viewed it is clearly most damaging to the Nazi cause. My own feeling on the available evidence is that Hess is a much dis-illusioned man.

I knew you would take a friendly interest in my son's appointment to Lisbon, where he has settled down confortably and is editing a weekly paper "The Anglo-Portuguese News" in addition to representing "The Times". I cannot help feeling that his tenure is in present circumstances precarious, but I trust that the collapse of German aggression will come before Hitler completes his stranglehold on the continent of Europe, outside Russia, by occupying the Iberian Peninsula. Meanwhile my son's book "Loss of Eden" has now been issued in the Guild sixpenny series under the title of "If Hitler Comes" and is proving a best seller. It was enthusiastically commended by the Marquis of Donegal in the last

issue of the "Sunday Dispatch." 74 291

A day after the receipt of your letter there was delivered here an air mail foolscap envelope from you which had come open at both ends and therefore with nothing inside. It was numbered 6176 and had Re.1.12 annas postage. As it was postmarked Bangalore March 31 and the letter under reply was dated the previous day, I think it may have contained cuttings only.

I am much interested in your information and remakrs on the Indian political situtation and share your anxieties in regard thereto. I think that there should have been more evidence of official appreciation of the efforts of the Sapru Conference, to which you refer, to find a way out of the deadlock, and that the resolutions passed should have been subjected to closer examination than they received. It was not enough for Amery to say that the proposals were made to the wrong address. Your remark that there is still time for India to put her house in order derives the greater significance from the fact that now the sign of the swastika is seen on the Asistic horizon, with planes being sent through Syra to assist the pro-Nazi rebillion in Iraq.

You make a valuable constructive suggrstion in the proposal that there should be a kind of standing committee of representatives to think out plans for the post-war Constitution and that the chairmanship might be in the hands of such a man as Sir Maurice Gwyer. I think there is much to be said for investigation on these lines, to include a study of existing Constitutions, and notably that of the U.S.A. Your proposal is in line with the repeated assurances of Amery that the Government will give every assistance to Indians in getting together for preliminary talks on the post-war Constitution. I am so deeply impressed by suggestion that I am having that portion of your letter transcribed and sending it privately to the S. of S. for his consideration. I know he keenly desires that there should be some move forward in the matter of inquiry and investigation.

You will have seen that Arthur Moorehas gone further than Sapru and his friends in the active campaign he is conducting in this country for a sweeping wartime change in the composition and constitutional position of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He has written and spoken much on the subject and on Thursday he lectured to the E.I.A. thereon. His proposals were subjected to a criticism of rapier thrusts by Hailey, who was in the chair, and his points were made the more effective by the pleasant things he had to say about Arthur Moore personally. He said it had been a tradition of the "Statesman" newspaper for the proprietors to give the editor an unfettered independence of judgement, and that he knew of no editor who had taken fuller advantage of that liberty than Arthur Moore. One deduction to be drawn from

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A.M's lecture was that he was anxious to assume the role of a prophet whose warnings had been disregarded. He quoted at length from speeches he had made in the Assembly urging the increase of India's military equipment and especially the development of her aircraft. Haily made the effective reply that if a few years ago there was lack of prevision in the matter of preparations for another great war, it had to be confessed that that was only part of our own unpreparedness and the failure of our own policy, and not that alone of the Indian Government. One disadvantage of Arthur Moore's plan of socalled 'Home Rule for the Viceroy' would be that it would hopelessly compromise the question of the future Constitution of India, for it would be difficult if not impossible to return to anything like the status quo ante pending the working out of any new Constitution.

We have had Sir Henry Sharp's article in the last Asiatic Review reprinted as a pamphlet, and I send a copy of under separate cover ; others will also be reaching you. We have sent copies to the Ministry of Information to pass on.

Yours ever sincerely,

Sd/ F. H. Brown.

(Copy)

Mik. Kwid regards,
MI

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INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

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Sir MIRZA ISMAIL

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INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

By Sir MIRZA ISMAIL

In the world of to-day, it is not sufficient for a nation, however powerful it may be, to be strong and happy by itself. It has to watch how contiguous countries are faring, for if there is instability and weak government in any of them, its own security is directly affected. There is also the wider consideration that, in the event of a major conflict anywhere in the world, all Powers are inevitably involved in greater or less degree. The present troubles in such small republics as Guatemala, Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica have caused concern to the United States in view of geographical proximity. It is thus of paramount importance to India that the countries adjacent to her, namely, Pakistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon should possess strong and stable administrations ensuring peace and security to their people.

No impartial observer can suspect India of aggressive designs in Asia or of causing trouble to any of her neighbours. It is her traditional policy to live on terms of friendship and amity with all nations irrespective of their ideologies. She desires their respect and confidence, their friendship and their support in her efforts to ensure peace in the world, and she is anxious, too, to make her own contribution to the progress of humanity.

Pakistan

Of all her neighbours, Pakistan is India's closest neighbour. The two countries are linked together geographically, historically and culturally, and together form a single sub-continent. What Nature has ordained, man cannot lightly overthrow. I do not mean to suggest that the partition of the sub-continent should be revoked and the *status quo ante* restored. The division can, and doubtless will, remain without injury to either, each part having its own independent Government, but if they are to be happy and prosperous, India and Pakistan must make up their minds to work in harmony and in close unison, especially in important matters such as foreign and fiscal affairs. The closer they can move together in these spheres the more secure and powerful they both will be. The partition was made so hastily and on such artificial grounds that unless some firm understanding is reached between the two Governments in order to minimise the less fortunate consequences of such haste and artificiality, both countries stand to suffer and lose heavily by it.

Pakistan has not been able to settle her new constitution yet. Perhaps, this is just as well, for it has given her time for further thought in the light of recent experience. There has been a

decision, however, on one point, namely, that Pakistan should become an Islamic Republic. In my opinion and in that of many other well-wishers of Pakistan, this step was unnecessary and unwise. It was indeed (I venture to think) unjustifiable as causing anxiety to the large Hindu minority which forms such an important part of the population. The declaration cannot fail to cause concern not only to this minority but also to the Hindus and Muslims in the Indian Union. Care will, one hopes, be taken to provide adequate safeguards for the benefit of the 12 or 13 million Hindus of Pakistan but the feeling must persist that they are only second-class citizens as compared with the Muslim majority. The policy of Pakistan should, on the contrary, be such as to enable the minorities, whether Hindus or others, to live in self-respect, to feel that no sort of discrimination is being made against them, and that they are regarded and treated as citizens of the country in the fullest sense of the word so that they too may identify themselves whole-heartedly with Pakistan and look upon her as their own motherland. A spirit of loyalty and devotion to the new State should be sedulously fostered in them.

It seems to me that Pakistan would do well to avoid constant and undue emphasis on religion as if she was alone among the Muslim States in this respect. There are other nations such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt, for example, which could more logically call themselves Islamic, but they do not. It is no service either to Islam or to Pakistan herself to make the latter a kind of special defender of the Islamic faith.

The recent observations of Mr. Nehru that the first lesson we should learn from history was that our weakness was due to lack of unity is applicable no less to Pakistan than to India. It was up to the majority community to see that other communities have equal opportunities and contribute equally towards national reconstruction. Provincialism, linguism, casteism, and communalism, he said, are hampering India's progress. Repeated declarations have been made by those in authority in Pakistan that the minorities will be treated not only justly but generously. These assurances are welcome as far as they go, but they are not enough in a matter-of-fact world unless they are translated into acts, and the new title of the State is the reverse of reassuring. The contentment and happiness of the minorities will be the acid test alike of a wise, just, and benevolent administration, whether in India or in Pakistan.

It is to be regretted that Pakistan should have thought of declaring herself a Republic. A status that is good enough for Canada and Australia should be good enough for her, even though

she has not the racial affinities with Britain of those countries. She might have waited at least until her future was firmly secured.

Though Nepal is a country relatively small in size and population, and backward economically and politically, she is of sufficient importance to India to deserve her close and constant attention. Nepal

With the overthrow and departure of the Ranas and the radical changes that took place in consequence, the administration has almost completely broken down and the country is in a state of chaos. What is worse, there seems little hope of any improvement so long as the administrative machine remains corrupt and inefficient, and is not thoroughly overhauled and a workable constitution devised. Nepal is ill-adapted for a democratic constitution on modern lines, such as is being attempted at present. It is the height of absurdity to plan for adult suffrage in so backward and remote a country with its physical and other handicaps. A more simple form of electorate is required. India cannot afford to allow Nepal to lapse into a state of chronic disorder. A vacuum there will be an open invitation and temptation to Communism to step in. This danger is now apparent and the achievement of Communist aims would be a grave calamity for India. A method of averting this danger would be to negotiate a treaty of friendship with Nepal, guaranteeing her the fullest autonomy, and safety from external aggression. At the same time, she should be assured of all possible help in the creation of a workable constitution suited to her capacity and needs. So long as India's motives are unassailable and made plain beyond all possibility of doubt, there is no reason to fear that her intervention would be misunderstood either by the people of Nepal or by the outside world. For world opinion is a factor that cannot be overlooked, and opinion, as Pascal said years ago, is the real ruler of the world. Left to themselves, the Nepalese are incapable of solving their own problems and overcoming the many perplexities that confront them. They are in trouble. The Ranas should be invited to terminate their self-imposed exile, and return to their native land and take part in the establishment of a democratic constitution. They would doubtless be willing to serve their country in a new capacity in her hour of need. Here again, the initiative would seem to lie with India and it is up to India now to act in a manner that would win her the confidence of the Nepalese and the approbation of the world.

Another important neighbour of India is Burma, a rich country inhabited by a delightful people. She has not yet succeeded in establishing peace and security within her borders. She lives, like Burma

her neighbour, Thailand, in constant dread of Communist aggression. It was a mistake for Burma to have left the Commonwealth. Had she remained in it like her more powerful neighbour, India, she would have been a stronger and a more secure country. As we know, the Commonwealth is a voluntary association of Sovereign States, functioning as a miniature League of Nations, with all the advantages of that defunct organisation and none of its disadvantages. The main difference between the two is that the Commonwealth acknowledges a Head, while the League of Nations had none. The British Crown as Head of the multi-racial organisation supplies a living bond, and as a symbol of unity, it exercises, along with a common language, which by itself is a strong bond, a psychological influence that maintains a real family releationship within the Commonwealth. The recognition of that Head is a voluntary act of the Sovereign States composing the Commonwealth and expresses their desire and will towards unity. It is to be hoped that the Commonwealth will, in course of time, expand by the accession of other States including a number of colonial territories. Burma might well think it worth while to return to the fold. So also, perhaps, the Irish Republic, when the old animosities have been sufficiently assuaged. In such a course lies the Republic's best hope of re-unification.

At present Burma is in danger of Communist infiltration. Communist appetite is insatiable and it is only world domination that can satisfy it. It is simply a question of time before her turn comes and it will come if Thailand is submerged by the relentless pressure which only Communism knows how to exert from within and without. Burma's present hope lies in American support which has been generously promised to her, but membership of the Commonwealth would mean an association of far deeper significance and value.

Ceylon

Next I come to Ceylon, a small country, with a population as large as Australia crowded into an area smaller than Tasmania. But it has the great port of Colombo, the naval harbour of Trincomalee, and airfields. In peace or war, the free world is in need of her. India's relationship with Ceylon is that of an elder sister, or should I say, a mother? India is regarded with some suspicion in Ceylon on account of her great importance and her proximity. The agreement recently made between the two countries in regard to Indian settlers and citizenship will, it may be hoped, dispel all distrust and enable Ceylon to live on terms of the closest friendship and understanding with her neighbour, for that agreement, which is so much more favourable to Ceylon than to India, is ample proof of the latter's interest in her happiness and well-being.

Afghanisthan may be mentioned as a historic neighbour of India. Her differences with Pakistan have brought her nearer to India than was to be expected. Afghanistan is a weak, ill-administered, and backward country, and lacks intelligent leadership; nor does she seem to recognise the inescapable fact that she is a landlocked State without direct access to the sea except through Pakistan. Her scheme of a Pakhtoonistan, aimed at weakening her neighbour, is unwise. Afghanistan

Last, but most important of all our neighbours, is China, flanking the northern boundary of India for some 2,000 miles. A really friendly China would be of inestimable value to India but an unfriendly China can be a grave menace. How far she is genuinely friendly only time will show. Assurances of friendship, of which there has been no lack, are of little value unless backed up by deeds. China's aggressive action toward Tibet is not in harmony with her professions of friendship. It must be recognised, however, that in modern times China has claimed suzerainty over Tibet while acknowledging the autonomy of that Himalayan country. She did not, because she could not, assert this suzerainty in a practical manner. She was herself weak and her opponent, the British Government of India, was strong. The moment she found circumstances more favourable to her, she stepped in and unceremoniously annexed the territory. China

Like her ally, Soviet Russia in Europe, China is a source of anxiety to the rest of Asia. Her enormous and ever increasing population, besides the millions of her people settled in various countries in South-East Asia,—Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and Malaya, exerts an almost irresistible pressure on the Peking Government to expand in those directions. Military protection is lacking in all these countries, except Malaya, and their geographical position is weak. The temptation to aggression is almost inevitable. Will China be able to resist it or will she yield to it? In any event, the danger of aggression exists and has to be reckoned with. To ignore these possibilities is blind folly; to look for the best may be the virtue of imaginative statesmanship; to prepare for the worst is the statesman's plain duty. Even assuming that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Prime Minister Chou En-lai are genuinely friendly to India, what guarantee is there that their successors will be equally friendly? India is vitally interested in the future of South-East Asia and she has to be vigilant all the time. Already China has a large garrison permanently stationed in the sparsely populated and virtually unarmed land of Tibet. What for? Military roads right up to India's frontier have been made and air bases have been laid down within easy reach of New Delhi and the Gangetic plains. What for? one may well ask again. Obviously, to make herself

strong militarily and to exercise powerful pressure in this region. If power is there, it can be used in any manner circumstances and ambition may require.

Nepal used to receive an annual payment (tribute) of Rs. 10,000 from Tibet but that has been abruptly stopped, as was to be expected. The fact is that Nepal is now under the sinister shadow of China and she can expect nothing but trouble from that quarter, unless, as already suggested, India takes her under her wing and affords her the necessary protection.

Asian-African Conference

The Asian-African Conference to be held in Indonesia shortly will be instrumental in bringing the various countries together and establishing close contacts between them. The Conference will be useful, provided it does not assume a racial complexion, follows the principles of the United Nations Charter, and does not pose as a sort of rival to the United Nations. China's and Japan's participation is to be welcomed and it is to be hoped that China will utilise the opportunity to dispel the suspicion that exists in the minds of other Asian countries, especially in South Asia, about her policy and intentions. The inclusion of Australia and New Zealand also is desirable. This would create a healthy cosmopolitan atmosphere and prevent any feeling of racial antagonism developing in the Conference. No Asian or African country can have any friendly contact with South Africa so long as she pursues her present policy of racial intolerance. She must sooner or later realise the suicidal nature of such a policy.

In our shrunken world, there is no Orient or Occident. The world is really one now. Dependence and inter-dependence is a feature of modern times. The Orient is composed of countries most of which are helpless, undeveloped, and poor. Close association with the West is an imperative necessity if they are to achieve healthy and rapid progress. America and Britain are the two countries best fitted to fill the role of guide and friend to them and they are doing it to the extent that they can continue to provide generous aid. We must hope and pray that with the easing of the economic strain which most of these countries are experiencing at present, and the strengthening of the forces of peace, a new dawn will break and the outlook will be brighter for all.

—Reprinted from The Hindu, Sunday, February 20, 1955.

Printed at W.Q. Judge Press (International Book House, Ltd.), Bangalore 4

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TO

Recd. here at ... M. ... M.

Sir Mirza Ismail Bangalore

Many thanks for your letter of december twenty eight in view of explanation which his excellency fully understands he does not wish you to alter any

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HM (330)
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THE RESIDENT MYSORE

Bangalore
26th Nov 1935

Dear Sir Mirza

Very many thanks for sending me this to see.

I think, from every point of view, this reply may be considered as very satisfactory.

With every good wish for Xmas & the New Year,

Yours sincerely

[signature]

Secy to H.H.
26/11/35

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(331) 43

'Phone 78

33, RESIDENCY ROAD,

Bangalore, ... 192 303

P.S.

It would be very beneficial all round if Sir M. Visvesvaraya could have a little leaflet a Press Summary of his Public Inquiries Report could be issued, when he is ready, as I anticipate that not many of the bigger papers can publish his report "verbatim". It is bound to be long-winded — so unlike all your speeches — concise & to the point.

Read "The Madras Mail"

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332 MS
304

11th April 1926.

My dear Mirza,

I have been meaning t write to you for ever so long, butk though I have retired I find myself as much occupied as ever, and having spent most of my life writing letters of late years, I rather shy off them now. I was very glad to get yours of the 7th February from Allahabad. And now comes the news that you are to be the next Dewan. I am delighted to hear it and you dont need to be told that you have all my good wishes. His Highness will now have a Dewan who knows his point of view and is in sympathy with him. I am glad too that it is to be a Mysorean again. These clever outsiders are all very well, but ....., you and I know all about it.I dont envy you your task, for it is one of the heaviest and most difficult jobs in India, but you have had a good trainxming.If I may offer a word of advice dont let all your time be wasted over personal matters, but make time for yourself, in which you can think over things free from intrusion. From all I have ever heard that was the secret of Sir Sheshadri's greatness. He declined to be at everyone's beck and call and when necessary shut himself up and declined to be worried by intruders. I have been busy for the 1 st year ortwo with a big industrial project that the Dhrangadra State is going in for. The factory is now being erected and we are shipping plant hard all from this end. This takes me to London two or three times a month, which adds much to the interest of life and prevents the green mould from

accumulating! Then for the last three months I have been writing my reminiscences, which are to be published about the 1st June. There is a lot about H.H. and Mysore in it and I shall of course send him a copy as soon as it appears. So when it comes out you must please give it a boost at your end. It is quite interesting I think and ought to be appreciated in Mysore. I hear fr m time to time from my Cousin Mrs Woodcock, who very much appreciates all the civility that the Palace and you yourself have shown her. I knew her husband as a small boy, but have never met her. She seems to be a good sort and intelligent. Mr Setlur is and always was a bumptious ass. My son is back at Kirkee now. My daughter is still with us and my second son is just starting out in life. We have small boy born in 1916, who i now at a preparatory school and is very like what Denzil was as a small boy with plenty of brain I am thankful to say. We are livi in Devonshire on the sea coast which suits us very well. We ha pleasant little house and garden overlooking the sea and fin to do. My wife is not very strong in these days, but is better now than she has been for some time. I am not surprised that H.H. did not accept H.E's invitation! Holkar's was anx amazing performance, but one always knew that he was no good. It is just possible that I may get out to India in connection with the Dhrangadra show, if so I shall not miss Mysore and we will foregather and discuss matters in general and particular. For the present good bye, old chap, and may you be one of the Dewans of history!

Yours ever
E Maconochie

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(334)

Telephone 22001

Telegrams "Palace Bombay."

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
INDIAN HOTELS Co. LTD.
BOMBAY

March 10th '39

Dear Sir. Mirza:

We cannot leave India without expressing to you our gratitude at the many kindnesses and hospitality which you showed to us on our recent visit to Mysore. It was a great privilege to meet and talk with the most progressive and withal, the most pleasant Dewan in India. We enjoyed every minute of our stay at Kumala Park and the dinner you gave for us will remain in our memories as the "high spot" of our visit in India.

With such a Team as His Highness and you it is not difficult to understand why Mysore is so prosperous and well advanced in every field of human welfare. Mrs Robertson joins me in thanks and best wishes to you and yours. We hope we may meet you again either in India or in our own Country

Sincerely
H.E. Robertson.

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(335) 307 46

CONSERVATIVE DELEGATION TO THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

TELEPHONE:
VICTORIA 9034. EXT. 19.

24, OLD QUEEN STREET,
S.W.1.

25th October, 1930.

Dear Sir Mirza,

Lord Peel is very anxious to have an opportunity of welcoming you to London, and of a talk. He has asked me, therefore, to write and ask you if you would lunch with him at Brooks's Club, St. James's Street at 1.15 p.m. on Tuesday next, October 28th, or, if that is not convenient, would it be possible for you to go to see him at 3, Cleveland Square, St. James's, at 5 o'clock on the same day.

I hope myself to have the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance begun two years ago at Mysore, when I was with Sir John Simon, but know how busy you must be, and will wait for a little bit before bothering you.

Yours sincerely,

Robert J. Stopford

Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Stanmore Court,
St. James's Street, S.W.1.

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(336) MY 308

Palace
Kapurthala

12th February 1931.

My dear Sir Mirza Ismail,

I am glad to know that you have returned to India and I offer you my congratulations on the successful termination of your mission at the Round Table Conference, London. I have read with interest some of the speeches you made at the Round Table conference and they were excellent in every way.

With kind regards

Yours very sincerely

Jagatjit Singh

(337) 63

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FINANCIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL

New Delhi,
the 6th February 1946.

My dear Sir Mirza,

I am most grateful to you for your letter of the 2nd of February, which has only just reached me, about M.G. Mehkri.

I am very glad to have your view that he would make a satisfactory Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank. As you know, there is no one whose judgment I would accept in preference to yours.

With renewed thanks,

Yours very sincerely,

A. Rowlands

Sir Mirza Ismail, KCIE, OBE,
Prime Minister, Jaipur,
Rajputana.

64 (338)

H.H. Chamet Wadiyar
Ltr

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Nawab Sir Muza Ismail
KCIE KCSE
Diwan
Jaipur
Rajputana

1 B.B.C.I.P.

1915

DILKUSHA
Hyderabad-Dn.

8th August

My dear Mirza Saheb

Please excuse me for the delay which was due to my broken health.

It was very kind of you indeed to write to me such a nice & sympathetic letter on my brother's death. I appreciate it very much. yes it was a great below to the family & naturally most killing to me as you know we were very fond of each other. I hardly believe that he has been taken away from us! may God give me courage to bear it.

The sad part of his life was that he had so many ~~ambitions~~ ambitions which God never fulfilled

آپ کو یاد ہوگا وہ آپ سے کتنی محبت کرتے تھے!

As you know he was very fond of you
He enquired after you when he was so
ill. No body diagnosed his case except
my husband when he flew to see him
in Simla. He told my son (who was
brother's son in law as well) that he
was suffering from cancer" & it was
confirmed two days before his death
I am sorry I am making you unhappy
by writing such a gloomy story, but
as you are my dearest brother friend I
feel like explaining. Please write to me
now & then when you can spare time
I hope we will meet soon somewhere
Again many thanks.

Kishwar

yours sincerely Kishwar

& months and to those four years of interminable
discussions. Life unfortunately is short & the
intellectual & intellectual life of the Country. It
is one of the greatest tragedies of Contemporary
India. The amount of energy and ability, character
and intellectual vigour wasted literally wasted is
appalling. The net result is utterly disproportional
to the effort spent on it. The most important minds
of England & India. A new approach & new outlook
is necessary & this must be attempted through
Congress effort to attract the Common man. In this
task the [illegible] sections of Hindus and
Muslims must join.

There is no career in public life
for a Muslim worthy except through Congress, as no
Hindu has a chance except through the Congress.
The best men is doing well in
the Govt of India. There is a real appeal
to every man, and he ought to have a decisive
will have - a Lieutenant-Career in the Govt
of India.

I am however for more keen to take
to agriculture in the Cold weather, & will have to
travelled myself a lot [illegible] the farmers
make the and believe League as their true,
and I have no desire to embarrass my friends -
in high position by going visiting state in which
the League Ministries are necessary dissolved. All the
same, I am deeply grateful to you for

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
Shaukat Ahmad Khan

with the kindest regards,

"Chaman"
22, Masson Road
Lahore
17/5/45

My dear Sir Mirza Ismail,

I am most grateful to you for your kind letter. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to find that you continue to take the deepest interest in your old colleagues and friends, and I wish always to prize your friendship as one of the most important incidents in my life. I have many times deplored your absence from India, and regretted that circumstances should have prevented you from accepting the offers which I made to you from time to time to return to India and take your place in the history of Communism and Communists in this country, and have again embarked on the uncharted sea of political and industrial Communal life. There is, however, one difference in the League politics of the present day, & this consists in its class character. It has become a mass movement, and its political struggle has assumed a radical character & has become more close to the Congress masses. Even Round Table Conference discussions and decisions failed simply because they were based on knowledge,

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66 (339) 312

TELEPHONE: POONA 252

COMMAND HOUSE,
POONA.

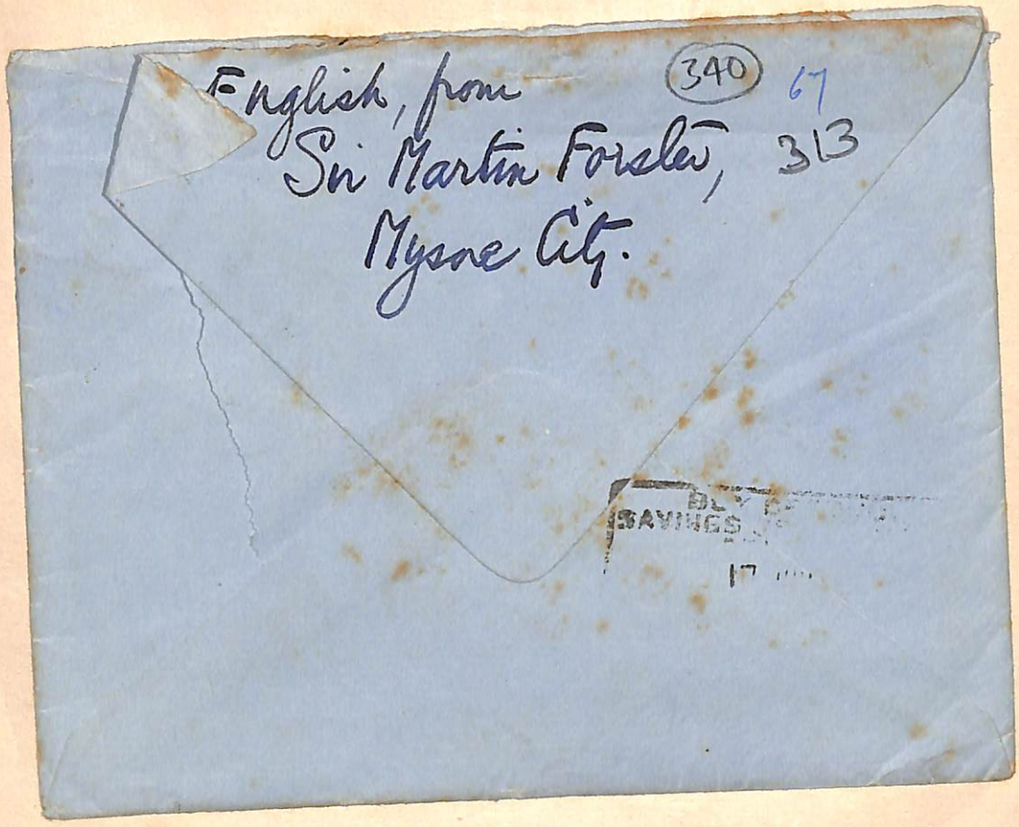
Flagstaff House
Bolarum
30 March

Dear Sir Mirza,

As you probably know we are off - to-
good - on Tuesday night.

I am sorry not to have had an
opportunity to say good bye, and to thank
you for all your kindness and personal
hospitality towards us.

I should also like to thank
you as the representative of the State


English, from
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67
Sir Martin Forster,
313
Mysore City.

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SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS

NAVSARI CHAMBERS,
OUTRAM ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

No.F.415 Strictly Confidential

June 20, 1947.

By air - Express

My dear Sir Mirza,

I write this to enquire confidentially whether you are agreeable to go to Baroda as the Dewan, which is the equivalent of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. I have been given to understand that the Gaekwar will soon require a capable reliable man as Dewan, and an esteemed friend has asked me to suggest a suitable name. I have suggested your name to that friend, who is very delighted with it but does not wish to pass on that name to the Gaekwar unless you are agreeable to accept it in case the Gaekwar offers it. On receipt of this letter, will you send me a telegram simply saying : "REPLY TO YOUR LETTER IS AFFIRMATIVE", and I will then ask my friend to move in the matter.

The other terms may be settled after the Gaekwar shows inclination to go into details, but I expect that there will be no difficulty about these. Personally, I would consider Baroda very lucky if you accept this.

I am sending this letter to you by airmail and will expect your reply by telegram.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sir Mirza Ismail,KCIE.,
Bangalore.

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141 (342) 315

Chamaraj Villa,
Mercara,

Date, 6th January 1923.

My dear Mr. Thurgar.

I have much pleasure to offer my heartfelt congratulation on the well deserved honor of C.I.E. that has been bestowed on you. That you may long enjoy ill-ill health & prosperity is my earnest prayer.

Recent H. M. the Kabaragah passed thro Mexeeka and immediately heard of H. Highness' arrival & hastened to pay my humble respects but unfortunately for me H. H. had left for Sumanapah a few minutes earlier. Shiva Lord a grand appearance & I dare not say much whether my

colouring pens and all health will ever afford a sincere devotion and loyalty as well as gratitude to H. Highness will ever remain fresh in my mind until my end.

Wishing you every success & happiness in future career,

I remain

Yours truly

(345)

ವಿಜಯ ನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂನಿರಿ

ಅಖಿಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟದ ಜನತೆಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಬರುವ ಹಂಪೆಯ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ದಿನ ವಿಜಯನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ

ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕರಾಜ್ಯವು ಬೇಕೋ ಬೇಡೋ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜ ಕರಣಿಗಳೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೂ ಒಮ್ಮನಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕಂನಡ ಜನರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂನುವದೇನು, ಅವರ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂಬದಂನು ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಂನು ಇಂನೂ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂಥ, ವಿಜಯ ನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಶ್ವರ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧ ಮುದ್ಗಲರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗಗಳ ಕಂನಡಿಗರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಂನು ಬರುವ ಹಂಪೆಯ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಕೂಡುವಾಗ ಐದುದಿನ ವಿಜಯನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಂನಡಿಗರೂ ಬಂದು ತಂಮ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಂನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪುನರ್ಘಟನಾ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಗತ-ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೂ ಮುಂಬಾಯಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತ-ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದೆ.

ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಧ್ಯೇಯವೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳೂ:

೧. ಕಂನಡಿಗರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರ್ಷ ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ತಿಕೆಯಂನು ಸವಿದವರು, ಭಾರತದ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡಿದವರು. ಈಗ "ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರಂತೆ" ಕಾಣುವರು. ಇದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೇತರಿಸಿ ಎದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ತಿಕೆಯ ಶಿಖರವಂನು ಏರಲು ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಂನು ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಈ **ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜನತೆಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗೆ** ಜನರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಬರಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಚಟವಟಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಭಾವನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಕಂನಡಿಗರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಭಾರತದ, ಭಾರತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸೇವೆಯಂನೇ ಮಾಡಿರುವರು, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವರು. ಈಗಲೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾಗಲು, ಭಾರತದ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡಲು **ಒಂದೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು** ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಂಮ ಕಂನಡಿಗರ ರಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲ ಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹರಿದು ಹಂಚಿದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬಲವಂನೂ ಸತ್ವವಂನೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕಂನಡಿಗನ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬುವದೇ **ಒಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ** ಗುರಿ.

ಒಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬಲಪಟ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ತಿಕೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಲು ಆತುರರಾಗಿರುವ ಕಂನಡಿಗರು ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಇಂದ ಗಡಿನಾಡಿನಿಂದ, ಹೊರನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಜಯನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೇಮದ ಬಿನಹ.

೨. ವಿಜಯ ನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ತೆರುಣರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ತುಂಗಭದ್ರೆಯ ಆಣೇ ಕಟ್ಟನಿಂದ ವಿಜಯನಗರವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೇಂದವು ಆದ ನಗರವು ಆಗುವ ಸುಸಂಧಿಯು ಈಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಧಿಯ ಲಾಭ

ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ, ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಳು ಬಿದ್ದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಸಂಜೀವಿನೀ ಮಂತ್ರ ವನ್ನು **ಎಲ್ಲ** ಕನಡಿಗರೂ ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನಡ ತಾಯಿಯ **ಮೇಲೆ** ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿದ್ದ **ಎಲ್ಲ** ಕನಡಿಗರೂ **ಈ** ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸಹಾಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ ವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬಿನಹ. ಬರಲಾರದವರು ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಯಿಂದಾದ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳಸಬೇಕು.

೩. ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಕ್ಕಲತನಗಳ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಕ್ಕಲತನಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಗೆಕೂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ, ಕನಡಿಗರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವು ಭರದಿಂದ ಆಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಮೂಲಧನ, ಖನಿಜ, ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿವರ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಳ ಸಂಗತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವನ್ನು ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

೪. ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತೂ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕನಡಿಗರಾದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳೂ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕರೂ ದೇಶದ ತುಂಬೆಲ್ಲ ಹರವಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇರೆಯಂತಾದರೂ ಕನಡ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೂ ವಿಜಯ ನಗರಕ್ಕೂ ಲಾಭವು ಹೇಗೆ ಆದೀತು, ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬದರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳೂ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕರೂ ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರಲೇ ಬೇಕು.

೫. ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ, ಆಂಧ್ರ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು, ಕೊಡಗು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮುಂಬಾಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗುವಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರವಿನಿಮಯ.

೬. ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಧರ್ಮವೀರರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಸಾರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ಧರ್ಮದ, ಮಾನವ ಧರ್ಮದ ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ತಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. **ನಮ್ಮ** ಶಂಕರನೂ ಮಧ್ವನೂ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮದ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ **ಬಸವನು** ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷವನ್ನು ಹುಗಿದು, ಸರ್ವ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಏಕ ಸಮಾಜ (Secular Society) ದ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. **ಅದೇ** ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ವಿಧಾನದ ಗಡ್ಡಿಗೆಗಲ್ಲು ಆಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಏಕ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಾಹಸವು ಮತ್ತೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದಲೇ ಹೊಸಬೆಳಕು ಹರಿದು ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರವಿ ತುಂಬ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

೭. ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಂಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ

ಹಿಂದಿನ ದೊಡ್ಡಸ್ತಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವು ಅಂದರೆ ನಂಮ ಹೆಂಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದದ್ದೇ ಹೌದು. ಅವರಂನು ದಬಕಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಾಕಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಅಧೋಗತಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಂಮ ಹೆಂಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಹುದ್ದೆ ಮುದ್ದೆ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ, ಯೋಗ ಭೋಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸರಿ ಸಮಾನರು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಆಗುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

೮. **ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿಚಾರತೆರುಣ ಬರಹಗಾರರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಾವಂತೆರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು:** ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬರಹಗಾರರು, ಕವಿಗಳು, ನಾಟಕಕಾರರು, ಕಲಾವಂತರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವರಂನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಗೂಡಿದ ಕಂನಡಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ಜೀವಾಳವಂನು ತುಂಬುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುವದು.

೯. **ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪತ್ರಕಾರರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು:** ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಂನಡ ದೈನಿಕ, ವಾರ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಪಾದಕರೂ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರರೂ ಬರಹಗಾರರೂ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿ ಕಂನಡ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬದರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಕ್ಕಲ ತನವನಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ: ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಬೆಳಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯ ದನಗಳ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಧಂದೆಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಎಂಬದರ ಅರಿವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಂನಡಿಗರಿಗೂ ಆಗುವದೇ ಇದರ ಗುರಿಯು. ಇಂಥ ಜ್ಞಾನವು ನಂಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಇಂನೂ ವರೆಗೆ ಆಗಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ಮಹತ್ವವು ಹೇಳಲಾದಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ.

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ: ನಂಮ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾರರೆ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳ, ಛಾಯಾ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾರರ ಕಸುರಂನು ಒಂದುಗಡೆ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ನಂನುವರು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದಂನು ನಂಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಹುರುಪಂನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವದು ಇದರ ಗುರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಂಮ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಲಾಗಾರರು ತಂಮ ತಂಮ ಕೃತಿಗಳಂನು ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಿಲೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಮೇಳೆ ಸಂಮೇಳನಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ನಾಟಕ ಗಾಯನವಾದನ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಬೈಲಾಟ, ಲಾವಣಿ ಕೀರ್ತನೆ, ಗೊಂಬೆಯಾಟ, ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಕಸರತ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಳಗಳಂನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವದು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಚಿತ್ರಪಟಗಳಂನು (documentaries) ತೋರಿಸುವದು.

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದರ್ಶನ

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರೂಪ ಸ್ವರೂಪವಂನು ಕಂನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಡಿಯಷ್ಟು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ನಕಾಶವಂನು (Scale Map) ಕಟ್ಟುವದು. ಸಮುದ್ರ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಗುಟ್ಟ, ಹಳ್ಳಹೊಳೆಕೊಳ್ಳ, ಏರಿಳಿತ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಕಂಣಾರೆ ಕಾಣುವ ನಕಾಶವು ಇದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇದ್ದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಕಾಸಗಳಂನೂ, ಮುಂದೆ ಆಗಬಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತೂ ಆಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ವಿವರವಂನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು.

ಹೊಸ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ದರ್ಶನ

ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ವಿಜಯನಗರವು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೋಭಾಯಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವದು ಎಂಬದರ ೬೦ ಅಡಿ ಚಚ್ಚಾಕೆನ ನಕಾಶವಂನು (Scale Map) ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗುವದು.

ಹುಕ್ಕ ಬುಕ್ಕರ ಆರಮನೆ

ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ವಿಜಯ ನಗರದ ಆಡಳಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ **ಹುಕ್ಕ ಬುಕ್ಕರ ಅರಮನೆ** ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ತರಹದ ಎಂಟು ಮೂಲೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಮಾದರಿಯಂನೂ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗುವದು. ಈ ನಕಾಶಗಳಂನೂ ಪೂಡರಿಯಂನೂ ಚಿರರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಾಲಾಗುವದು.

ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರು ಬೇಕು

ವಿಜಯ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮಾನದ ಕಣ (Aerodrome) ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಒಂದು ಮೈಲು ಉದ್ದ ಹುಕ್ಕ ಬುಕ್ಕರ ಹೂದಾರಿ (Boulevard) ಯಂನು ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮಂಟಪ, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ಆವರ, ಕುಸ್ತೀಕಣ, ನಾಟಕದ ಮನೆ, ನಕಾಶ ಮುಂತಾದವಂನು ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತರುಣ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕರು ಬೇಕು.

೧೦೦ ತಾಸು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ **ವಿಜಯ ನಗರದ ಶೂರ** (Hero of Vijayanagar) ಎಂದೂ ೨೦೦ ತಾಸು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ **ವಿಜಯ ನಗರದ ಮಗ** (ಮಗಳು) ಎಂದೂ ಬಿರುದಂನೂ ಪದಕವಂನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಪ್ರಚಾಕರು ಬೇಕು

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಾದರೂ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕರು ಬೇಕು. ಸಜ್ಜಾದವರು ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರಸಹಿತ ತಂಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಂನು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸ ಬೇಕು.

ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ವಿವರ

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನು
★ ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು

ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
★ ೧೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು.

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ವಿಜಯ ನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಜೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು — ೫೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು
ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು — ೧೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು
ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಧಿಗಳು (ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ) — ೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು.
★ ೧೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ

ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕರಾಜ್ಯದ ವೀರ

★ ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ

ಹೊಸ ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ವೀರ

ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದುಗಳಂನು ಕಂಸಡಿಗರ ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಮುಡುಪಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವರು ಬಿಡಾರ ಊಟ ಉಪಚಾರದ **ವೆಚ್ಚವೇರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು** ಎಂಬುದಂನು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವದು.

ಉಪಚಾರ ಉಚಿತವಿಪೆರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಡಾರ ಊಟ

ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರ ಮತ್ತೂ ಬರುವ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಊಟ ಉಪಚಾರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೊಡಗೈಯ ಕಂನಡಿಗರು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಗೋದಿ ಬೇಳೆ, ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ, ಎಂಣೆ ತುಪ್ಪ, ಸಂಬಾರದ ಸಾಮಾನು, ಜಹಕಾಫೆ, ಹಂಣು ಹಂಪಲು, ಕಾಯಿ ಪಲ್ಲೆ, ಮುಂತಾದವಂನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಅಖಂಡ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ, ವಿಜಯನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯೆಂದು ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಂಡಪ ಬಿಡಾರಗಳಂನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಬಗಳಗಳಂನು ಕಳಿಸುವ ಕೃಪೆಯೂ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಕಳಿಸುವ ವಿಳಾಸವಂನು ಬೇಗನೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವದಿದೆ.

ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಮೂವರಾದರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಂನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಊರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಸಿಗುವದು. ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಡೆದಬಳಿಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರೀ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವವರಂನೂ ಸಭಾಸದರಂನೂ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಂನೂ ತಂಮು ತಂಮು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೂಡಿಸಿದ ಹಣವಂನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಕಜೀರಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಪಾವತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿಯರು ತಾವು ಕೂಡನೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಂನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡಿನೆಎಂನರೂ ೨೫೦ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕು.

ಕಲಬುರಗಿ, ಬೀದರ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಸಾತಾರೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾಂವಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಕಾರವಾರ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಕಡೂರು, ಹಾಸನ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ನೀಲಗಿರಿ, ಮುಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೊಡಗು, ತಮಿಳಗಡಿನಾಡು, ಆಂಧ್ರಗಡಿನಾಡು, ಮಹರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಗಡಿನಾಡು, ಮುಂಬಾಯಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಹೊರನಾಡಿನವರು ಉತ್ತರಭಾರತದ ಹೊರನಾಡಿನವರು.

ಚೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದ ಹಣವಂನು ವಿಜಯ ನಗರವಂನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗೆಒಟ್ಟು ಗೂಡಿ ಸುವದು.

ಬರೆಯುವ ವಿಳಾಸ

H. G. Mudgal, Convncer & Organizer
Akhand Karnatak Janata Parishat
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ಶುಭ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ ಮಾರುತಿ ಲೇನ್ ಮುಂಬಾಯಿ ೧

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Confidential

Memorandum on the Education of Minor Rulers of Important States, in special reference to the Minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar and his Brothers.

Confidential.

Memorandum on the Education of Minor Rulers of important States, in special reference to the Minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar and his Brothers.

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There are, so far as I know, two known systems of educating Minor Princes in India, *viz.*, (1) education at a Rajkumar College; and (2) the special organisation of a more or less self-contained school for education at home.

As regards (1), the Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmer and Rajkot have proved their usefulness by turning out well-prepared Indian Rulers for the last fifty years. They are in the hands of known educationists, whose efficiency and capacity develop by constantly increasing experience and by the opportunities they gain of coming into constant touch with the sentiments of the Indian States. It is generally admitted that these institutions, which were established with the concurrence of the Princes of the Provinces concerned, have proved their usefulness by the work they have done.

The students of these Colleges are kept in residence during term time and go home in the vacations, in order that they can be amongst their own people and be influenced by the love of their parents if they are living. Occasionally some visit hill-stations. It has been the wise practice for the Kumars to leave College about two years before their installation in order that they can acquire a practical knowledge in the State of the work of the Administration over which they are finally to rule.

The advantages of a residential college education and life are as under:—

1. Association with boys of their own class;
2. Regular school hours and competition in study and games, with consequent emulation and encouragement to personal effort;
3. Acquiring of habits of discipline from the training given in the college.

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II.

The more important States, which can afford to make special arrangements for the Minor Rulers' or Kumars' education, have appointed special tutors and created a self-contained school by the selection of a suitable number of teachers. Companions of suitable age, position and education are chosen to form a class. The advantages of this system are as under :—

1. Individual attention secured for every boy ; more direct care of their behaviour and manner towards everybody ; a less mechanical and more human touch all round. It makes for constant home influence combined with sound education.

2. The boys can be in their own homes during the winter, and occasionally in summer and October in any salubrious climate ; as the whole arrangement consists of one establishment it can be taken wherever desired.

3. It allows facilities for travelling which is an education in itself, and the older the Kumars grow the more are they benefitted by travel.

4. It means freedom from the local prejudices—if any—of the college system and their attachment to the tutorial staff is better secured.

5. It enables the Administrator to keep an eye on the whole field of their progress, and maintain a parental watch over their welfare.

6. It keeps the Kumars in vivid touch with their own people and in association with the Administrator for a part of the year.

7. In the present case, it would save the expenditure of building a new costly house at Rajkot during the minority.

A system of Home education of this character merits careful consideration ; it is in no sense novel. The Maharaja of Mysore, the late Maharajas of Kolhapur and Bhavnagar, the Chief of Kagal, the Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner and the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur and his late brother—all were brought up under this system. The results compare with advantage with those attained under any other system of education. There is no reason to fear that with careful selection and proper supervision the system that was successful in the case of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar should not be successful in the case of his sons.

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Now to consider these systems in special relation to the minor Maharaja and his brothers. The arrangements for the education and care of the minor Maharaja and his brothers began on the lines of the second system, *viz.*, education by special arrangement. During the interregnum, that is, between the demise of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the decision of Government to carry on the Minority Administration of Bhavnagar with a Council of Administration, Mr. Tudor Owen, the Officer in charge, looked after the Kumars. On my being appointed at Bhavnagar, I continued the arrangement. Had not Mr. Tudor Owen, who was intending to go to England on leave, insisted on taking the children with him I would have continued the arrangement under a suitable tutor. The somewhat acute controversy which arose is known to Government and it is unnecessary therefore to refer to the details except in so far as is requisite for the purpose of this Memorandum. Government was satisfied, on my earnest representation, that these little children should not be removed from their own home and people. The minor Maharaja was then only 8 years of age and his younger brothers barely 6 and 4 respectively. They did not even know their own vernacular. Being anxious to secure an efficient and experienced tutor for them I asked for the loan of the services of Mr. Mayne, the Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, whose long experience and popularity in the Province would have made it a successful selection. Government were however unable to lend the services of Mr. Mayne. I had also suggested the names of two other British officers who had Indian experience as tutors. I heard nothing further of them, and Government selected for me Major Lentaigne of the 4th Gurkha Rifles. I was told that as the selection had to be made in a hurry there was no time left for consultation with me, and I was to be assured by Government that it would prove a very good selection. Any good British Officer was welcome to me, for with my recollection of intimate and happy association with every officer with whom I had come into contact during my official career, I felt assured that so long as I was striving for the best interest and welfare of the children under my care there was nothing so easy as to secure the willing co-operation of a conscientious officer. I accepted Major Lentaigne and afforded him every facility. It had to be decided, however, that if the boys were to receive a proper education they should be sent to the Rajkumar College where their grandfather was educated and where the late Maharaja was for a period before the special educational arrangements under Mr. (now Sir Stuart) Fraser were made. I agreed, however, at Major Lentaigne's request, to postpone this step for a year and they all went to Ootacamund for the greater part of the last year. On his return from Ootacamund Major Lentaigne opened the question of taking the Kumars to England. I reminded him of the arrangement of the Rajkumar College and said that future plans must depend upon how they shaped at

Rajkot. The Kumars went to Rajkot soon after His Excellency's visit to the Province. They had hardly been six weeks there when the tutor again raised in March the question of their going to England and I had the unpleasant duty of disagreeing with him. The Rajkumar College arrangement continues. Major Lentaigne tells me that he is not satisfied with the Kumars being there; in his view, while everything connected with the College looks well on paper, much is wanting in practice. I believe, however, that it is in the interest of the Kumars for them to remain at the College, where they come under men who have educated most of the Rulers of Kathiawar and where they associate with boys of their own class with whom they will come in frequent contact when they are grown up. Whether they should continue at the Rajkumar College throughout their educational career or whether they should, like their father, be trained under special arrangements, in the midst of their own people, will depend upon the results of the College education and training. But I am at present satisfied with their education and training at the College. Any thought for their partial education in England should be conditioned by the progress of their education and training in India, and also, I respectfully submit, by what the Administrator, who is responsible to Government for successful issue of this important matter under his charge, should report. The results attained at the Rajkumar College should be the most useful guide in shaping future plans and, if I may say so, can be the only guide.

The present arrangement at Rajkot is that while the Kumars attend the Rajkumar College as day boys and join in the games, they are residing in a separate Bungalow away from the College and thus do not get the fullest benefit that residence implies. In fact the present arrangement appears to me now to be a species of combination of the First and Second Systems outlined above with the disadvantages of both and a few advantages of either. If after experience it is found that residence in the College is desirable it can be effected with due consideration to the convenience, happiness and the best interest of the Kumars.

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III.

Now to consider Education in England.

As a principle, the education of minor Rajas in England should not be encouraged. There has been no prominent instance, so far as I know, of the success of this system in the case of any important State in India. We have before us on the other hand the deplorable results in the case of the four Baroda Kumars, all the Princes and Princesses of Cooch Behar, and the somewhat unsatisfactory result in the case of the Maharaja Holkar. Only the other day the Maharaja Gaekwar sent his grandson back to India after keeping him in England for less than a year, and we know that the Maharaja of Patiala had to go to England to bring his children back

when they had been there only for a very short period. With these facts before us, I trust Government would be good enough to appreciate my reluctance, as a Government servant, to try this doubtful experiment. It is one thing for a father to make experiments in the upbringing of his children; his bona fides are taken for granted. A far more serious responsibility is incurred by a Trustee. Personally I have no prejudice against education in England. On the contrary I have a partiality for it, as is amply evidenced by the fact that I have satisfactorily educated both my sons in England, as Government know. But education in England for a private person's son and education in England for a Raja's son are two different things. The former may turn out an efficient individual, capable of finding a satisfactory vocation anywhere after his return. He can create his own circle of friends and feel happy in his own surroundings; but with a Raja, intellectual equipment alone is not enough. He has to enter into his people's sentiments and grow up in sympathy and harmony with the surroundings in which he was born. That is possible only if he is in constant touch, during the great formative period of his life, that is during his youth, with the people over whom he is to rule, and also in constant association with men who are best fitted to bring about the desired result and are charged with the responsibility of seeing that success is attained. An absence from the country, such as is urged upon me in the case of the Bhavnagar Kumars, would militate against these factors. Government policy is not, so far as I know, to encourage Rajas and their sons to spend their time in England. We too feel that Indian students should be encouraged to seek their education in their own country, not abroad; and in these days when we know that there is a certain amount of feeling in England in regard to Indian boys, we should be taking, in my humble opinion, a risky step in sending the Bhavnagar Kumars there. If Bhavnagar is to maintain the happy traditions of the State, and if the people of Bhavnagar are to have a continuity of popular Rulers, we should do well to educate the future Ruler on the lines adopted in the cases of his father and grandfather who were, as Government know, two of the best and most popular Indian Rulers in the Province.

The following disadvantages of an education in England for the sons of Ruling Princes require consideration :—

1. Disassociation at an early age from their own people and their sentiments.

2. Probable difficulty of gaining, in after life, an intimate knowledge of the needs of their own people and the consequent disappointment that may be created in the State.

3. The danger which admittedly has proved itself to exist in many a case of falling into bad company while at school.

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4. No Indian home influence which can make for a successful Indian career on their return, unless very careful provision is made for their supervision while in England. The majority of failures in England can be attributed to lack of proper arrangements for the welfare of such Kumars.

5. Absence of proper facilities for being brought up in their own religion and the danger therefore of forming a non-religious mind. Religion should be the guiding principle of life in the Ruler of a people. England can give great facilities for intellectual advancement, but whether it can impart to an oriental child the qualities of heart requisite for life in India is a question demanding serious thought.

6. Inadequate knowledge of their own vernacular.

7. Development of habits and tastes which may make them discontented with the life in their own State.

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The above views are based on personal knowledge of the prevailing systems of bringing up the children of Indian Rajas. There are and there will always be advantages and disadvantages in every system. That system alone should prevail, where the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. But while we can weigh systems on their intrinsic value the main thing that should always be remembered is that it is not the system in itself that makes for success so much as the men who are charged with the working of any particular system. It is on them that success or failure depends. Let us examine the three systems from this point of view.

The Rajkumar Colleges of India have produced many eminent Rulers. There have of course been some failures as well. If the same institution produces different results, the cause must be sought in the men who were in charge of the Kumars when they were at College. The same masters, the same curriculum, the same surroundings—and yet a difference in the result. It is only fair to conclude that it was the character of the supervision during the period of pupilage that induced the difference in results. I have heard it argued that it was in many cases the home influence during the vacations that made the difference. Granting this to be true, was it not the duty of the supervising staff to mend or avoid such retrograde influences? Home influence rightly guided can never be a bad influence. It is the elimination of the parents' love and the disassociation from them under the misguided supposition that every Indian Raja's home is a bad influence, that has eliminated from the present generation the fine type of Indian Ruler.

The same applies to supervision in a self-contained school. We have before us the well brought up Maharaja and Yuvaraj of Mysore. We have again the entirely home trained Palanpur, the late Maharajas of Bhavnagar and Kolhapur, and the Chief of Kagal. There cannot be better instances of the good results of this system—intelligent men, generous, born to the gravity of their work in life, men who have applied themselves, in practical politics, to what it is to be good Rulers. They stand second to none in their loyalty to the British Crown. There was and is sincerity in what they said and did. They believed in open dealing. All lived and worked amidst their people—simple in life, benevolent to their subject and yet strong in determination and able to withstand false agitation while ready to redress just grievances. But this is quoting only successful products. There have been failures under this system as well. Quoting an instance nearer home; good and child-like as is the Nawab of Junagad, can it be said that he has been brought up to a sense of his responsibility as the Ruler of his State? I return to the view I hold strongly that it is the men in charge of the system who make all the difference. In the case of the late Maharajas of Kolhapur and Bhavnagar they had a tutor who proved, by practical working, his fitness for the responsibility he undertook. Under him they not only learnt in class-rooms, but travelled all over India. They had an Indian life throughout their pupilage while they received English training in school hours, at games and in other ways in his company. He took them on tours in the country. He gave them opportunities of being in their homes during vacations. He allowed them to mix with their people, with their relatives, their guardians their officers. He kept a watchful eye, but he was not suspicious. He knew he could be strong if he found delinquences, but he created an atmosphere of trust around him by his unsuspecting nature. Junagad's education failed, not because the tutor was not an educationist. He was perhaps a greater educationist than Mr. (now Sir) Stuart Fraser who trained Mysore, Bhavnagar and Kolhapur. But he believed in the isolation of his charge from his Indian surroundings, from his mother, from his officers and even from the British Administrator whose subordinate he was. No Rajas could see him. He could talk to nobody except his servants, and the result is that as a Ruler he knows nothing of Indian life beyond the vision of the servants with whom only he was allowed to associate. He has the charming manners of his tutor. If you meet him you will find there is intelligence in him, But has he the qualities of a Ruler? Here is evidence not of a defect in system, but in the selection of the man in charge.

The same remarks apply also to supervision in England. I would respectfully urge that it entails a great responsibility on all those who have anything to do with the upbringing of the children of Maharaja Bhavsinhji, and it will require very great care as to how their life in England,

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if they go, is supervised. To be frank, England-going is a gamble. It may be a success and it can be a disappointing failure.

I hope I have tried to describe the pros and cons of the three systems of upbringing with which I am acquainted. I know I should not have mentioned personalities in the discussion of this question, but I hope it will be appreciated that I am considering this question intensely from the point of view of the best that can be done for the right upbringing of the Kumars who are under my charge. We cannot, I submit, reach a right decision on the subject unless the whole matter is placed before Government, as it should be the duty of every responsible servant to place everything before them ; also I am putting these notes before His Excellency quite confidentially. They may have the character, if I may be pardoned for presuming to say so, of being useful in future cases.

Rajkot 19-9-22.

(Sd) P. D. Pattani.

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Chamundi Vihar, Mysore

7th May 1938

I wish to place before His Highness the Maharaja for his deep consideration the suggestion of temporarily releasing the political prisoners in Mysore on the happy occasion of the wedding of Yuvaraja-Kumar Jayachamaraja Wadiyar.

In countries like England representatives of labour and even extreme sections of political parties are invited along with others to Garden Parties and Courts held at Buckingham Palace. Such being the case, I feel it would be very wise for His Highness's Government to adopt a similar course of action in the present case. Practically all over the world, on happy occasions like this, political prisoners and criminals of a long term imprisonment are released, revenue remissions are made and other marks of the ruler's leniency and generosity are shown to the people.

It is clear from all that one hears that the persons whose release is desired are guilty of offences committed to indicate the disapproval of the public towards certain methods pursued by the personnel of His Highness's Government and not towards the person or the members of his family. If such is the case, His Highness the Maharaja may immediately issue a firman or message directing the release of political prisoners, temporarily at least for a fortnight, say from the 10th to the 25th May, so that they may also join in the rejoicings which are to be held in the Palac[redacted] gesture, which, I feel sure, will

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play an important part in assuaging bitter feelings aroused and will go a long way to bring about better understanding and cooperation in the work of the Political Reforms Committee. Moreover it will give time for considering the proposal for the modification of the personnel of the Reforms Committee so as to command the respect and confidence of all classes of the people of His Highness the Maharaja.

Most of the vernacular newspapers in both the cities of Mysore and Bangalore have been suppressed at a time when the general public all over the State are keen on having the news of all the ceremonies and functions that are going to be observed on an auspicious occasion of rejoicing like the forthcoming wedding. I think it would be inopportune to gag the press during such a period.

The present Dewan has within recent years been showing many discourtesies and indignities to me such as not calling on me at all even in an informal way which none of his predecessors ever did. Coming as they do deliberately from the head of the Government, I cannot but take a serious view of the insults, as they are derogatory of my position as the brother of the Maharaja besides being an affront to me personally.

I shall be happy to see an attitude of reason in these matters without considerations of prejudice and prestige. If my suggestions for the temporary release of the political prisoners, the removal of the ban on the Press and a change of the Dewan's attitude towards me are not respected, I cannot help saying that the outlook for the future will be very gloomy indeed.

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H. N. Dew
Note & Return
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Tullé Hedlock

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THINK OF A MAN

An Editorial

YOU ARE asked to think of a man. Think of someone, living or dead, whose life has enriched your own. Think back for a moment on the name or names that have given history a forward thrust, a sense of direction, an infusion of important knowledge, an encounter with the beautiful. Names connected to great ideas or causes or deeds or works of art.

You are asked to do this because an intimate relationship, all at once, has come to exist between the life of such a man and your own. The turn of events has now made you the custodian of all his works. For it is now in your power—power on a scale never before possessed by human beings—to protect and fulfil those great works and ideas or to shatter them beyond recognition or repair. There is no achievement in human experience, no record, no thing of beauty that cannot now be rescinded and all its benefits and traces swept into void. It is this that distinguishes our generation from all previous generations: we possess total authority not only over our own time but over all the ages and works of man. Earlier generations have had the power merely to affect history; ours is the power to expunge it.

We have managed somehow to unhinge the permanent. Everything that has occurred in history until now has suddenly acquired interim status. The mammoth struggles and sacrifices, strung together over a period of centuries, that have reduced barbarism and released the human individual for creative purpose—all these struggles are now fragile and uncertain as though they had never been won. It is in this sense that our time has become a grand concourse for all the great causes and experiences of the race, six thousand years of them, suddenly made tentative and unresolved because of the new reach of modern man.

Think of a man. Begin in medicine. Think of the long procession of great theorists and researchers whose work has overturned the old vital statistics that condemned nine out of ten men to a lifetime under forty years. Think of the advances built on this work that now make possible great new expectations of sixty years or more for the average man in a large part of the world. But think, too, that the cures for the life-shortening diseases can now be nullified because of political diseases far more menacing to health and longevity.

More specifically, think of men such as Vesalius or Harvey who took medicine out of the dark ages by contributing so mightily to the working knowledge of the human structure in general and of the bloodstream in particular. But the principal dangers to bone and bloodstream today are far beyond the reach of the great men of medicine to combat or correct. For our age has devised a supremely efficient method of altering and damaging the balances in bone and blood. This is not difficult. Nor is it necessary to individualize the process. The blood of millions of human beings can now be altered by a political decision to throw a single switch.

If you are still thinking of warriors for better health, think of the famous microbe hunters like Koch or Van

Leeuwenhoek or Pasteur or Ehrlich or Claude Bernard or Hideyo Noguchi, whose combined researches gave focus to the intricate nature of disease as well as the way to attack it. Here, too, it is important to reflect that something infinitely smaller than the bacillus or virus has become infinitely more dangerous. Neutrons released by radioactivity—visible not even to the microscope—can now surround man, piercing thick walls to get at him, shooting through every part of his being, causing his organs to function crazily or not at all. The neutrons are not hypothetical. They exist. As many as are required to twist all life out of shape can now be put to work without delay. The towering medical discoveries could be meaningless alongside this reality.

Or perhaps you have been thinking of men like Mechnikoff or Cohnheim who explored the world of the cells inside the human being—an ordered world with complex but stern requirements of its own. When excessive radiation enters this world it changes it and condemns it.

If the names that come to your mind have to do with preventive medicine, names like Jenner or Lister or Semmelweiss or Agramonte or John Enders or Jonas Salk, consider that, while countless thousands have been spared smallpox or diphtheria or yellow fever or pellagra or poliomyelitis because of these medical pioneers, there are countless millions today who are totally vulnerable to the fundamental and massive threats to their health and safety represented by the combination of grandeur in science and anarchy in the world.

The names of the giants are endless. Domagk and Waksman and Fleming and Dubos; Freud and Breuer and Jackson and Jung and Brill and Chisholm; Cannon and Selye and Hench and Beck and Blalock—men of our time who have used the creative and disciplined intelligence for freeing mind and body for a longer and more purposeful existence. But, whether with respect to antibiotics or mental health or synthetic hormones or new surgical techniques, the victories in these fields can only be held in escrow until the basic health of society is assured. For when civilization itself goes insane the diagnosis and treatment of an individual are valiant but incomplete.

THINK of the men who have thought about the species of man—all the way from Aristotle and Bacon to Lamarck and Darwin and Wallace and Spencer. They tried to see man against the largest possible setting, which is to say, his natural one. And they were uninhibited in their approach. A question didn't have to have an answer, but if it was a good question it might produce three or four more questions related to it; and eventually a body of questions was formed which might add up to something.

The questions that Darwin asked had to do with the infinite variety of life but also with the basic similarities and relationships of living things. They led him to theories of change—generally change for the better, at least in terms of the need of life to adapt itself to changing needs or die. Life was a precarious enterprise because the means of sustaining it never quite remained the same. Different species might put in competing claims for the same means. It was natural that the species that developed sharper or more effective approaches to their changing environments would have a superior claim on survival. Natural selection, therefore, involved an upwards drive or evolutionary process.

Darwin's ideas were generally accepted as a major contribution to scientific knowledge, but they were never proved. It is possible, however, that modern man may furnish proof of the Darwinian theory—in reverse. It may be entirely within the reach of man today to demonstrate the changeability of species—except that it may be devolution rather than evolution. The change may be away from higher or more selective development to less complex and cruder forms. Man may now be in a position to make a sudden descent biologically to a series of lower orders. Until now he could perform all sorts of assaults on himself; he could cheapen life, debase it, cripple it, and kill it. But he could not get at his own germ plasm, locked securely in the inner being of each of his cells. But now through radiation this last fortress of his physical integrity can be pierced. The radiation he himself is able to produce but is unable to control can violate his genetic purity by changing the structure of the human cell. If the radiation is sufficient the final barrier to a human mutation may be removed and the descent to the lower orders of life may proceed.

The theory of evolution, forecast by Buffon, speculated upon by Lamarck, and developed by Darwin and Wallace, had never been proved because in six thousand years of recorded history a major change from one species into another had never been scientifically observed. But life in various forms has existed on this planet for several hundred million years and our knowledge is confined to a puny fraction of that period. As it concerns the history of man himself we have only the vaguest ideas about his age on earth, whether it covers a million years or considerably more or less.

At any rate, even without proof, Darwin's carefully assembled ideas have seemed reasonable enough to the scientific intelligence to be accepted as a working theory. Though this is sheer speculation, it is possible that there can be, and probably has already been, retrogression of the species. Man may have gone up and down the ladder of evolution several times during his hundreds of thousands or millions of years on earth. It is at least theoretically possible that he has built other civilizations as complex as our own and suffered the same inability to operate them. He may have surged as far ahead in his inventiveness as we have done, but may have been just as deficient in creating the basis for sanity in the relations between the various groupings into which he was divided. No one can say that our generation is the first that has played with nuclear energy or that there may not have been earlier uncontrolled situations in which radioactivity brought about a whole reshuffling of species.

If onrushing knowledge and applied science can create an environment in which man's basic existence is threatened, he may respond or adapt by sinking far enough in the order of intelligence so that science is beyond his reach, whether for good or evil. The tendency of nature may be to push the forms of life upwards through a process of natural selection, as Darwin argued, but it may also be true that man has cooperated in this natural process only up to a point. That point in the past, as it seems to be in the present, may be a point of maximum power and maximum opportunity from which he abruptly veered away, turning his power on himself and the essence of his being.

Whether the lower orders have descended from man or vice versa, or whether there has been a combination of both, depending on the causes and circumstances, it becomes important for our generation to comprehend the nature of the power at our disposal and its full meaning. And here we come to the most startling fact of all about our own time. The nature of the power available to modern man and its implications are hardly understood by the people in whose name it will be used and on whom it will have its effects. The major governments which are producing the nuclear explosives have failed to make a distinction between the legitimate need to preserve secrecy with respect to the size and nature of the respec-

tive stockpiles and the moral obligation to inform the people fully concerning the nature of those weapons and their effects. Meanwhile large-scale experimentation has proceeded without adequate laboratory knowledge concerning the extent of danger of the tests themselves. Only now do laboratory studies show that the threat of genetic damage to humans from excessive radiation is at least ten times greater than what had earlier been supposed.

When you think of the theories of the great naturalists, therefore, think also of the new reversing power man now possesses over nature and its drive towards higher forms of life.

BUT it is not only in medicine or the sciences of life that the present generation can cancel out great gains or ideas. All the fields that add up to progress for man are involved, whether with respect to the arts of man or the rights of man.

Think of the men who proved that the human being need not be condemned to the life of the drone. Here were the men who worked on the frontier of human uniqueness, expressing the need to create beauty and enabling other men to respond to it. What they did gave a necessary extra dimension to life.

One thing their works had in common, quite apart from the power to convey rhythm or harmony or a state of esthetic grace or expressive power in general. Whether with respect to great paintings or songs or poems or books or edifices, these works stand above time. It is not only that they appeal to all ages; they were created independent of time itself. A work of art took as long to produce as was necessary to make it a work of art. A Greek temple took a lifetime or more to build. The Taj Mahal was a generation in the making. The paintings in the Dome in Milan were spaced out over a period of centuries. The massive religious sculptures and carvings at Borodudur, Indonesia, were worked on for five hundred years. Kyoto and Nara, Japan, were neither pressed for time nor obsessed by fears of time when these cities devoted themselves to the cause of beauty and the permanence of beauty.

Only a second is now required to knock down all of it. Nor is the nullifying power of modern man over time and its relationship to beauty confined to the big objects that are so easily swept aside. A Giotto fresco, a window at Chartres, a poem by Aeschylus or Blake or Iqbal, a tragedy by Euripides or Shakespeare, a sermon by Donne or Tagore, an etching by Rembrandt or Turner or Hiroshiga, a quartet by Mozart or Haydn or a symphony by Beethoven—all are now equally vulnerable. It is no longer true that no force can kill a book or work of art. Obliteration can do it. Ultimate power that fulfils itself in an instant can do it. And if the force cannot find art to destroy it man can lose it by losing his own awareness of beauty. This inner loss, too, is now within his reach.

NOW think of the men who were identified with great causes. Think of the men who fought to establish the most revolutionary principle in all history; namely, that the purpose of the state was to serve the cause of the individual. Think of Solon, the great law-giver of early Greece who championed the sovereignty of the individual, beyond the reach of authority of the nation. Or Pericles, calling for equal justice towards all and arguing that public discussion, far from being a stumbling block to workable government, was an "indispensable preliminary to wise action."

Think of the men who continued and enlarged this cause, frequently at the cost of their lives. These were the leaders who believed that the act of being born carried with it a long list of natural and basic rights—political, spiritual, social. Erasmus, Milton, Harrington, Cowley, Locke, Spinoza, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Garibaldi, Mirabeau, Alfieri, Manzoni, Hume, Woolman, Penn, Fox, and the American revolutionary leaders—Franklin, Washington, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Dickinson, Jefferson, Madison, Paine, Wilson, Hamilton, Freneau. Only a partial list but enough to serve as focus for purposeful thought about the relationship of the individual citizen to the nation. These men believed in the independence of the nation and in self-government—not as an abstraction or as an end in itself but as a specific way of protecting individual man and assuring his right to participate in the shaping of his society.

When a man like Jefferson or Madison thought about government the things that came to mind were not concerned with grandiose political machinery or master operational plans for the control of a nation. Each idea about government had something to do with people. Would this feature of government help a man to grow? Would that aspect of government help force errors into the open by government itself? Would this provision of government make it possible for a man to pick his own church or books or newspaper or friends? Was there any danger that government would arrogate to itself an official conscience that would seek to displace the conscience of the individual or limit its range? How could a man be fortified with rights so that overblown functionaries could not barge into his home at will just to make him squirm?

It was natural that a Jefferson would think of these things for he knew that the tendency of a state was to collect power far beyond its needs, just as it was the tendency of the men at the top to try to make a permanent acquisition of the government itself. What counted most was not the sovereignty of the state but the sovereignty of the individual. The great cause, therefore, was the cause of the individual against the state.

The cause has come a long way. If it is in danger today, however, it is not only because of the perpetual threats from dictators or ambitious men who constantly scheme to gain supremacy over the laws. The cause of individual man is in danger today because the sovereign state itself is no longer an adequate instrument for safeguarding the individual or underwriting his freedom. The sovereign state no longer represents the solid outer rim of security for its citizens. Indeed, it is the state itself that has become the core center of insecurity in the modern world. It is so

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We owe past generations not only for the master discoveries of music, science, literature, and art—few of which brought profit to those to whom they were revealed—but also for our organism itself, which is an inheritance gathered and garnered by those who have gone before us. —SAMUEL BUTLER.

Nature drives with a loose rein, and vitality of any sort, even if expressed in fancy, can blunder through many a predicament in which reason would despair. —SANTAYANA.

Heredity is an omnibus in which all our ancestors ride, and every now and then one of them puts his head out and embarrasses us. —OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to creeds; they are bound by articles of no sort; there is not a single belief that it is not a bounden duty with them to hold with a light hand and to part with it, cheerfully, the moment it is really proved to be contrary to any fact, great or small. . . . Our great purpose is the improvement of Man's estate and the widening of his knowledge. The moment a conception ceases to be useful for this purpose, away with it to the four winds; we care not what becomes of it!

—T. H. HUXLEY.

busy fending for itself in the great open arena where nations come into contact with each other, jostling or preening or jockeying for position, that all other functions become secondary. And the insecure state tends to bolster its position by doing the things that add to the insecurity of the individual. It does this through standing armies or increased taxes or a prodded economy or internal security measures that reflect and increase the very tensions they try to eliminate.

IF THE states live in anarchy the individual citizen pays the price of anarchy. Law and order within the state are no protection against the larger violence and injustice outside the state. Whatever the intermediate forms of protection afforded to man in his daily life, the major threats to his well-being and future find him open and exposed.

All this the state does in the name of security. But what kind of security is it that condemns the unborn, pursues the innocent through generations to come, diminishes and deforms man, and poisons air and earth? If this is what total sovereignty has come to mean, then it is a monstrous thing and man has the duty to replace it with the higher and saner means that will come into conflict with neither nature itself nor his own natural rights.

No matter how hard today's sovereign state tries to pursue security through power, the power is never quite enough. For other states are increasing their power too. The state and its people are thus trapped in their own sovereign coils. To have no power when other nations are becoming more powerful could be an invitation to attack and disaster. But the pursuit of power means the pursuit of superior power, hard to define and even harder to create.

The dilemma is especially acute for free peoples. They have been vulnerable to aggressors in the past precisely bcause their freeness makes for openness. And, even as they now accept the need to become brawny in the cause of self-preservation, they become involved in something beyond their control—a massive competition in potential terror the very nature of which pulls them inexorably towards a showdown.

For the dictator state the world condition of tension and uncertainty offers a natural habitat. The presence or prospect of an outer threat lends weight to the internal controls. But even if the dictatorship faces the stark need for changes inside itself; even if it is willing to denounce or renounce its own tyrants and the products of the tyranny; even if it is willing to modify its ideological ambitions for large dominion—even if it does all these things, the mountain of its sovereign statehood still stands. The sovereignty precedes the ideology and survives it. And in its sovereign role the dictator state sticks to its last. It may make concessions, it may permit deviations, but it will not surrender its position above the law. As it concerns the ultimate question of national sovereignty, it insists on the unlimited and unfettered development and mobilization of its own power.

This power need not be applied in order to inflict hurt. Just the act of flexing it has a bruising reality all its own. Already a single bomb is three hundred times more powerful than the bomb which has so far accounted for 230,000 lives in Hiroshima, according to official estimates. Neither science nor technology stands in the way of a bomb three thousand times or thirty thousand times more powerful still. While high-altitude detonations can reduce the amount of dirt and debris sucked up into the upper altitude, thus decreasing the quantity of dangerous fallout, there remains a vast potency in radioactivity over a large area. A modest-size hydrogen bomb, for example, has a danger zone of 2,500 square miles.

SOME questions: How much more radioactivity can be pumped into the upper atmosphere before the fall-out of strontium becomes menacing to life far outside the areas supposedly under control? How much official study has so far been given to the possible connection between the nuclear tests already conducted and the extreme weather manifestations that have already taken lives, wrecked crops, and washed out cities? The conviction grows that the tests are proving mainly how dangerous they are, yet they continue—proof of the grim fascination with which the nations race each other to be the first to devise the means for an ultimate attack on the planet itself.

If increasing experimentation represents increasing danger—not only to the contestants in the nuclear competition but to all people—on what basis are the tests to be stopped? More important still, on what basis are the existing stockpiles of the big explosives to be reduced or eliminated? Each side has talked about the desirability of some control, but neither side has yet faced up to the need for the compulsory measures that will be essential—measures involving not only inspection but actual enforcement binding on individuals. Nor has either side yet accepted the essential connection between the control of weapons and the control of war itself. The dance is still on the periphery; there have been no bold steps towards the working center where basic causes can be recognized and the responsibility for dealing with them accepted.

For the United States, then, true security need not be a thing of fits, starts, and reciprocal terrors. It need not confine us to a choice of evils. It can have the mark of good sense on it and the solidity of affirmative appeal.

True security begins with the advocacy of a large idea that singularly fits the problem not only of the American people but of all people. The problem is how to create abundance on earth and use it for greater good; how to eliminate or control the situations that lead to war, whether with respect to predatory assault or the injustice that is worse than war itself. And, if we cannot do all this, how to keep the large idea alive so that the job of the next generation can be something more inspiring than clearing away the meaningless rubble left by mighty but mediocre men.

As inhabitants of the earth we are living at the very beginning of time. We have come into being in the fresh glory of dawn, and a day of almost unthinkable length stretches before us with unimaginable opportunities for accomplishment. Our descendants of far-off ages, looking down this long vista of time from the other end, will see our present age as the misty morning of the world's history; our contemporaries of today will appear as dim heroic figures who fought their way through jungles of ignorance, error, superstition to discover truth, to learn how to harness the forces of nature, and to make a world worthy for mankind to live in.

SIR JAMES JEANS.

IN ADVOCATING the large idea, we can offer our pledge that we will take no measures in the cause of our own protection that will jeopardize the safety of the world community—and call upon others to do the same. We can pledge our fullest moral and material support in developing the responsible powers of the world organization so that it can truly enforce the peace—and call upon others to do the same.

The central objective is a new relationship of the states to each other as part of the specific machinery of a world organization responsible directly to people instead of to governments. It would require some pooled strength, at least to the extent of being able to stand behind its control both of the massive weapons of war and the situations that could result in war.

Built into it would have to be the principles and agencies of justice, without which it could become irresponsible, arbitrary, overbearing. It would have to be limited in its authority to those matters which concern the human community as a whole, whether with respect to dangers or needs. In all other respects the states must retain authority and jurisdiction over their own peoples and cultures. Indeed, a primary function of the world organization should be to underwrite this kind of sovereignty and help in every way to make it meaningful.

THE spirit in which such an enterprise is advocated is no less essential than the plan itself. If the spirit is one of deep affirmation and vitality, if it views the present as the rich and proper moment for the greatest forward surge in human history, then we will not invite the dangers of a purely mechanical approach to peace. Such a spirit might well be expressed in a statement of human interdependence, in which the lack of geographical or physical barriers in the world is fully recognized; in which man's right to his genetic integrity is declared; in which unity and diversity are both recognized and assured—unity in terms of the basic oneness of man, diversity in terms of his cultures or groupings or purposes; in which the natural rights of man are re-defined and placed beyond the state; and in which air and earth are declared the natural assets and possessions of the world's people, to be utilized for the common good and to be kept free from assault or corruption by human agencies.

It is not necessary for the Soviet Union and the United States to merge or create a political unity between them in order that sanity and safety may exist on this earth. It is necessary only that each give up the specific rights and the means to upset the vital balances which make human life on this planet possible, on condition that the world community itself develop the workable mechanisms of law in which both can have confidence and in which both can participate for the greater good of all the earth's people.

If there is any other hope, then those who profess it have the obligation to define it and advocate it. Far better to have a debate on world law and its alternatives than to continue a state of moral anesthesia and global anarchy which accepts any explosive situation so long as the fuse is not actually spluttering. The big opportunity, of course, is represented by a United Nations which can be developed fully and dramatically into the kind of world organization that the age requires and that the institution of man deserves.

FINALLY, then, let us think about ourselves. If our purposes are frail, if the value we attach to the idea of progress is small, if our concern for the next generation is uninspiring, then we can bow low before the difficulty, stay as we are, and accept the consequences of drift. But if we have some feeling for the gift of life and the uniqueness of life, if we have confidence in freedom, growth, and the miracle of vital change, then difficulty loses its power to intimidate.

No greater fallacy exists in the modern world than that the individual in a free society is helpless. If anything, he exercises his power without being aware of it. Vast sums are spent to find out what he thinks or is likely to think. No major move can be made without him. Great designs are giving ground to great hesitations out of fear that he might not favor difficult but necessary steps. The result is not a heroic effort in behalf of a better tomorrow but a preoccupation with the glories of the short term. Hence the paradox: the fully sovereign state is unable to act effectively in the world arena in behalf of the very individual whose support it so zealously courts and whose opinion it so ardently seeks on questions for which government itself has failed to provide adequate information.

Certainly the individual is not helpless. The question for him is not whether he possesses any power but how to use the power he possesses. He will receive information if he demands it. He can appraise information if he will give time to it. He can think, he can talk, he can write, he can associate, he can make his opinions known. He need not wait to be asked for his views. He can free himself from the daily trivia that soak up his time and energies and he can apply himself to what is important. Nor need he fear that this is an academic or futile undertaking. The act of informed dedication is a power by itself.

The individual can consult other individuals; he can also consult history. He can tap the experience of the race. He can find out something about the great causes he is now asked to protect. And he can think about the great spiritual leaders in human history and ask himself what their response would be to the forces of man that now jeopardize the estate of man. He can think about the prophets of the Old Testament and their emphasis on respect for the individual design and their insistence on justice. He can think about the purity, simplicity, and grandeur of the morals and ideals and teachings of Jesus, and the power of dedication of the Apostles. He can think about the reforming zeal and desire for spiritual emancipation of Mohammad. About the Deities of the Veddas, with their seamless and poetic continuity between life and the universe. About Buddha's concern for the individual in stress and suffering and the higher reality of which he is part and which knits him together. About Baha'ullah and his efforts to provide a basis for spiritual and social unity among all men. About the ethics and restraint and service to humanity of Confucius.

It should not be difficult for the individual to determine what the spiritual leaders would say in the present situation. They would say that it is not enough for man to profess oneness with other men; he must act it out. Not enough to wear the garment of religious identification; he must accept its ethical and moral obligations and glory. Not enough to lay claim to personal sacredness; he must bind himself to it through respect for it and sensitivity to it. Not enough to boast of the gift of a rational intelligence; he must nurture it, work it, apply it, defend it. Not enough to prate about justice; he must create a basis for it in the world itself.

—NORMAN COUSINS.

Man is born not to solve the problems of the universe, but to find out where the problem begins, and then to restrain himself within the limits of the comprehensible.

—GOETHE.

Where you find imagination tracing the outlines and reason filling in the details, there you have a man.

—HENRY S. HASKINS.

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Papers of Late Sir Mirza Ismail

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60.	From	11 August 1939	3	Autograph
61.	From	17 November 1939	1	Autograph
62.	From	9 September 1947	2	Autograph
63.	From	16 March 1950	2	Autograph
64.	From	16 January 1954	2	Autograph
65.	From	28 January 1954	2	Autograph
66.	From	2 February 1954	2	Dictated
67.	From	18 February 1954	1	Autograph
68.	From	25 February 1954	2	Autograph
69.	From	2 March 1954	1	Autograph
70.	From	13 March 1954	2	Autograph
71.	From	27 March 1954	2	Autograph
72.	From	3 April 1954	2	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
73.	From	5 April 1954	1	Autograph
74.	From	13 April 1954	1	Autograph
75.	From	23 April 1954	1	Autograph
76.	From	26 April 1954	1	Autograph
77.	From	31 May 1954	2	Autograph
78.	From	9 June 1954	2	Autograph
79.	From	28 June 1954	1	Autograph
80.	From	20 July 1954	2	Autograph
81.	From	30 July 1954	2	Autograph
82.	From	3 August 1954	2	Autograph
83.	From	28 August 1954	2	Autograph
84.	From	10 September 1954	2	Autograph
85.	From	4 October 1954	1	Autograph
86.	From	21 October 1954	2	Autograph
87.	From	3 November 1954	2+1	Autograph, enclosing a cutting from the House Journal.
88.	From	18 November 1954	2	Autograph
89.	From	6 December 1954	2	Autograph
90.	From	20 December 1954	2	Autograph
91.	From	30 December 1954	2	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
92.	From	13 January 1955	1	Autograph
93.	From	25 January 1955	2	Autograph
94.	From	29 January 1955	1+1	Autograph, enclosing a letter from Arthur Peacock to Sir Frank Brown of 28th January 1955.
95.	From	15 February 1955	2	Autograph
96.	From	24 February 1955	2	Autograph
97.	From	26 March 1955	1	Autograph
98.	From	4 April 1955	2	Autograph
99.	From	7 April 1955	1	Autograph
100.	From	2 May 1955	2+1	Autograph, enclosing a copy of the letter from Sir Frank Brown to Lady Ravendale.
101.	From	30 May 1955	2	Autograph
102.	From	21 September 1955	2	Autograph
103.	From	5 October 1955	2	Autograph
104.	From	14 November 1955	2	Autograph
105.	From	5 December 1955	1+1	Autograph, the back contains a copy of Sir Frank Brown's letter to Sir Stuart Fraser, also enclosing a newspaper clipping.
106.	From	9 January 1956	1	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
107.	From	21 January 1956	2	Autograph
108.	From	25 February 1956	1	Autograph
109.	From	13 March 1956	1	Autograph
110.	From	12 April 1956	1	Autograph
111.	From	23 April 1956	2	Autograph
112.	From	19 May 1956	1	Autograph
113.	From	1 June 1956	1	Autograph
114.	From	23 June 1956	1	Autograph
115.	From	11 July 1956	1	Autograph
116.	From	25 July 1956	2	Autograph
117.	From	31 July 1956	1	Autograph
118.	From	10 August 1956	1	Autograph
119.	From	4 October 1956	1	Autograph
120.	From	27 November 1956	2	Autograph
121.	From	29 November 1956	1	Autograph
122.	From	17 December 1956	2	Autograph
123.	From	27 December 1956	1	Autograph
124.	From	1 January 1957	1	Autograph
125.	From	6 February 1957	1	Autograph
126.	From	19 February 1957	1	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
127.	From	2 April 1957	2	Autograph
128.	From	23 May 1957	2	Autograph
129.	From	10 July 1957	1	Autograph
130.	From	26 July 1957	1	Autograph
131.	From	12 August 1957	2	Autograph
132.	From	12 October 1957	2	Autograph
133.	From	29 November 1957	1	Autograph
134.	From	13 December 1957	2	Autograph
135.	From	24 January 1958	2	Autograph
136.	From	13 February 1958	1	Autograph
137.	From	27 February 1958	1	Autograph
138.	From	21 March 1958	2	Autograph
139.	From	5 April 1958	2	Autograph
140.	From	17 April 1958	1	Autograph
141.	From	5 May 1958	3	Autograph
142.	From	13 May 1958	1	Autograph
143.	From	28 May 1958	2	Autograph
144.	From	25 June 1958	2	Autograph
145.	From	17 July 1958	2	Autograph
146.	From	13 August 1958	2	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
147.	From	10 September 1958	2	Autograph
148.	From	19 September 1958	2	Autograph
149.	From	3 December 1958	2	Autograph
150.	From	17 December 1958	2	Autograph
151.	From	December	1	Christmas Greeting Card.
152.	To	22 February 1954	1	Copy
153.	To	6 March 1954	1	Copy
154.	To	17 March 1954	1	Copy
155.	To	9 April 1954	1	Copy
156.	To	10 April 1954	1	Copy
157.	To	20 April 1954	1	Copy
158.	To	3 May 1954	1	Copy
159.	To	2 June 1954	1	Copy
160.	To	15 June 1954	1	Copy
161.	To	28 June 1954	1	Copy
162.	To	16 July 1954	1	Copy
163.	To	28 July 1954	1	Copy
164.	To	20 August 1954	1	Copy
165.	To	2 September 1954	2	Copy

Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.

166.	To	9 October 1954	2	Copy
167.	To	27 October 1954	1	Copy
168.	To	9 November 1954	1	Copy
169.	To	29 November 1954	1	Copy
170.	To	13 December 1954	2	Copy
171.	To	28 December 1954	2	Copy
172.	To	19 January 1955	1	Copy
173.	To	3 February 1955	1	Copy
174.	To	5 February 1955	1	Copy
175.	To	3 March 1955	1	Copy
176.	To	17 March 1955	1	Copy
177.	To	29 March 1955	1	Copy
178.	To	31 March 1955	1	Copy
179.	To	2 April 1955	1	Copy
180.	To	15 April 1955	1	Copy
181.	To	16 September 1955	1	Copy
182.	To	11 October 1955	1	Copy
183.	To	7 December 1955	1	Copy
184.	To	10 January 1956	1	Copy
185.	To	13 January 1956	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank M. (Sir) Contd.		
186.	To	17 February 1956	1	Copy
187.	To	9 April 1956	1	Copy
188.	To	3 May 1956	2	Copy
189.	To	9 June 1956	1	Copy
190.	To	20 June 1956	1	Copy
191.	To	17 July 1956	2	Copy
192.	To	5 August 1956	1	Copy
193.	To	20 November 1956	1	Copy
194.	To	26 November 1956	1	Copy
195.	To	1 December 1956	1	Copy
196.	To	8 December 1956	1	Copy
197.	To	17 December 1956	1+2	Copy, attached a copy of Mirza Ismail's letter to the Editor of The Times.
198.	To	27 December 1956	1	Copy
199.	To	11 February 1957	1	Copy
200.	To	12 February 1957	1+1	Copy, attached a note on Kashmir.
201.	To	25 March 1957	1	Copy
202.	To	2 April 1957	1	Copy
203.	To	18 May 1957	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Frank H. (Sir) Contd.		
204.	To	30 July 1957	1	Copy
205.	To	30 July 1957	1	Copy
206.	To	3 October 1957	1	Copy
207.	To	6 December 1957	1	Copy
208.	To	7 February 1958	1	Copy
209.	To	21 March 1958	1	Copy
210.	To	27 March 1958	1	Copy
211.	To	11 April 1958	1	Copy
212.	To	24 April 1958	1	Copy
213.	To	9 May 1958	1	Copy
214.	To	20 May 1958	1	Copy
215.	To	2 July 1958	1	Copy
216.	To	1 September 1958	1	Copy
217.	To	28 November 1958	1	Copy
218.	To	Undated	1	Copy
219.	To	Undated	1	Copy
220.	To	Undated	1	Copy
221.	To	Undated	1	Copy
222.	To	Undated	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Brown, Margaret		
223.	From	15 February 1958	1	autograph
224.	from	28 February 1958	2	Holograph
225.	From	16 December 1958	2	Holograph
		Bubna, Puranmal		
226.	From	15 June 1956	1	Autograph
		Buddharakhita, Bhikku		
227.	From	Undated	2	Holograph(Pencil)
		Bull, Bartle (Mrs.)		
228.	From	20 May	2	Holograph
229.	From	Undated	3	Holograph
		Butler, Harcourt		
230.	From	29 March 1928	2	Holograph
231.	From	4 November 1935	1	Copy
		Butler, R.A.		
232.	From	21 December 1954	1	Autograph
233.	To	Undated	2	Copy
		Buurman, H.C.		
234.	To	8 December 1952	1	Copy
		Caspi, A.		
235.	From	8 May 1956	1	Autograph
		Chatterjee, Atul C.		
236.	From	5 January 1930	1	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Chatterji, G.C.		
237.	From	29/30 October 1954	1	Autograph
		Chetty, C. Ellappa		
238.	From	21 August 1958	2	Autograph
		Chetty, T. Thumboo		
239.	From	3 June 1932	1	Copy
		Comper, J. Sebastean		
240.	From	22 June 1956	1	Copy
		Cooper, John Sherman		
241.	From	5 January 1956	1	Autograph
		Corry, Andrew V.		
242.	From	23 October 1954	1	Unsigned
243.	From	16 January 1956	3	Autograph
244.	From	14 September 1956	1	Autograph
245.	From	14 May 1958	2	Autograph
246.	From	4 August 1958	1	Autograph
247.	From	15 August 1958	1	Autograph
		Cousins, James M.		
248.	From	29 May 1952	1 P.C.	Holograph
		Crozier, William		
249.	From	24 February 1935	3	Copy
		Cunningham, George		
250.	From	29 April 1956	2	Holograph
251.	From	22 October 1956	2	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Daly, H.		
252.	From	12 December 1928	1	Copy
		Datta, Debabrata		
253.	From	9 February 1955	2	Holograph
		Dawson, Geoffrey (Mrs.)		
254.	From	4 February 1957	3	Holograph
		Dawson, Geoffrey		
255.	From	21 July 1936	1	Autograph
		Deccan Education Society		
256.	From	12 December 1955	1+2	Copy, enclosing a brief history of the Deccan Education Society.
		Deen Yar Jung		
254.	From	17 July 1952	2	Holograph
258.	From	16 November 1954	2	Holograph
259.	From	10 December 1954	2+1	Holograph, enclosing a copy of a leaflet in Urdu (Shiraz)
		Denham, Mos		
260.	From	12 March 1933	3	Autograph
		Desai, C.C.		
261.	From	23 March 1955	2	Autograph
		Deshmukh, C.D.		
262.	From	17 July 1955	1	Copy
		Despatures, M.		
263.	From	21 July 1955	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Dassau, G.L.		
264.	From	31 December 1955	1	Autograph
		De Valera, Eamonn		See under Eamonn De Valera.
		Devaraiva, B.N.		
266.	From	28 June 1941	2	Holograph
		Dick, Glady's H.		
267.	From	9 July 1946	1	Copy
		Dow, Hugh		
268.	From	27 October 1940	1	Copy
		Dunk, M.R.		
269.	From	24 April 1945	4	Holograph
		Dutt, K. Iswara		
270.	From	30 July 1946	3	Copy
271.	From	5 April 1954	2	Holograph
272.	From	21 October 1955	11	Holograph
273.	From	19 February 1956	2	Holograph
		Eamom De Valera		
274.	To	12 March 1957	1	Copy
		Ekbal Hasan Yar Jung		
275.	From	13 September 1955	2	Holograph
		Elliston, Herbert		
276.	To	21 July 1951	1	Copy
277.	To	2 September 1951	3	Copy
278.	To	25 September 1951	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Elliston, Herbert (Contd.)		
279.	To	21 May 1952	2	Copy
		Esfandiary, M. Noury		
280.	From	1953	2	Holograph
281.	From	25 January 1956	2	Holograph
282.	From	9 February 1956	2	Holograph
283.	To	1 February 1956	1	Copy
		Esfandiary, (Mrs.)		
284.	From	10 March 1953	2	Holograph
		Fazl Ali, S.		
285.	From	4 January 1954	1	Autograph
		Fitz, Kenneth		
286.	From	1 January 1942	1	Copy
287.	From	8 March 1954	2+24 +21	Holograph, enclosing 2 chapters from his then unpublished book.
288.	From	5 August 1957	3	Holograph
289.	From	24 August 1957	3	Holograph
290.	From	12 September 1957	3	Holograph
291.	From	20 February 1958	3	Holograph
292.	From	15 May 1958	3	Holograph
293.	From	8 June 1958	2	Holograph
294.	From	23 June 1958	3+2	Holograph, Enclosing a copy of the review of V.P. Menon's book The Transfer of Power in India.

1	2	3	4	6
		Fitz, Kenneth (Contd.)		
295.	From	27 June 1958	2	Holograph
296.	From	21 July 1958	3	Holograph
297.	From	27 August 1958	3	Holograph
		Forster, M.O.		
298.	From	30 March 1926	3	Holograph
		Fraser, S.M.		
299.	From	18 January 1931	2	Holograph
300.	From	11 June 1949	1	Copy
301.	From	16 April 1952	2	Holograph
302.	From	17 May 1952	3	Holograph
303.	From	7 August 1952	3	Holograph
304.	From	24 March 1953	4	Holograph
305.	From	19 May 1954	4	Holograph
306.	From	5 November 1955	1	Copy
307.	From	18 November 1955	4	Holograph
308.	From	14 December 1955	3	Holograph
309.	From	1 January 1956	3	Holograph
310.	From	26 January 1956	2	Holograph
311.	From	22 March 1956	4	Hologfaph
312.	From	10 May 1956	3	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Fraser, S.M. (Contd.)		
313.	From	5 June 1956	3	Holograph
314.	From	25 June 1956	3	Holograph
315.	From	26 July 1956	3	Holograph
316.	From	2 August 1956	3	Holograph
317.	From	12 August 1956	3	Holograph
318.	From	17 August 1956	4	Holograph
319.	From	18 September 1956	2	Holograph
320.	From	26 November 1956	4	Holograph
321.	From	28 November 1956	2	Holograph
322.	From	4 February 1957	2	Holograph
323.	From	19 March 1957	6	Holograph
324.	From	26 April 1957	3	Holograph
325.	From	27 June 1957	3	Holograph
326.	From	15 July 1957	3	Holograph
327.	From	8 August 1957	3	Holograph
328.	From	19 October 1957	3	Holograph
329.	From	12 November 1957	3	Holograph
330.	From	7 December 1957	2	Holograph, incomplete
331.	From	1 January 1958	4	Holograph
332.	From	15 February 1958	3	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Fraser, S.M. (Contd.)		
333.	From	8 March 1958	2	Holograph
334.	From	27 March 1958	3	Holograph
335.	From	17 April 1958	3	Holograph
336.	From	16 July 1958	3	Holograph
337.	From	26 July 1958	3	Holograph
338.	From	18 September 1958	3	Holograph
339.	From	29 September 1958	3	Holograph
340.	From	10 October 1958	3	Holograph
341.	From	14 October 1958	1 P.C.	Holograph
342.	From	21 October 1958	3	Holograph
343.	From	22 December 1958	2	Holograph
344.	From	28 October 1958	2	Holograph
345.	From	3 November 1958	3	Holograph
346.	From	4 December 1958	3	Holograph
347.	From	9 July	3	Holograph, addressed to Humayun Mirza.
348.	From	20 October	2	Holograph
349.	From	14 November	4	Holograph
350.	From	26 December	2	Holograph, incomplete

1	2	3	4	5
		Fraser, S.M. (Contd.)		
351.	To	21 September 1927	2	Copy of a letter from Krishnaraja Wadiyar.
352.	To	29 September 1927	2	-do-
353.	To	28 May 1956	1	Copy
		Fraser, Violet.		
354.	From	17 August 1951	2	Holograph
355.	From	24 March 1953	2	Holograph
356.	From	26 June 1956	3	Holograph
		Fredrick, J.M.		
357.	To	5 May 1956	1	Copy
		Free Economic Review, Editor of:		
358.	From	26 March 1955	2	Autograph
359.	To	31 March 1955	1	Copy
		Gandhi, M.K.		
360.	From	9 March 1936	1	Photocopy
361.	From	28 June 1937	1	Photocopy
362.	From	19 March 1941	4	Photocopy
363.	From	23 July 1941	2	Photocopy
364.	From	12 August 1941	2	Photocopy
365.	From	5 October 1941	5	Photocopy
366.	From	12 January 1945	2	Photocopy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Gandhi, M.K. (Contd.)		
367.	To	23 October 1931	1	Photocopy
368.	To	28 October 1931	1	Photocopy
369.	To	Undated	1	Photocopy
370.	To	Undated	1	Typed copy
		George Allen & Unwin Ltd.		
371.	From	22 July 1954	1	Copy
		Ghouse, Alhaj Mohamed		
372.	From	21 June 1958	1	Autograph
		Glany, B.J.		
373.	From	15 November 1940	2	Holograph
		Gopaliengar, N.T.		
374.	From	16 June 1943	4	Autograph
		Gordon, James		
375.	From	15 October 1940	2	Holograph
		Guillaume, F.W.		
376.	From	20 September 1939	1	Holograph
		Gundappa, D.V.		
377.	From	14 May 1952	3	Holograph
378.	From	11 June 1952	3	Holograph
379.	From	26 December 1952	2	Holograph
380.	From	30 March 1954	2	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Gundappa, D.V. (Contd.)		
381.	From	25 August 1954	4	Holograph
382.	From	26 August 1954	2	Holograph
383.	From	29 August 1954	2	Holograph
384.	From	2 September 1954	2	Holograph
385.	From	17 November 1954	3	Holograph
386.	From	25 November 1954	2	Holograph
387.	From	16 April 1956	2	Holograph
388.	From	28 June 1956	2	Holograph
389.	From	13 March 1957	1	Copy
390.	From	16 October 1958	3	Holograph
391.	From	11 December 1958	2	Holograph
		Gupta, Nirmal K.		
392.	From	9 November 1952	2	Autograph
		Gupta, N.S.		
393.	From	1 December 1955	2	Holograph
394.	From	1 December 1958	2	Holograph
		Gwyer, Maurice		
395.	From	27 February 1951	1	Autograph
		Hailey, Lord		
396.	From	2 April 1954	1	Autograph
397.	From	28 November 1957	2	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Hailey, Lord (Contd.)		
398.	To	29 March 1954	1	Copy
399.	To	27 November 1958	1	Copy
		Haley, W.J.		
400.	From	12 December 1956	1	Autograph
		Halifax, Earl of:		
401.	From	14 April 1938	1	Copy
402.	From	27 October 1956	2	Holograph
403.	From	31 July 1957	1	Autograph
404.	To	26 July 1957	1	Copy
		Hanumanthaiya, K.		
405.	From	4 October 1955	1	Autograph
406.	To	22 May 1952	1	Copy
407.	To	12 March 1954	1	Copy
408.	To	8 September 1955	1	Copy
409.	To	14 December 1955	1+1	Copy, and a copy of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.
		Harvest, C.G.		
410.	From	22 May 1947	1	Autograph
		Harvey, C.O.		
411.	From	17 November 1957	4	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Haskell, Simon		
412.	From	30 August 1955	2	Holograph
		Hatta, Mohammad		
413.	From	21 November 1951	1	Copy
414.	To	17 July 1951	1	Copy
415.	To	11 December 1951	2	Copy
		Hayles, Sylie		
416.	From	11 February 1955	2	Holograph
		Heilig, Robert		
417.	From	30 July 1957	3	Holograph
418.	From	19 May 1958	3	Holograph
419.	From	3 December 1958	3	Holograph
		Hekmat, A.A.		
420.	From	10 March 1955	1	Autograph
421.	From	17 January 1956	1	Autograph
422.	From	27 January 1956	1	Autograph
423.	From	8 February 1956	1+1	Autograph, enclosing a copy of the programme of the visit of Imperial Majesties of Iran.
424.	From	1956	1	Telegram
425.	To	19 January 1956	1	Copy
426.	To	4 February 1956	1	Copy
427.	To	11 February 1956	1	Copy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Henderson, L.W.		
428.	From	25 October 1951	1	Autograph
429.	From	19 November 1954	1	Autograph
		Hennessy, Josslyn.		
430.	From	21 May 1956	1 P.C.	Holograph
		Hindustan Times, (The) Editor of:		
431.	From	31 December 1954	1	Holograph
432.	To	18 January 1954	2	Copy
		Hiralal Shastri		
433.	From	16 August 1952	2	Holograph
		Hiriannaiya, S.		
434.	From	25 March 1954	2	Holograph
435.	From	30 August 1954	2	Holograph
		Hosh Yar Jung, Nawab (Mrs.)		
436.	From	3 July 1958	2	Holograph, Urdu.
		Horis, Hans & Barbara		
437.	From	Undated	1	Greeting card.
		Howison, J.C.		
438.	From	30 August 1955	1	Autograph
		Humayun Kabir		
439.	From	9 February 1955	2	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Hussain Ali		
440.	From	28 January 1956	2	Holograph
		Hydari, S.		
441.	From	2 August 1956	2	Holograph
		Iran, Shah of:		See under Shah of Iran.
		Iran Society		See under Ishaque M.
		Isaac, J.R.		
442.	From	22 October 1954	1	Autograph
		Ishaque, M.		
443.	From	17 November 1953	1	Autograph
		Iskander Mirza.		
444.	From	10 October 1955	1	Copy
445.	To	24 October 1958	2	Copy
		Ispahani, M.A. Hassan		
445(a)	From	2 December 1954	2	Holograph
		Iyengar, A.V. Srinivasa		
446.	From	6 December 1955	4	Holograph
		Iyer, A. Padmanabha		
447.	From	22 January 1929	5	Holograph
448.	From	12 December 1936	3	Copy, incomplete.
		Iyer, R.R. Swami		
449.	From	18 December 1952	1+1	Autograph, enclosing a 'note on Pine Apple's cultivation.'
		Iyer, V. Subramaniam		
450.	From	8 June 1925	4	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Jagadguru Gangadhar College of Commerce		
451.	From	28 August 1958	1	Autograph
		[Jain, J]		
452.	From	6 February 1955	1	Autograph
		Jaipuria, Sitaram		
453.	From	6 January 1953	1	Autograph
		James, Frederick		
454.	From	28 September 1954	1	Autograph
		Jatia, G.D.		
455.	From	11 June 1958	1	Autograph
456.	From	5 July 1958	2	Holograph
		Jayakar, M.R.		
457.	From	29 October 1957	2	Autograph
458.	From	4 November 1957	1	Autograph
		Jennings, I.		
459.	From	16 December 1955	2	Autograph
		Jinnah, M.A.		
460.	To	15 July 1941	2	Copy
461.	To	7 August 1941	2	Copy
462.	To	3 July 1946	3	Copy (hand)
463.	To	5 July 1946	1	Copy (hand)
		Kailasam, T.		
464.	From	2 October 1954	2	Holograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Kalidas, V.		
465.	From	27 November 1958	3	Holograph
		Kameswara Prasad		
466.	From	21 October 1955	4	Autograph
467.	From	8 December 1955	3	Holograph
468.	From	21 October	2	Autograph
		Kapadia, Rangildas		
469.	From	11 April	2	Holograph
		Kaskar, B.V.		
470.	From	9 April 1956	1	Autograph
471.	To	26 September 1955	1	Copy
472.	To	12 April 1956	1	Copy
		Khaleeli, A.		
473.	From	27 April 1955	1	Autograph
		Khan, Khurshid Ali		
474.	From	24 October 1955	2	Autograph
		Khan, M.A. Rahman		
475.	From	6 June 1952	3	Holograph
		Khan, Mohd. Khalilullah		
476.	From	1 September 1958	1	Holograph
		Khan, Taz Muhammad		
477.	From	17 January 1956	1	Autograph
		Khan, Zafrulla		See under Zafrulla Khan

1	2	3	4	5
		Kennedy, Donald D.		
478.	From	8 February 1955	1	Autograph
		Kirkbride, George		
479.	From	9 October 1957	1	Autograph
480.	From	14 September 1958	1	Holograph
		Krishnamachari, T.T.		
481.	From	13 October 1954	1	Autograph
		Krishnamurti, M.R.		
482.	From	26 May 1952	1	Holograph
		Kuylenstierna, Krister		
483.	From	28 February 1956	1	Autograph
484.	From	10 March 1956	1	Autograph
485.	From	20 December 1957	1	Autograph
		Lakshminaranappa, M.N.		
486.	From	13 June 1937	3	Autograph
		Laughlin, James		
487.	From	20 October 1952	1	Autograph
488.	To	4 November 1952	1	Copy
		Lothian, Arthur		
489.	From	13 September [=1954]	3	Holograph
490.	From	10 August 1956	1	Holograph
491.	From	24 February 1957	1+3	Holograph, enclosing 2 copies of the review of V.P. Menon's book on the integration of the Indian States.

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1	2	3	4	5
		Lothian, Arthur (Contd.)		
492.	From	23 July 1957	2	Holograph
493.	From	22 April 1958	2	Holograph
		MacDonald, Malcolm		
494.	To	15 December 1955	1	Copy
		Mackintosh, A.B.		
495.	From	29 May 1947	2	Holograph
496.	From	27 January 1958	2	Holograph
		Mackennon, Donald D.D.		
497.	From	Undated	3	Holograph
		Mahallati, S.M.		
498.	From	11 May 1956	1+1	Holograph, Urdu, enclosing another page in Urdu.
		Mahmood Alam		
499.	From	28 November 1955	2	Autograph
500.	From	8 July 1956	1	Holograph
		Mahmud		
501.	From	22 June	2	Holograph
		Mail, (The) Editor of:		
502.	From	30 April 1954	1	Autograph
		Malek [Hilaly]		Most probably Mrs. Agha Hilaly.
503.	From	8 December 1955	3	Holograph
504.	From	23 November 1956	3	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Malek Hilaly (Contd.)		
505.	From	27 October 1958	2	Holograph
		Mamdin, Abbas		
506.	From	2 June 1958	2	Holograph, Persian.
		Manchester Guardian, Editor of:		
507.	To	Undated	1	Copy
		Masani, M.R.		
508.	From	8 March 1955	1	Autograph
		Maqbool Mahmood		
509.	From	12 July 1946	1	Autograph
		Marjinbanks, N.R.		
510.	From	22 October 1931	2	Holograph
		McDonnell, Paul		
511.	From	16 September 1958	2	Holograph
		McDougall, M.H.		
512.	From	1 January 1956	1	Autograph
		McGann, Colonel		
513.	From	Undated	2	Holograph
		Mehta, Jivraj N.		
514.	From	28 January 1956	1	Copy
		Mehta, Mohan Sinha		
515.	From	22 March 1955	2	Autograph
		Menon, V.P.		
516.	From	2 May 1957	1	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Mirza Ahmad		
517.	From	13 November 1954	1	Autograph
518.	From	16 November 1954	1	Autograph
519.	To	11 November 1954	1	Copy
		Mirza, /Begum/		
520.	From	14 May 1956	1	Holograph
		Mirza Talib		
521.	From	1 October 1958	2	Holograph
522.	From	16 October 1958	1	Holograph
		Mirza Yar Jung		
523.	From	5 July 1956	1	Holograph
		Misra, B.R.		
524.	From	8 February 1955	1	Autograph
		Misra, S.C.		
525.	From	20 October 1951	2	Holograph
526.	From	14 February 1952	1	Holograph
		Mitter, Protima		
527.	From	9 July 1958	2	Holograph
		Mohd. Abbas		
528.	To	10 May 1957	1	Copy
		Moffat, M.F.		
529.	From	24 March 1954	2	Holograph
530.	From	28 October 1954	2	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Moffat, M.F. (Contd.)		
531.	From	14 December 1954	2+1	Holograph, enclosing a copy of Paul Patrick's letter to Mirza Ismail of 9.12.1954.
532.	From	12 October 1955	2	Holograph
533.	From	24 December 1956	2	Holograph
		Monckton, Walter		
534.	From	26 November 1953	1	Autograph
535.	From	15 March 1954	1	Autograph
536.	From	4 January 1956	1	Autograph
537.	To	14 September 1956	2	Draft
		Moraes, Frank		
538.	From	7 July 1954	1	Autograph
539.	From	15 April 1957	1	Autograph
540.	From	25 April 1957	1	Autograph
541.	To	6 April 1956	1	Copy
542.	To	10 April 1957	1	Draft
543.	To	20 April 1957	1	Copy
		Mudaliar, A.R.		
544.	From	12 June 1939	2	Holograph
		Mudgal, H.G.		
545.	From	10 March 1955	1	Autograph
546.	To	14 March 1955	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Muhammad Ali		
547.	To	13 December 1954	1+1	Copy & copy of a note on Pakistan's Constitution.
		Muslim Convention of South India.		
548.	From	11 December 1956	2	Autograph
548(a)	To	14 December 1956	1	Copy
		Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board		
549.	From	1 January 1959	1	Autograph
		Natarajan, S.		
550.	From	13 September 1958	1	Autograph
551.	From	4 October 1958	1	Autograph
		Nehru, Jawaharlal		
552.	From	20 August 1954	1	Autograph
553.	From	31 August 1954	1	Autograph
554.	From	2 September 1954	1	Autograph
555.	From	24 September 1955	1	Autograph
556.	From	6 March 1958	1	Autograph
557.	From	22 February 1958	2	Autograph
558.	To	20 August 1954	1	Copy
559.	To	1 September 1954	2	Copy
560.	To	2 September 1954	1	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Nehru, Jawaharlal (Contd.)		
561.	To	24 September 1955	1	Copy, Telegram
562.	To	27 February 1958	2	Copy
		New Outlook, Editorial Secretary of:		
563.	From	14 November 1958	1	Autograph
		Nizam of Hyderabad		
564.	From	22 January 1929	1	Copy
565.	From	18 February 1929	1	Autograph
566.	From	7 January 1930	1	Telegram
567.	From	8 January 1930	1	Autograph
568.	From	16 November 1935	1	Copy
569.	From	27 July 1941	1	Autograph
570.	From	7 August 1941	2	Autograph
571.	From	15 August 1941	6	Autograph
572.	From	27 August 1941	4	Holograph
573.	From	18 November 1941	3	Holograph
574.	From	24 November 1941	4	Holograph
575.	From	1 January 1942	1	Autograph
576.	From	11 February 1942	2	Autograph
577.	From	18 February 1942	4	Holograph
578.	From	2 March 1942	4	Holograph
589.	From	27 May 1942	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
580.	From	28 October 1942	1	Autograph
581.	From	11 July 1944	1	Autograph
582.	From	25 October 1944	1	Telegram
583.	From	8 August 1945	1	Autograph
584.	From	14 April 1945	3	Autograph
585.	From	16 April 1945	1	Autograph
586.	From	20 August 1945	2	Autograph
587.	From	23 August 1945	1	Autograph
588.	From	6 September 1945	1	Copy
589.	From	7 September 1945	1	Holograph
590.	From	24 September 1945	2	Autograph
591.	From	27 December 1945	4	Autograph
592.	From	7 January 1946	2	Autograph
593.	From	21 March 1946	2+3	Holograph, enclosing a note.
594.	From	27 March 1946	1+2	Autograph, enclosing a copy of his letter to Sri Sultan Ahmed of 25 March 1946.
595.	From	3 April 1946	3	Autograph
596.	From	18 April 1946	1	Telegram
597.	From	29 April 1946	1	Telegram

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1	2	3	4	5
		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
598.	From	29 April 1946	2	Autograph
599.	From	4 June 1946	2	Holograph
600.	From	17 June 1946	1	Autograph
601.	From	18 June 1946	1	Telegram
602.	From	19 June 1946	1	Telegram
603.	From	24 June 1946	1	Autograph
604.	From	26 June 1946	1	Telegram
605.	From	27 June 1946	1	Telegram
606.	From	1 July 1946	1	Telegram
607.	From	1 July 1946	2	Telegram
608.	From	5 July 1946	1	Telegram
609.	From	6 July 1946	2	Copy
610.	From	22 July 1946	1	Autograph
611.	From	6 July 1946	2	Autograph
612.	From	16 July 1946	1	Telegram
613.	From	25 July 1946	1	Autograph
614.	From	26 July 1946	1	Telegram
615.	From	30 July 1946	1	Autograph
616.	From	31 July 1946	2	Telegram

1	2	3	4	5
6		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
617.	From	31 July 1946	1	Telegram
618.	From	3 August 1946	1	Telegram
619.	From	3 August 1946	1	Telegram
620.	From	4 August 1946	1	Holograph
621.	From	8 August 1946	1	Autograph
622.	From	1 May 1947	1	Telegram
623.	From	10 May 1947	1	Telegram
624.	From	15 May 1947	1	Telegram
625.	From	15 May 1947	1	Telegram
626.	From	17 May 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
627.	From	19 May 1947	2	Telegram
628.	From	22 May 1947	1	Telegram
629.	From	25 May 1947	2	Telegram
630.	From	29 May 1947	1	Telegram
631.	From	10 June 1947	2	Telegram
632.	From	15 June 1947	2	Telegram
633.	From	7 July 1947	1	Telegram
634.	From	28 June 1947	1	Telegram
635.	From	9 September 1952	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
636.	From	30 October 1952	1	Autograph
637.	From	1 October 1954	1	Telegram
638.	From	16 October 1954	1	Autograph
639.	From	22 October 1954	2	Autograph
640.	From	30 October 1954	1	Autograph
641.	From	9 November 1954	2	Telegram
642.	To	4 August 1941	1	Copy
643.	To	16 August 1941	2	Copy
644.	To	8 December 1941	3	Copy
645.	To	13 February 1942	2	Copy
646.	To	21 February 1942	7	Copy
647.	To	21 May 1942	3	Copy
648.	To	8 November 1945	3	Copy
649.	To	19 January 1946	4	Copy
650.	To	28 March 1946	3	Copy
651.	To	22 April 1946	3	Copy
652.	To	8 May 1946	1	Copy
653.	To	20 June 1946	1	Copy
654.	To	[June] 1946	1	Copy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
655.	To	02 July 1946	1	Copy
656.	To	11 July 1946	1	Copy
657.	To	24 July 1946	1	Copy
658.	To	12 May 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
659.	To	14 May 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
660.	To	15 May 1947	2	Copy
661.	To	15 May 1947	1	Copy
662.	To	18 May 1947	2	Copy, Telegram
663.	To	20 May 1947	3	Copy, Telegram
664.	To	23 May 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
665.	To	26 May 1947	2	Copy, Telegram
666.	To	2 June 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
667.	To	3 June 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
668.	To	4 June 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
669.	To	12 June 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
670.	To	20 June 1947	1	Copy, Telegram
671.	To	2 July 1947	3	Copy
672.	To	20 May 1948	1	Copy (incomplete)
673.	To	[1947]	3	Copy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Nizam of Hyderabad (Contd.)		
674.	To	[1947]	6	Copy
675.	To	5 November 1952	1	Copy
676.	To	19 October 1954	1	Copy
677.	To	28 October 1954	1	Copy
678.	To	6 November 1954	1	Copy
		Nizami, Hasan		
679.	From	24 September 1958	1	Holograph, Urdu.
		Noon, Feroz Khan		
680.	To	5 September 1958	1	Copy
		Noyce, Frank:		
681.	From	28 March 1937	1	Copy
		Nye, Archibald		
682.	From	9 February 1951	1	Holograph
		Oliver Ministry of Finance Sectt. Ceylon)		
683.	From	27 May 1954	1	Autograph
		Padamjit		
684.	From	10 October 1955	2	Holograph
		Parkinson, John		
685.	From	22 July 1957	1	Autograph
686.	To	28 August 1957	2	Copy
		Parsons, Constance E.		
687.	From	12 January 1955	4	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Parsons, E.M.K.		
688.	From	28 September 1958	1	Holograph
		Patrick, Paul		
689.	From	5 July 1946	2	Holograph
690.	From	20 December 1949	4	Holograph
691.	From	19 October 1954	3	Holograph
692.	From	9 December 1954	3	Holograph
693.	From	27 January 1956	3	Holograph
694.	From	11 February 1956	3	Holograph
695.	From	19 February 1956	3	Holograph
696.	From	5 June 1956	3	Holograph
697.	From	19 June 1956	3	Holograph
698.	From	13 July 1956	3	Holograph
699.	From	21 July 1956	2	Holograph
700.	From	28 July 1956	3	Holograph
701.	From	13 December 1956	3	Holograph
702.	From	17 January 1957	3	Holograph
703.	From	14 May 1957	3	Holograph
704.	From	25 May 1957	3	Holograph
705.	From	4 August 1957	3	Holograph
706.	From	27 October 1957	3	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Patrick, Paul (Contd.)		
707.	From	12 December 1957	3	Holograph
708.	From	20 March 1958	3	Holograph
709.	From	9 April 1958	3	Holograph
710.	From	21 May 1958	3	Holograph
711.	From	17 June 1958	3	Holograph
712.	From	25 August 1958	3	Holograph
713.	From	18 October 1958	3	Holograph
		Pears, S.G.		
714.	From	6 March 1926	2	Holograph
		Pethick - Lawrence (Lord)		
715.	From	20 May 1957	2	Holograph
716.	To	8 May 1957	1	Copy
		Pioneer, The Editor of:		
717.	From	22 January 1958	1+2+2	Autograph, enclosing (i) a copy of his letter to Nawab Saheb of Rampur dt. 22 January, 1958. (ii) and a copy of the offer made by Shanti Prasad Jain of the Times of India.
		Polak, My. S.L.		
718.	From	23 June 1956	2	Holograph
719.	From	8 July 1958	1	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Pole, Felix J.C.		
720.	From	21 March 1955	1	Autograph
721.	From	14 February 1956	1	Autograph, from his son (John Pole).
		Purcell, R.E.		
722.	From	8 May 1958	1	Autograph
		Radakrishnan, S.		
723.	From	30 November 1954	1	Autograph
		Rahim, J.A.		
724.	From	29 August 1953	1+9	Autograph, enclosing the papers of one Mr. Moazzam Hussain. The papers are: 1) a letter from Mr. Moazzam Hussain to Mirza Ismail at 6 August 1953, enclosing his confidential reports and letters.
		Rahim, M.A.		
725.	From	30 July 1954	2	Copy
726.	To	2 May 1955	1	Copy, For the enclosure mentioned in the letter please see Akhaleeli's letter.
		Rahman, A.		
727.	From	20 September 1958	1	Holograph
		Rahman, Md. Fazlur		
728.	From	12 June 1958	1	Holograph
		Raika, Bhagwandas		
729.	From	20 November 1958	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Rajagopalachari, C.		
730.	From	28 August 1937	1	Photocopy
731.	From	8 June 1939	1	Copy
732.	From	9 July 1939	1	Autograph
733.	From	18 July 1939	1	Autograph
734.	From	13 July 1956	1	Holograph
735.	From	10 February 1958	1	Copy
736.	From	11 December 1958	2	Holograph
737.	To	12 July 1956	1	Copy
		Rajani, R.H.		
738.	From	14 August 1958	2	Autograph
		Rajendra Sinhji, General		
739.	From	14 December 1954	1	Autograph
		Ramsey, Henry		
740.	From	26 October	2	Holograph
741.	From	28 October	2	Holograph
		Ranadive, R.K.		
742.	From	25 October 1955	2	Holograph
743.	From	19 September 1958	3	Holograph
744.	From	8 October 1958	3	Holograph
745.	From	24 November 1958	1	Holograph
		Rangiah, M.R.		
746.	From	16 November 1950	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Rao, A.R.		
747.	From	5 July 1957	2	Holograph
		Rao, B. Shiva		
748.	From	2 September 1958	3	Holograph
		Rao, K. Krishna		
749.	From	30 October 1955	11	Holograph
		Rao, M. Shama		
750.	From	6 August 1928	7	Holograph
		Rao, M.S. Subba		
751.	From	17 October 1937	2	Holograph
		Rao, P. Vaman		
752.	From	10 November 1958	2	Holograph
753.	From	15 November 1958	3	Holograph
		Rau, K. Subba		
754.	From	5 July	2	Holograph
755.	From	29 July	2	Holograph
756.	To	1 September 1958	1	Copy
		Rawlands, Archie		
757.	From	22 January 1946	1	Holograph
		Reilly, Patrick		
758.	From	5 February 1957	1	Holograph
		Revollo, Julio E.		
759.	From	16 June 1958	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Rizis, Hadi Husain		
760.	From	30 October 1958	2	Holograph, Urdu
		Robinson, (Dr.) J.F.		
761.	From	1 May 1931	2	Holograph
		Rollo, J.C.		
762.	From	21 February 1932	1	Holograph
763.	From	14 November 1942	1	Autograph
764.	From	20 May 1947	2	Holograph
765.	From	10 June 1947	5	Holograph
766.	From	3 September 1947	3	Holograph
767.	From	30 November 1953	2	Autograph
768.	From	1 December 1953	1	Autograph
769.	From	3 December 1953	1	Holograph
770.	From	4 December 1953	1+4	Autograph, enclosing a draft speech.
771.	From	15 November 1954	2	Holograph
772.	From	17 November 1954	2	Holograph
773.	From	21 March 1955	1	Autograph
774.	From	1 May 1955	1	Holograph
775.	From	3 May 1955	1+2	Holograph, enclosing draft of a speech on Srinivasa Sastri.

1	2	3	4	5
		Rollo, J.C. (Contd.)		
776.	From	6 January 1956	3	Holograph
777.	From	30 April 1956	3	Holograph
778.	From	21 July 1956	3	Holograph
779.	From	18 September 1956	2	Holograph
780.	From	30 November 1956	3	Holograph
781.	From	24 August 1957	2	Holograph
782.	From	21 February 1958	3	Autograph + Holograph.
783.	To	27 November 1953	1+7	Copy, attached draft of a speech.
784.	To	28 November 1953	1+5	Copy, enclosing literature about Rajputana University.
		Rotary International		
785.	From	27 November 1954	2	Holograph, from Jaipur Branch.
786.	From	16 August 1958	1	Autograph, from the Hubli Branch.
		Samuel, Viscount		
787.	From	29 December 1937	1	Copy
788.	From	12 December 1958	1	Autograph
789.	To	26 November 1958	1	Copy
		Sant, S.N.		
790.	From	10 February 1958	2	Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Sapru, Tej Bahadur		
791.	From	6 May 1938	2	Copy of his letter to C.Y. Chintamani.
		Sarabhai, Bharati Devi		
792.	From	19 December 1952	1	Autograph
		Saran, P.		
793.	From	24 December 1954	3	Holograph
794.	From	18 January 1955	2	Holograph
		Sargent, N.C.		
795.	From	29 January 1958	1	Holograph
796.	From	27 October 1958	2	Holograph
		Sarkar, Jadunath		
797.	To	18 November 1955	2	Copy
		Sasker, S.J.		
798.	From	29 January 1956	2	Holograph
		Sastri, K.N.V.		
799.	From	30 October 1955	1	Holograph
		Sastri, V.S. Srinivasa		
800.	From	11 May 1941	1	Holograph
801.	From	21 June 1943	1	Holograph
		Sastri, V. Vasudeva		
802.	From	19 November 1954	1	Copy
		Schacht, H.H.G.		
803.	To	20 November 1956	1	Copy
804.	To	21 January 1957	1	Copy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Scott, John H. MacCallum		
805.	From	11 December 1956	1	Autograph
806.	From	1 March 1957	1	Autograph
807.	To	9 January 1956	1	Copy
808.	To	21 January 1957	1	Copy
		Scully, Frank and family		
809.	From	2 December 1958	1	Autograph
810.	To	7 November 1958	1	Copy
		Seal, Brajendranath		
811.	From	11 September 1922	1	Holograph
812.	From	26 March 1930	1	Copy
		Sen, Bishu		
813.	From	8 December 1952	2	Autograph
		Sengupta, Nalini Ranjan		
814.	To	10 May 1958	1	Copy
		Shahaji, Chhatrapati		
815.	From	26 October 1955	1	Autograph
		Shah of Iran		
816.	From	9 November 1954	1	Telegram
817.	From	10 November 1954	1	Telegram
		Shastri, Hiralal		See Under Hiralal

1	2	3	4	5
		Shoemaker, Esther		
818.	From	27 September 1955	2	Autograph
		Sikandar Hyat Khan		
819.	To	14 August 1939	3	Copy
		Singh, B.S.		
820.	From	14 December 1958	1	Autograph
		Singh, R.K. (Dr.)		
821.	From	22 August 1955	1+2	Autograph, enclosing a report on his speech.
822.	From	2 November 1955	1+2	Holograph, enclosing a copy of an article by Tapindra Singh, M.L.A. (Himachal Pradesh) of 29.8.1955.
		Sitaram, K.S.		
823.	From	6 December 1954	1	Autograph
824.	To	17 December 1954	1	Copy
		Soedarsano (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in India)		
825.	From	27 June 1952	1	Autograph
826.	From	11 July 1952	1	Autograph
827.	To	1 July 1952	2	Copy
		Soochna Sanchalak, Uttar Pradesh	See Under B.S. Singh	
		South Indian National Association and Ranade Library		
828.	From	22 April 1955	1	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Sree Vijayalakshmi Hall, Bangalore		
829.	From	5 June 1957	1	Autograph
		Stansgate, Lord.		
830.	From	18 October 1954	1	Autograph
831.	From	20 October 1958	2	Holograph
832.	To	7 October 1958	2	Copy
		Statesman, Editor of:		
833.	From	18 November 1954	1	Autograph
834.	From	20 November 1954	1	Telegram
835.	From	25 November 1954	1	Autograph
836.	From	26 November 1954	1	Autograph
837.	From	2 December 1954	1	Autograph
838.	To	29 November 1954	1	Copy
		Stephen, Ian		
839.	From	25 September 1951	1	Autograph
840.	From	23 May 1958	1	Autograph
		Subramanian, M.V.		
841.	From	8 July 1958	1	Autograph
		Sultan		
842.	From	5 July 1958	1	Holograph
		Sundaram, V.A.		
843.	From	19 June 1952	4	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Syed Mahmud		
844.	From	4 July 1946	2	Autograph
		Tambu, C.		
845.	From	Undated	2	Holograph
		Tambu, Marian		
846.	From	1 April 1957	1	Holograph
847.	To	21 May 1957	1	Copy
848.	To	23 May 1957	1	Copy
		Tasker, Jessie		
849.	From	16 September 1955	2	Holograph
850.	From	9 November 1955	3	Holograph
		Tatachar, K.		
851.	From	22 April 1947	2	Copy
		Tata, J.R.D.		
852.	From	20 October 1954	1	Autograph
853.	From	1 November 1954	1	Autograph
854.	From	13 December 1954	1	Autograph
		Thaw, Elizabeth		
855.	From	23 March 1955	1	Autograph
		Thaw, L.C.		
856.	From	19 December 1955	1	Autograph
		Thomson, M.		
857.	From	18 May 1952	2	Holograph
858.	From	9 August 1957	2	Holograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Thought, Editor of:		
859.	From	21 July 1956	1	Autograph
860.	To	24 July 1956	1	Copy
		Tilak, J.S.		
861.	From	2 December 1955	1+1	Autograph, enclosing a brief note regarding the Kesari.
862.	To	9 December 1955	1+1	Copy + copy of the message for the Kesari.
		Times of Indonesia, Editor of:		See Under Tambu, C.
		Times, (The) Editor of:		
863.	To	7 April 1934	3	Copy
864.	To	30 August 1955	1	Copy
865.	To	8 June 1956	1	Copy
866.	To	12 June 1956	1+1	Copy, enclosing a copy for publication.
867.	To	6 December 1956	1	Copy
868.	To	Undated	2	Copy
		Todhunter, Charles		
869.	From	25 August 1932	3	Holograph
870.	From	2 July 1935	1+8	Autograph, enclosing the draft of the speech for Bishop Cotton School to be delivered by Mirza Ismail.
871.	From	28 December 1937	1+6	Autograph, enclosing draft of a spee for college boys in Mysor

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1	2	3	4	5
		Trevelyan, Humphry		
872.	From	25 June 1956	1+1	Autograph, enclosing a newspaper clipping from the Times containing Mirza Ismail's letter.
873.	From	14 September 1956	1	Autograph
874.	From	22 October 1956	1	Autograph
		Union Language Convention, Andhra Pradesh		
875.	From	10 April 1958	1	Autograph
		Varma, Madan Mohan		
876.	From	24 November 1953	6+4	Holograph, enclosing literature about Rajputana University.
		Vengadamma, B.S.		
877.	From	11 May 1941	1	Holograph, addressed to the Private Secretary of Sir Mirza Ismail.
		Venkatakrishnayya, M.		
878.	From	11 August 1927	2	Autograph
		Venketachar, A.S.		
879.	From	2 July 1956	2	Holograph
		Vijiaraghavachariar, C.		
880.	From	6 October 1937	1	Copy
881.	From	7 September 1942	1	Autograph

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1	2	3	4	5
		Visvesvaraya, M.		
882.	From	27 November 1918	1	Copy
883.	From	20 October 1923	1	Autograph
884.	From	18 November 1923	6	Autograph
885.	From	21 November 1923	2	Autograph
886.	From	14 April 1924	2	Holograph
887.	From	16 April 1924	1	Autograph
888.	From	19 May 1924	2	Holograph
889.	From	17 June 1924	2	Autograph
890.	From	21 June 1924	2	Holograph
891.	From	19 September 1924	2	Holograph
892.	From	4 October 1924	2	Holograph
893.	From	29 April 1941	1	Autograph
894.	From	5 July 1956	1	Autograph
		Wade, Karamchand		
895.	From	23 October 1958	1	Holograph
		Wadia, Sophia		
896.	From	9 December 1958	1	Autograph
		Wakefield, L.		
897.	From	18 March 1958	1	Copy

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1	2	3	4	5
		Wakely, L.J.D.		
898.	From	17 January 1955	1+5	Autograph, enclosing a copy of Mirza Ismail's article India To-Day.
		Wall, Edith C.		
899.	From	27 October 1954	1	Autograph
		Warner, H.H.		
900.	From	Undated	1	Copy
		Washington Post (The) Editor of:		
901.	To	21 May 1952	2	Copy
		Wavell, Viscount		
902.	To	Undated	3	Draft
		Willcox, Westmore		
903.	From	30 June 1952	1	Autograph
		Williams, Rushbrook		
904.	From	20 February 1956	2	Holograph
905.	From	8 January 1958	2	Holograph
906.	From	11 May 1958	2	Autograph
		Wint, Guy		
907.	From	6 August 1951	3	Holograph
		Winterton, Lord		
908.	From	25 June 1956	1	Autograph
909.	From	5 August 1958	3	Autograph

1	2	3	4	5
		Woods, Robert		
910.	From	11 November 1955	4	Holograph
		World Congress of Faiths		
911.	From	1 March 1955	1	Copy
		Wrench, Evelyn		
912.	From	4 July 1956	1	Autograph
		Yekta, A.A.		
913.	From	2 February 1952	1	Holograph, Arabic.
		Zafrulla Khan		
914.	From	26 November 1941	2	Holograph
		Zimand, Savel		
915.	From	27 February 1956	2	Holograph

		Aga Jan		
916.	From	27 January 1905	3	Holograph, This is a letter from Krishnaraja Wadiyar to the father of Mirza Ismail.

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Letters where the names of the senders/addressees could not be deciphered. (The letters are arranged chronologically).

To Sir Mirza Ismail

S.No.	Date	No. of pp.	Remarks
1.	10 January 1920	1+6 enclosing	Holograph, draft of a speech.
2.	29 October 1920	2	Holograph
3.	26 November 1936	2	Holograph
4.	18 July 1946	2	Holograph
5.	14 November 1947	3	Holograph
6.	15 November 1947	1	Holograph
7.	29 December 1950	3	Holograph
8.	1 October 1952	1	Autograph
9.	12 November 1952	1	Holograph
10.	2 April 1954	1 P.C.	Holograph
11.	24 December 1954	2	Holograph
12.	9 February 1955	4	Holograph
13.	17 April 1955	1	Telegram
14.	30 November 1957	3	Holograph Kannada
15.	1 May 1958	1	Holograph
16.	19 June 1958	1	Holograph
17.	4 September 1958	1	Holograph

S.No.	Date	No.of pp.	Remarks
18.	13 October 1958	2	Autograph
19.	18 November 1958	1	Autograph
20.	Undated	1	Holograph, signed by a number of people.
21.	2 April	1	Copy
22.	Undated	1	Greeting card.

From Sir Mirza Ismail

23.	8 September 1952	1	Copy
24.	15 September 1952	1	Copy

II. Subject Files

S.No.	Description	Period	Remarks
1.	Mysore Govt.'s correspondence with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India regarding the Federal Scheme.	1940's	
2.	Resignation of Sir Mirza Ismail from the Dewanship of Mysore.	1941	
3.	Hyderabad affairs	1941-47	
4.	Proposal for establishing an Oriental Research Institute at Hyderabad.	1946	
5.	Appointment of Sir Mirza Ismail as the Technical Assistance Representative to Indonesia.	1951	3 folders.
6.	Iranian oil dispute - correspondence by Mirza Ismail with Dr. Schacht and others.	1952-54	
7.	Minutes of a meeting regarding structural improvement around Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.	1954	
8.	Comments on the autobiography of Sir Mirza Ismail.	1954-55	
9.	Papers dealing with the work of the Board of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.	1954-58	
10.	Comments on situation in Formosa in 1955.	1955	
11.	Correspondence containing Sir Mirza's advise to the Govt. of Madras on the development of Marina beach.	1955-56	
12.	Mysore Palace Trust, papers relating to.	1955-58	

S.No.	Description	Period	Remarks
13.	Comments on Sir Mirza Ismali's letter published in the Times	1956	
14.	Correspondence with C. Rajagopalachari, Jawaharlal Nehru and others regarding the official Language of India.	1957-58	
15.	Correspondence and other papers concerning the British Crown, China, and Cyprus.	1957-58	

III. Speeches and writings by Sir Mirza Ismail

S.No. 1	Description 2	Period 3	No.of pp. 4	Remarks 5
1.	Reply to an address presented by the citizens of Mysore.	1937	3	
2.	Convocation Address at the Calcutta University.	2 March, 1940	13	Printed
3.	The War and India's Future	[1940]	7	
4.	Speech on appointment as Prime-Minister of Jaipur.	1941	4	Draft
5.	Speech at Jaipur addressing the youth.	[1941]	8	Draft
6.	Address at the Siver Jubilee Convocation of the Patna University.	1942		Draft
7.	Speech at the Hyderabad Fellowship Tea Party.	1942	16	Printed
8.	Speech at the meeting of the promoters of the movement to organise a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Jaipur.	1945	3	Printed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Speech at the dinner at the farewell of Sir A. Lothian.	1946	5	Draft
10.	Speech as President of the Hyderabad branch of the Overseas League.	1946	2	
11.	The August Massacre	[1946]	7	
12.	Speech at the Diwali	1947	6	Draft
13.	Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Maharaja of Jaipur.	[1947]	2	Draft
14.	N.C. Kelkar	1947	4	Draft
15.	Mrs. Annie Besant	[1947]	6	
16.	Message to Bombay Chronicle at the Transfer of Power.	[1947]	2	Draft
17.	Address at the sixth convocation of the Rajputana University.	9 January, 1954	22	Printed
18.	Convocation Address to the University of Poona.	30 September, 1954	7	G. Proof.
19.	Speech at a meeting of representatives of various religions held at Dharmasthala.	23 November,	4	Printed
20.	"India To-Day" - an article contributed to the Statesman.	January, 1955	2	
21.	Speech at the opening of the Srinivasa Sastri Memorial Hall in Madras.	15 May 1955	3	
22.	An article on the State of Affairs in India.	21 November, 1955	4	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	India and Pakistan - an article.	9 June 1956	5	From the Economist, London.
24.	Speech at the convention held in Madras.	22 December, 1957	2	
	Speeches and articles with dates not known			
25.	A Moral Revolution - an article		2	
26.	Report of a speech delivered by Sir Mirza Ismail at the Annual Session of the Indian Political Science Conference which met in Jaipur.		3	
27.	Some advise to the Mysore University		3	
28.	The Importance to India of the English Language.		6	
29.	'Youth', speech at a Session of the Students' Federation.		4	
30.	Education and the New Social Order - a speech.		8	Draft
31.	Speech delivered at the Birthday anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi.		4	
32.	Address to the people of Hyderabad on assumption of office there.		4	Printed
33.	Broadcast speech at Hyderabad.		3	
34.	International Perils of India and Pakistan.		4	
35.	Speech at some College in the South.		5	
36.	Maharaja of Mysore Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar's days.		4	

S.No. 1	Description 2	No.of pp. 3	Remarks 4
37.	Speech at Pilani	7	Draft
38.	An appeal to the youth of India - a speech.	7	
39.	Speech at a meeting of of an Association in Calcutta.	2	
40.	Mirza Ismail's reply to an address presented by citizens of the Mandya District.	2	
41.	Speech at the inauguration of the 31st Session of the Marathi Literary Conference.	3	
42.	Mirza Ismail's reply to address of welcome presented on behalf of the Corporation of some city.	2	Draft
43.	Disturbances in India - an article	3	
44.	A plea for Communal Tolerance	3	Printed in th Hindustan Review
45.	Address at the Aligarh Muslim University	5	Draft
46.	An address to the students of the Aligarh University.	4	Draft
47.	Address at the Shivaji College, Berar.	2	Draft.
48.	Scouting - an article	4	
49.	Papers relating to the revised edition of Sir Mirza Ismail's autobiography "My Public Life".		

Speeches & Articles by others

S.No.	Description	Author	Period	Remarks
1.	Sir Mirza's first year of administration in Jaipur.	A.P. Sharma	June, 1943	Printed in Indian States' Guardian
2.	Pen Portrait of Sir Mirza M. Ismail.	Raghavan	February, 1946	Printed in India
3.	Mysore: The old era and the new.	S.M. Fraser		Reprint from the Asiatic Review.
4.	Progress in Mysore from 1881 to 1951.	S.G. Sastry		Printed, 9pp.
5.	Prerequisites of Prosperity - speech at the Annual General meeting of the Tata Iron & Steel Company.	J.R.D. Tata	26 August, 1954	13, Printed.
6.	Sir Mirza Ismail	Ashfaque Hussain	January, 1959	2pp.
7.	Address to the 'Young European Group'.			4pp.
8.	Future relationship between the Indian States and British India.			4pp.
9.	The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms - an article.			5pp.

Other papers in the collection

1.	Notes (presumably for publication) on Kashmir, Pakistan Suez Canal and other matters.		1955-58	
2.	Note book maintained by Mirza Ismail.	1920-21		

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Welcome Addresses presented to Sir Mirza Ismail

1.	Address presented by the Vaidik Community of Bangalore on 15 January 1938, 4pp.		4pp.
2.	Presented by M.C. Rangiengar on behalf of the citizens of Mysore.	24 July 1938	1p.
3.	Calcutta Muslim Students' Association.	3 March 1940	1p.
4.	South Indian Language.		1p.

A collection of philosophical aphorisms and quotations.

Publications:-

1.	Firdausi	A Journal, Supplement to "The Near East and India". (Published on behalf of the Imperial Bank of Persia) 18 October 1934.
2.	Shiraz (weekly)	15 September 1952. (Published from Hyderabad).
3.	The Listener (Weekly)	25 February 1954 (B.B.C. Publication).
4.	Sadaqat, (Monthly)	January 1956, Published from Bombay.

Newspaper clippings

S.No.	Subject	App. Period	Remarks
1.	Clippings relating to Mirza Ismail.	1931-59	
2.	Hyderabad Affairs	1948	
3.	Kashmir	1953-56	
4.	Iranian oil dispute	1954	
5.	Goa question	1954	
6.	Suez Canal dispute	1956	
7.	China	1958	
8.	Miscellaneous	1939-58	
9.	Clippings from magazines containing photographs of the buildings in Mysore and some places in Versailles.		

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The Opera House

Junction of Residency and Brigade Roads.
(In Association with the Globe Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta.)
6-30 p. m.—TWICE NIGHTLY—9-30 p. m.

The Late Queen Alexandra.

Owing to the Memorial Service of the late Queen Alexandra, this Theatre will be closed to-morrow.

All engagements notified for to-morrow and Saturday have, in consequence, been altered as shown below.

To-Night Last Night to see

A Modern Musketeer.

Grand All Night Dance

Saturday 28th November,
From 6 p. m. to 12 Midnight

In Bounds to all Ranks.

The management reserves the right of refusing admission to any person without assigning any reason. In future no children under the age of 14 will be admitted to any dance held at this theatre.

Admission: Ladies As. 8. Gentlemen Re. 1.

Box seats may be reserved at Rs. 2.

From Tuesday 1st December.
Another Wonder of the World
"The Unwanted"

Bangalore Battn. Theatre.

At 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Daily.

Electric

At 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Daily.

Circuit—Madan Theatres, Ltd.

We Regret that owing to delay in Transit
"Sherlock Holmes"
Is unavoidably Postponed until Tuesday 1st Dec.

THIS WEEK

Tuesday to Saturday

ALL-FUN PROGRAMME

INCLUDING

HAROLD LLOYD

In his Greatest Three-Reel Laughter Special

"Never Weaken"

First Time in Bangalore

The Biggest Scream of all the Lloyd Comedies

The Imperial Theatre.

31, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.
6-30 p. m.—TWICE DAILY—9-30 p. m.

To-Night and Following Days

Hundreds again last night—

Naturally—this speaks for itself—

It is some picture—we can assure you!

The day of Reginald Denny is here!

SEE HIM TO-DAY

IN

I'll Show You the Town

In 8 Laughter Reels.

They haven't built cars with enough cylinders to hit on all the laughs Reginald Denny brings to you in this sparkling brilliant production—it's the craziest, dizziest cocktail of love and life and laughter ever put on the screen.

DON'T FORGET Tuesday 1st

It will be the Greatest Picture that ever came to Bangalore
Carl Laemmle's Masterpiece
"The Phantom of the Opera"
Colossal! Staggering! Extraordinary!

Venice—Switzerland—Waterloo Station—TANKS—Army Canteens—War Time Revels and the

SOMME BATTLEFIELD all woven into a story that has soul of its own.

A REAL LIVING PICTURE.

Xmas Week's Attractions.

Grand Fancy Dress Ball on 23rd December.

Children's Fancy Dress Ball and Tea on 24th Dec.

3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

And other forms of amusement.

Xmas Presents

AT

Competitive Prices.

The fine quality and exclusive designs of our goods have met with such appreciation in the past that we wish to introduce them to a wider section of the public.

We are therefore showing some very fine competitive lines that will appeal to the most refined tastes and meet the means of the average purchaser.

In our showrooms you may examine all our goods as critically as you desire and satisfy yourself that our claims are completely borne out.

We confidently invite you to call and inspect our XMAS STOCK at any time without any obligation to purchase.

Marlam & Co.,

The Jewellers Since 1870.

Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

Little Miss Muffat jumped up from the tuffet
When she heard of the Needle-Art display
And she told the great spider that had so terrified her
She'd in future go 9, St. Mark's way.

Wools, Wools, Wools, a great variety.

The Best! Always Fresh!

The Needle-Art Depot,

9, St. Mark's Road,

Old Cash Bazaar Buildings.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

Algernon S. Rose,

Auctioneer, House and Estate Agent,

7 a, Brigade Road,

(BANGALORE CANTT.)

About Selling Your Furniture, etc.

If Not? Why Not?

My System is Straight and Prevents misunderstanding.

Give me one trial and you will be pleased:

Private Sales arranged on Moderate Terms with Prompt Cash Settlement:

SPECIAL Ladies Day

Wednesday, Dec. 2nd

At 9 a m Sharp.

Algernon S. Rose, *The Auctioneer.*

ELECTROPLATING

DONE BY

Moss Brothers,

Brigade Road, Bangalore,

ENSURES

Satisfaction and Durability.

Obtain Your Toilet Soaps

FROM

The Kerala Soap Institute,

CALICUT.

Soap Makers in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Holders of Gold Medals and Certificates of Merit awarded at different Exhibitions in India.

Vegetol Soap:—

Small cake, Pure as sunshine. Famous for its lathering qualities in hard and brackish water, contains no animal fat.

Vegetol bath Tablet:—

Large cake. Delightfully scented. An excellent sea-water soap. Refuse injurious substitutes, which are sold in the markets in similar colour, appearance and size. See that you get "VEGETOL" and not a spurious imitation.

Stockists:—

Messrs.	V. C. Allavuddin & Co.,	Bangalore Cantonment.
,,	Bajjannah Bros.,	,,
,,	Cresswell & Co.,	Marikuppam.
,,	P. M. Abdul Azeem & Co.,	Coromandal.

If you find any difficulty in getting these soaps, drop a card to the Agent, Mr. R. C. Dalal, Calicut, or direct to the KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

(506) 41

Hotel Richemond,

Geneva.

11th August,1950.

My dear friend,

I met Captain Binsted here; he stayed with me for three days. We went through all the questions very carefully and I have asked him to prepare further details which I shall look into when I come to London. I think that matters are going on more smoothly now than before. He will be writing to you more particulars of our discussions.

I should only like to suggest that before ordering any new things the prospect of getting licenses for import should be studied otherwise there will be difficulties in getting such licenses.

I bought a camera and I hope to get the accessories referred to in the cable within a day or two and I shall be bringing over the camera with me.

Will you please convey my very grateful thanks to His Highness for his extraordinarily kind and friendly telegram. It was so thoughtful of His Highness and so characteristic. I have not replied by

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cable as I should liked to have done because I felt that a cable would be public property at your end. I trust that their Highnesses and the Princess are all well.

You probably know Mr. K.Venkataswamy of Arsikere. He has been a good friend of mine and was very helpful in September and October 1947. He writes to us that his son's wedding takes place at Bangalore on 31st August and he has requested that some bungalows in the Palace compound which can be conveniently spared may be put at his disposal to accommodate distinguished guests who may attend the wedding. I would like you to convey this request on my behalf to His Highness and if it could be done I shall be thankful.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A.R. Mudaliar

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(443)

Confidential

1st October 1931.

Dear Mr.Hamilton,

If you remember some time ago I had handed over some anonymous letters to your predecessor for inveatigation and later on a couple were sent to you. Now I am enclosing a fresh one just received . I am desired to enquire what has been done so far.

Yours sincerely

F.A.Hamilton Esq.,C.I.E.,
Inspector General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

doc. 61 (1.)

G. POSTS TELEGRAPHS. 6 (444) 414

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

doc. 72 (3)

Charges to pay. Rs. As.

Office Stamp. MATTRA T.E.L. 2 FEB 26

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Delhi	1	19	40		24

TO

Reed. here at 7 H. 22 M.

R W

Murzza Ismael

Esq Mysore Managers

Bridals Secy Cavel

Station master Mandya

Please send reply to my

telegram to Mandeens Hotel

D Ewan

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

G. of I. P. Agh.,—25-10-24.

(445)

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay.		Office Stamp.
Rs.	As.	MUTTRA TEL. 2 FEB 26

415

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minutes.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Delhi NW	1	17	45		

TO

Reed. here at H. 52 M.

Maharaja Jamnadas
Private Secretary to the
Highness Maharaja
of Mysore care Station
Master Nandan
His excellency requests me to request
personally an important
Communication to His Highness

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

G. of I. P. Agh.,—26-10-24.

G. POSTS TELEGRAPHS. 416

NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.	Charges to pay. Rs.	As.	Office Stamp.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

TO

Reed. here at H. M.

11 7 39

Ar Nandura wires Surgeon-
If the Highness can see me
Wednesday between 10 and 11 At my
Master wish Surgeon
Dinner

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

G. of I. P. Agh.,—25-10-24.

D.O. No. 1257-S.M.

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VICEREGAL LODGE,
DELHI.

417

4/2

doc 73(1)

Zeden Mirza

His Highness'
letter has been duly
delivered & His
Excellency
is sincerely
grateful

447

448

VICEREGAL LODGE,
DELHI.

doc 74(2) 1/2/26

My dear Sir William

I enclose a letter
from His Excellency
the Viceroy to His
Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore about which
His Excellency spoke

(948)
419

If you this Evening
would be greatly obliged
if you would kindly
give this letter &
this Ribbon which be
left at Mutton-

Yours
Mackenzie

(449) 400

Secret.

doc. 75 (3)

Viceregal Lodge,
Delhi.

1st February 1926.

My dear Maharaja

I am sending Your Highness this letter by the hand of Sir Albion Banerjee who is now in Delhi and who will explain more fully to you what I will write briefly in this letter. I and my Government have decided that it is necessary to hold an enquiry into the connection of the Maharaja of Indore with the attempt to abduct Mussamat Mumtaz and the events ending in the death of Mr. Bawla. In accordance with the procedure to which reference is made in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and which was adopted by the Government of India after consultation with the Princes, I and my Government have offered to the Maharaja of Indore a Commission of enquiry. The Commission of enquiry would consist of two Ruling Princes, two Judicial Officers, one of whom will be a Chief Justice of a High Court who will be President and a Political Officer of high standing. In accordance with the procedure they would examine the facts of the case and the evidence and make recommendations to the Government of India. It is of course open to the Maharaja of Indore to refuse to accept the offer of a Commission of enquiry, and in that case my Government would probably hold an enquiry without appointing a Commission

and arrive at their own conclusions; but in order to be ready, should the Maharaja of Indore accept the offer of the Commission, it is necessary for me to arrive at conclusions as to the composition of the Commission, and I am writing to Your Highness to ask whether Your Highness would serve as one of the two Ruling Princes. Your Highness will recognise that it is important that the two Ruling Princes should be of eminence among the Ruling Princes and should command the esteem and respect of their order and of equal importance, the esteem and respect of the Indian public. This is the reason why I ask whether you would be willing to serve as one of the two Princes on the Commission. I may mention to Your Highness in confidence that I have only up to now invited one other Prince - His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir - and His Highness has consented to serve on the Commission if required. Should Your Highness accept my invitation, I fully realise that it will be due only to your conception of public duty and it is because of my realisation of the effect Your Highness' presence on the Commission will have in the mind of the Princes and the public that I have approached you.

2. If Your Highness is passing through Delhi, I should much like to see you as I shall shortly be leaving India and I may not have another opportunity of saying

good-bye to Your Highness; but if Your Highness cannot arrange to stop at Delhi even for a couple of hours on account of the programme of the pilgrimage on which, I understand, you are at present engaged, I shall quite understand that circumstances do not render a meeting possible.

With kind regards,

I am, my dear Maharaja,

Yours very sincerely

Rea King

Colonel
His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar
Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., of Mysore.

(452)

doc 76. (1)

Camp. Muttra,

3rd February 1926.

dear Lord Reading,

Sir Albion Banerji has just brought me Your Excellency's letter of the 1st instant, asking me whether I would serve as one of the two Ruling Princes on the Commission of Enquiry which Your Excellency has decided to appoint in connection with the attempt to abduct Mumtaz and the murder of Mr. Bawla.

It is with extreme regret that I have to ask Your Excellency to excuse me from undertaking this responsibility, much as I am anxious to help you in every way I possibly can. Apart from other considerations, in my case of a more or less personal nature, I cannot persuade myself to be associated with an enquiry of this kind. I sincerely hope that Your Excellency will, in these circumstances, forgive my inability to accede to your request.

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that it will not be possible for me to pay a visit to Delhi to say good-bye to Your Excellency, as my mother is with me and we have arranged to be in Allahabad and Benares on certain auspicious days.

I trust that Your Excellencies are quite well.

With kindest regards,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Sd/ KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

1cc to HH.

Misc 15 (2)

(453) .424

April 6, 1959

Dear Paul Hoffman:

It seems to me I was reading just the other day that you were in London, but as there was no indication as to whether you were coming or going in which direction, I shall take the chance that you may be back in New York by now.

A few weeks ago in New Delhi, Ambassador Bunker and I were comparing lists of people we thought our mutual friend Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharajah of Mysore and Governor of Mysore State, ought to meet when he arrives on his first visit to the USA later this month. You will not be surprised to hear that your name was on both lists.

As the Rockefeller Foundation is giving a luncheon for him during the period he will be in New York, April 17-26, I assume you will be meeting him in that connection. But if now, I hope you will take the initiative and get through to him via Indian Consul-General Gopala Menon at India House (Trafalgar 9-7800). The trip is entirely unofficial, but His Highness will be the house guest of Mr. Menon, and his office will be coping with appointments. If you are not back in the United States during April, it may be that you still might meet before His Highness returns here in late June or early July. In any event he will be hoping to have a chance to meet and talk with you, and will be looking forward to hearing from you.

I'm sure you must know a good deal already about His Highness, and of his popularity here. But perhaps the enclosures will serve as a reminder. We hope to see him more active on international matters in the future - he is something of an expert on Africa, for example - perhaps in the UN and elsewhere. Because of his smooth bridging of the old feudal India andthe new Democratic India, and because of his scholarship, his philosophical bent, and the fact that he is only 40 years old, there are rumors here and in New Delhi that he could very well, some day, be President or Vice-President of India. I have not dared to bring the subject up with him for fear he would be horrified - but there it is. He is, by the way, a musician and a two-fisted tiger-hunter, too!

As you will see by the enclosed copy of a memo I was just dashing off to somebody about my adventures, I have been traveling in this part of the world for well over a year now. When I was in Madras some months back I had dinner and a wonderful long evening of talk with your son Peter. I told him that I had never been able to make you really see what I had been talking about so long - about the machinery required to achieve a better informed American public opinion on world affairs. I said I was sure this

was due merely to the fact that I had never been able to get you alone and sufficiently relaxed to think hard with me on the subject, which I know is important to you, too. Peter said this did not surprise him, though whether he was not surprised because of my idiosyncrasies, or yours, he did not say! In any event, you can see by the enclosures that I am still trying to do something practical and immediate about East-West communications problems, by tackling some of them head-on. If this sounds like the story of the mouse attacking the elephant, do not smile too soon - as I recall it, the mouse won.

From where I sit, the perspective of American thinking and foreign policy is not encouraging. I cannot see any hope for us - or for the world - unless somehow we can be made to see our own illusions about the world and to abandon them for a more realistic view, along with our adolescent attitude of constant propagandizing for our own particular ideas and interests.

Despite that, I was happy to hear that you had taken on the new UN job. I even had moments of wishing I could come back and work with you on it. But perhaps I am getting too old to be hopeful any more. (After two sieges of malaria out here, my hair has turned grey - a considerable improvement, I think!)

Well, so much for the chatter. If I manage somehow to get back to the USA briefly this fall, I'll hope to have a chance to exchange some ideas with you.

Cordiative regards, as always,

Julie Medlock

Paul G. Hoffman
UN Special Fund for Underdeveloped Countries
United Nations, New York, N.Y.
USA

PERSONAL

/CCHW. doc 16 (1) (455) 426

April 9, 1959

Dear Ambassador Bunker:

Just now I am putting into the mail the final letters to the list of people "assigned" to me when we last talked in New Delhi. I added others - Erwin Canham of the Christian Science Monitor in Boston, Stuart Chase, Russell Lynes of Harper's Magazine, Frank MacGregor and Cass Canfield at Harper's (I believe they plan to entertain for HH), Pearl Buck Walsh, Publisher Thomas Yoseloff (University of Pennsylvania Press), Harlan Cleveland - and to some of these I made suggestions about certain of their friends who ought also to meet HH.

Since I gather that your middle name is Efficiency, I assume you completed your "home work" in this connection long ago.

The dates beyond Chicago are still being finalized and probably will not be complete until HH's arrival in New York, although we do know that the Gideon Seymour Lecture at the University of Minnesota is on the schdule for Sunday, May 10.

In New York, in addition to the Institute on Ethics luncheon and the Rockefeller luncheon, Gopala Menon, the Indian Consul General will have both a reception and a dinner; and the Asia Society will also have both a reception and a dinner.

As yet I see nothing on the latest schedule, which has just come in from the Consul General in New York, about a Princeton date. I hope your friends there will be in touch with India House before all the dates are gone.

Yours,

Julie Medlock

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Embassy of the United States of America
Diplomatic Enclave
New Delhi, India

COPY FOR HH

doc. 14 (1)

(456)

THE NEW YORK TIMES

April 6, 1959

Dear Julie:

Your long delayed communiques reached me in the midst of a complete maze of work. In the course of the coming week, I must: 1) carry out my job as Sunday Editor; 2) do a report on the status of international journalism for the ASNE meeting; 3) prepare a survey on the coverage of foreign news in the United States. After that, Monday week, I go to Washington for the meetings of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Then, at the end of the following week, we fly to Moscow.

As you may have gathered by this time, our schedule is exceedingly full, and I do not see how we can fit into it any dinner party for the Maharajah. If his old friend Gopala Menon wants to arrange a meeting within these restrictions, he can reach me Monday, April 20th.

As for our world, all goes on frenetically as always, but I think the Sunday paper is doing exceedingly well, both in the way of quality and circulation, so I am pleased. We are, of course, looking forward to seeing Russia, revisiting Israel and taking a look at Europe in general. I realize that none of this is as exciting as the areas which you have been covering, but I hope we can move in that direction next year.

As for personal matters .... etc... Inthe meantime, Meta and I send our love.

Yours,

Lester Markel

457

doc 12 (1) VIS 428

April 6, 1959

Dear Pearl Buck Walsh:

A few weeks ago in New Delhi, Ambassador Bunker and I were comparing lists of people we thought our mutual friend Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharajah of Mysore and Governor of Mysore State, ought to meet when he arrives on his first visit to the USA later this month. You will not be surprised to hear that your name was on both our lists. Quite aside from this, His Highness is something of a Pearl Buck fan - and is looking forward to a chance to meet her in person.

He will be the house-guest of Indian Consul-General Gopala Menon in New York between April 17-26, after which he takes off cross-country on missions which are indicated on the enclosed brief itinerary.

We hope you will be in New York during the period he is there later this month and that you will try to catch up with him. Gopala Menon's office at India House, 3 East 64th Street, Trafalgar 9-7800, will be keeping track of appointments. Meanwhile, the enclosures can serve as a pre-introduction.

Did you ever find the address of Jane Hinton in Outer Mongolia? I'm progressing so slowly in my travels that by the time I get around in that direction, all of the area may be wide-open - or am I over-optimistic? Anyway, if you have it, I'd like it.

I enclose for your amusement a copy of a memo on my adventures out here which I dashed off for somebody the other day - I forget who. If I manage to get home briefly this fall for talks with editors, broadcasters and organization people, I shall hope to see you and exchange some thinking with you about the state of the world and Asia especially.

Cordial regards,

Julie Medlock

Pearl Buck Walsh
RD 3
Perkasie, Pennsylvania
USA

1 CE HT

doc 13 (2) (458) 429

April 6, 1959

Dear Cosmo:

If you thought you had heard the last of me you can see right now you were too optimistic too fast!

Somebody you should meet is due in New York on April 17 and in Washington about the end of the first week in June. I hope you are going to be around and will make an effort to catch up with him: he is Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharajah of Mysore and Governor of Mysore State, a friend of mine and of Ambassador Bunker's. We are eager to have him meet as many of our diversely interesting Americans as possible while he is there now on his first visit - and you are without doubt on the list. This is a completely unofficial trip - really for a medical checkup, but also for some university and other appearances - rough itinerary attached will give you the details. We hope there will be NO publicity except in connection with his academic appearances. No material is being released to the press, but the enclosures, for reasons of accuracy and information, are being sent to a few people who are to meet him.

I don't suppose there will be time for it, but I wish you could drag him off up to your sweet little house for one of those two-some luncheons with which you have entertained me at times, and some of your good, sensible conversation. I have explained to JCW that you are our very BEST commentator, in fact the MOST, as we say ... and he is looking forward to meeting you. If you are good now and get acquainted, maybe he will take you tiger hunting when you come to India, which is, of course, inevitable, in time.

As for me, the enclosed memo which I was dashing off for Chet Bowles or Stuart Chase or somebody the other day - I forget who, will apprise you of my latest adventures. I do not know if or when I will ever get home, but I am not very sure I care. His Highness and I have been reading bits from the January 1959 Fiftieth Anniversary edition of The Progressive - the pieces on the Mass Man, and the American Spirit, and Jim Warburg's and Stuart Chase's pieces. THAT was what I was seeing and feeling and trying to say all along - but nobody could understand me, at the time! Do you think there is any hope for us? (We saw you won some kind of praise from the Progressive which leads me to believe that you are just fine and carrying on as ever.)

Love, Ivan →

This is a personal letter from me to my friend Dean Rusk - so you cannot possibly object to my rumor-mongering in the first paragraph, I hope - as you are not supposed to be reading it — !

459 430

March 24, 1959

Dear Dean Rusk:

It ought to be clear by now that it is just your destiny never to lose me - but I'll bet you're surprised to see where I am now. I've been visiting here as the guest of His Highness for the past three months, and at Ambassador Bunker's request, have been helping to get the USA trip organized. We are trying to insure that His Highness will have a chance to meet as many of our diversely interesting Americans as possible in a short trip. We hope some of you - may I add <u>especially you</u> - make it a point to get acquainted with the person behind the title - Mr. Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar - a role in which he shines! (Off the record to you, expect to see him at the UN one of these days, perhaps working on Trusteeship, as he has a great interest in African affairs. Both here, where he is enormously popular with the people, and around New Delhi, I have personally heard rumors that he might some day be India's President or Vice-President. I don't think anybody has dared mention the matter to him, and he would probably be horrified at the idea. He is not at all politici, but he has a strategic importance because he bridges the old India and the new. And since he is only 40, the rumors may have some logic in them.) Do not be put off by what appears to be surface shyness: he is an active and able administrator and a knowing and deeply philosophical man.

In case there are people around the country you may be wanting him to meet, his itinerary goes like this: he leaves here April 15, to arrive in New York on the morning of April 17. He will be staying with his old friend Gopala Menon, Indian Consul General, at his home, and Menon's office at India House, Trafalgar 9-7800, will be trying to cope with appointments. He will be in New York until he leaves for Yale on Sunday, April 26, to give the Woodward lecture on Indian Aesthetics. During the New York period, besides your luncheon, there will be a luncheon meeting of the Institute on Ethics, a visit to the UN and to Princeton, and a few million people to meet. ... After Yale, an April 28 reception-dinner of Kirtley Mather's American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Next, to Madison, Wisconsin for the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association, and after that to the University of Chicago for two lectures. Dr. Richard P. McKeon is setting up the dates West of Chicago, which have not been confirmed to us as yet, but which should include the University of Washington, California at Berkeley, Stanford, and UCLA, at least.

Back to Washington, D. C. by the end of the first week in June, we hope; and to Hampton Institute, if school is still in session then, for a promised address on Music. In Washington, some kind of a meeting with Arthur Adams' Council on Education (as you doubtless know, as I believe it was Charles Fahs' suggestion...), and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, contact: Elizabeth Lamb. He hopes to get to Florida and New Orleans, and to see TVA, and he has a great desire to hunt grisly bear, moose or elk sometime during the trip either in the US or Canada. After all THAT, a checkup at Lahey Clinic or Johns Hopkins, and then on home in early July. It is a purely personal and unofficial trip, and his first to America. We hope there will be no publicity whatever, except what is necessary among the academic groups before which he will appear.

Further for your information, enclosed is a background information sheet (to insure accuracy on names and dates), several photos (to serve as a pre-introduction and to discourage random picture-taking) and a Handbook of Mysore (in case anybody wants to argue - as has happened! - that Mysore is in Japan.) This latter is like carrying coals to Newcastle, as who should know more about India that the Rockefeller Foundation??

Cordial personal regards, as always,

Julie Medlock

Dean Rusk
President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York City 20, New York
USA

doc. 10 (1) 432

(461)

March 24, 1959

Dear Charles Hendel:

Your April date with His Highness is now confirmed; Professor Nikam has been in touch with you; and now, for my part, I want to be sure "all the loose ends are tied up."

Leaving here April 15, His Highness is due in New York on the morning of Friday, April 17. He will be staying with Indian Consul General Gopala Menon at his home, and his office at India House, 3 East 64th Street, Trafalgar 9-7800, will be trying to cope with appointments. In New York until he comes to you on Sunday, April 26, His Highness will have a luncheon meeting at the Institute on Ethics of the Jewish Theological Seminary, a Rockefeller Foundation luncheon, a visit to the UN and to Princeton, and a few million people to meet. Our schedule says he leaves you early Tuesday morning, April 28, to get to Boston for Kirtley Mather's American Academy of Arts and Sciences reception at 6:30 that evening. You may have heard all this, in bits and pieces, but just to be sure...

Ambassador Bunker and I are doing what we can to insure that His Highness meets as many of our diversely interesting Americans at all levels, as is possible in a short visit. I'm pleased to hear your League of Women Voters is going to catch up with him. I hope some of you will make it a point to get to the person behind the title - Mr. Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar - a role in which he shines!

Enclosed is a background information sheet (to insure accuracy on names and dates), several photos (to discourage random picture-taking), and a Handbook on Mysore (in case anybody wants to argue - as has happened- that Mysore is in Japan!) We hope publicity will be at a minimum, except among academic groups. NO, to TV or radio.

Charles W. Hendel
Chairman, Department of Philosophy
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Yours cordially,

Julie Medlock

/CC HH
CC Nikam

doc. 11. (9) 162

433

March 24, 1959

Dear Kirtley Mather:

His Highness has now confirmed his April 28 date with you; and perhaps Professor Nikam, too, has been in touch with you; and now, for my part, I want to be sure"all the loose ends are tied up."

You asked in your letter of February 10 for a USA contact. That will be India's Consul General, Gopala Menon, at India House in New York City - 3 East 64th Street, Trafalgar 9-7800. While this is in no way an official trip, Mr. Menon, an old friend with whom His Highness will be staying, will be trying to cope with appointments.

Leaving here April 15, His Highness is due in New York on the morning of Friday, April 17. He will be there until Sunday, April 26, and in that period there will be a luncheon meeting of the Institute on Ethics of the Jewish Theological Seminary, a Rockefeller Foundation luncheon, a visit to the UN and to Princeton, and a few million people to meet. He goes to Yale on April 26; contact there will be Charles Hendel of Philosophy.

Ambassador Bunker and I are doing what we can to insure that His Highness meets as many of our diversely interesting Americans at all levels, as is possible in a short visit. In Boston, for example, I want especially for him to meet Ted Weeks of Atlantic Monthly and Erwin Canham of the Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps they are on your list. But I shall try to drop them notes about His Highness' arrival. I hope some of you will make it a point to get acquainted with the person behind the title - Mr. Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar - a role in which he shines!

Enclosed is a background information sheet (to insure accuracy on names and dates), several photos (to discourage random picture-taking) and a Handbook on Mysore (in case anybody wants to argue - as has happened - that Mysore is in Japan!) We hope publicity will be at a minimum, except among academic groups. NO, to TV or radio.

Yours cordially,

Julie Medlock

Kirtley F. Mather, President
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
280 Newton Street, Brookline Station 46
Boston, Massachusetts

CC HH
CC Nikam

Please be a lamb, now, and try to catch up with His Highness. Get under the title to the real Mr. Wadiyar - "an active and able administrator and a knowing and deeply philosophical man."... it's a role in which he shines! (I think you will be hearing more from him in the future on the international front - at the UN, etc. - he's something of an expert on Africa, for example. He is extremely popular with the people here, as you may know, and because of his smooth bridging of the old feudal India and the new Democratic India, because of his scholarship, his philosophical bent, and the fact that he is only 40 years old, there are rumors here and in New Delhi that he might very well, some day, be India's President or Vice-President. I have not dared to bring up the subject with him for fear he would be horrified - but there it is.) He is, by the way, a musician and a two-fisted tiger-hunter, too!

Hope all's well, and do drop me a note when you can get yourself in the mood.

Love, as usual,

Julie Medlock

Edward P. Morgan
American Broadcasting Company
Washington, D.C.
USA

P. S. How's your daughter?

PERSONAL

JCW: This man is really something very special and I hope you can get to really know him. The daughter I mention in the P.S. has a story: do you remember back in - I think it was 1956 - when the Andrea Doria went down in the Atlantic? It was Ed Morgan's daughter who was tossed out of her berth onto the prow of the other ship, and rescued - while her step-father and step-sister in the same cabin were killed. Ed did a most heartbreaking broadcast about it - before he learned she had been saved - without ever mentioning that it was his own child! JM

435

doc. 7.(2) (464)

/ca #k

March 26, 1959

Dear Erwin Canham:

On Tuesday, April 28, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore, will be in Boston for a reception-dinner of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which Kirtley Mather is arranging. I'm writing you especially about this, because Ambassador Bunker and I have been talking about which interesting Americans His Highness should meet on this, his first visit to our country, and your name turned up on both lists! Moreover, after considerable difficulty with the airmail, I finally managed to get a copy of your Fiftieth Anniversary Edition out here for His Highness to read, and he knows that you are one of our most eminent editors, and is looking forward to a chance to meet you and talk with you. Will you make an effort to catch up with him? His schedule is flexible, so I can't tell you the precise moment he will arrive in Boston or where he will stay for the few hours he has there, but Kirtley Mather will know, or Charles Hendel at Yale - His Highness will be coming to Boston from New Haven after delivering the Woodward Lecture there on Indian Aesthetics. Or you might want to try to catch him in New York, in which case - he arrives April 17 and will be staying with Indian Consul General Gopala Menon, India House, 3 East 64th Street, NYC, Trafalgar 9-7800.

The enclosed background material will serve as a pre-introduction. Please do not be put off by apparent surface shyness - I trust you to get behind the title to the real Mr. Wadiyar, an active and able administrator and a knowing and deeply philosophical man. As you doubtless know, the long rule of his family here, in the old philosopher-king tradition, resulted Mysore coming to the fore as India's most modern State. His Highness is greatly revered here and is the only one of about 572 Indian princes to to retain official office, as Governor. His smoothing bridging of the old feudal India and the new democratic India, and the fact that he is only 40 years old, seems to give credence to widespread rumors here and in official circles in New Delhi that he may one day beIndia's President or Vice-President. The idea would doubtless horrify him, as he is about as unpolitical as one can get - but in any event, I think you will be seeing him more active from now on in international affairs, the UN, and so on.

In the United States, he will be speaking at a number of major Universities

-chiefly on Aesthetics, Religion, and so on - although in the enclosed background sheet, note his range of interests. The Rockefeller Foundation, Institute on Ethics, American Council on Education, and other academic groups will be meeting with him as well. We hope there will be a minimum of publicity except among the scholarly groups.

I do hope you two can get together.

Cordial regards, as always,

Julie Medlock

Erwin Canham
Editor
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

To Chester Bowles
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Home Address: (Permanent)
Essex, Connecticut

doc. 8. (2)

466

437

March 27, 1959

Dear Chet:

On the afternoon of April 17, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, His Highness, The Maharajah of Mysore, will be arriving in New York City on his first visit to America. It's a completely unofficial trip - he's coming primarily for a medical checkup at either Lahey or Johns Hopkins. But he is taking the occasion to accept various invitations to speak and attend meetings extended by universities and organizations who know of his scholarly work in philosophy particularly.

He tells me that he was disappointed not to have gotten to know you well when you were Ambassador here. I have given him my usual pep-talk on the subject of the qualities of Chester Bowles and have implied that if he doesn't make sure this time that you meet and have a real exchange of thinking, he may as well not come home at all!! So how about a little cooperation on your part? Seriously, Ambassador Bunker and I are trying to see to it that he meets as many interesting Americans as possible in so short a trip, people at all levels, - and we are writing various letters in advance of his arrival. Ambassador Bunker will be writing (if he has not already) to you, Senator Cooper, Hubert Humphrey, William Fulbright, John Kennedy, Wayne Morse, Adlai Stevenson, Philip Graham and Bob Esterbrook on the Washington Post, the David Finleys of the National Gallery, Walter Lippman and Arthur Krock, John and Gardner Cowles, George Kennan, Hadley Cantril, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and various others. I am also writing to a long list, including Paul Hoffman, Lester Markel, Pearl Buck Walsh, Scotty Reston, Edward P. Morgan, John Mason and Vera Micheles Dean, Jim Warburg, Norman Cousins, Harlan Cleveland, and a number of others, like Frances Bolton, and so on. His Highness is due in Washington about the end of the first week in June. If school is still on at the time he will go down to Hampton Institute to give a lecture on Music. Dr. Alonzo Moron, Hampton's President, has just been here with us. The American Council on Education (Arthur Adams) and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils (Elizabeth Lamb), are planning something but details are not set yet as the schedule is still being set up.

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I enclose a rough copy of the travel and appointment schedule as it stands at the moment in case you have some thoughts about other people he ought to meet around the country. For example, he is something of an admirer of Mr. Truman, I gather, and would like to meet him, but I don't know him personally and I'm not up enough on Democratic party politics just now to be sure who arranges such unofficial matters.

In the personal letters I have been writing - such as to Ted Weeks of the Atlantic Monthly, and Erwin Canham of the Christian Science Monitor, and others, I have been saying that I hope they will, upon meeting His Highness, try to get behind the title and the apparent surface shyness to the real Mr. Wadiyar -an active and able administrator, and a knowing and deeply philosophical man. (There are rumors here and around official circles in New Delhi that because of his smooth bridging of the old feudal India and the new Democratic India, as well as because of his philosophical bent, he may one day be President or Vice President of India. The rumor would probably horrify him if he heard it, as he is about as un-political as anyone can get but in any event, I think you will be seeing him more active from now on in international matters, the UN, and so on.)

The enclosures are going to a few people as a sort of pre-introduction to His Highness, but chiefly to insure accuracy about names and dates and to discourage random picture taking. We hope there will be NO publicity except among the academic groups before which he is appearing, and NO TV or radio.

In case you would like to be in touch with His Highness immediately on his arrival April 17, get hold of Gopala Menon, Indian Consul General at India House, New York City. He is an old friend and will have the schedule of His Highness' appointments, and HH will be staying with him at his home. I do hope you two will get together for some good conversation, as I know he is looking forward to seeing you.

Warm regards, as always,

Julie Medlock

Chester Bowles
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
USA

(468)

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doc. 1 (2)

cc to N.H. JCW

January 7, 1959

Dear Dr. McKeon:

This morning, at a meeting at The Palace with His Highness, the Maharajah, we were discussing his book "The Aesthetic Philosophy of India" with Professor N. A. Nikam. As you know, I think, he had arranged for Chadbourne Gilpatric of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York to have a look at it, and I understand that the book has now been sent on to you.

Since Ambassador Bunker has suggested that I might be able to give His Highness some help on the book publication and his forthcoming trip to the United States, I wonder if we could exchange some quick thinking about this?

Could you let us have your reaction to publication possibilities - immediate - of the book in America? University of Chicago Press? Princeton Press? Or perhaps the Liberal Arts Press about which Professor Nikam spoke to you, I believe? We would particularly value having your reaction before putting the book into the hands of any agent or otherwise approaching individual publishers.

I do not know whether you are aware that besides His Highness' first book - Dattatreya - published in London by Allen and Unwin, and this new manuscript on Aesthetics, which you have, that the following additional material is in work:

1) a long book on the Vedantic reality, tentatively titled: The [illegible] Mind;
2) a book named for Sureswacarya, sub-titled: A Study in Advaita;
3) a 4-volume work on Indian Logic;
4) a short book combining about 200 pages on Indian Forestry, and about 50 pages on the Role of Water in Life;
5) a volume of short stories.

I would think the first three might hold some interest for you and for any publisher interested in the Aesthetics book.

We are starting at once to shape up the exact dates for the American tour. It should begin at Yale about the first week in April, and

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6 (2)

March 26, 1959

Dear Ted Weeks:

On Tuesday, April 28, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore, will be in Boston for a reception-dinner of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which Kirtley Mather is arranging. I would assume you would be present if you are in Boston that day. But I am writing you especially about this because Ambassador Bunker and I have been conferring about which interesting Americans His Highness should meet on this, his first visit to our country, and YOU turned up on both lists! Moreover His Highness would enjoy meeting and talking with you, particularly as I have been emphasizing to him that you are one of our very best editors, and he is familiar with Atlantic Monthly. His Highness' schedule will be flexible, so I cannot at this moment tell you at what time he will arrive in Boston or where he will be staying for the few hours he is there - but Kirtley Mather will know later, or you can check with Charles Hendel of Yale. His Highness will be coming to Boston from New Haven after delivering the Woodward Lecture there on Indian Aesthetics.

The enclosed background material will serve as a pre-introduction - note his literary interests particularly. If you have a meeting of minds, he might conceivably turn out to be an off-and-on writer for you, who knows? Please do not be put off by his apparent surface shyness - get behind the title to the real Mr. Wadiyar, who is an active and able administrator and a knowing and deeply philosophical man. The long rule of his family here, in the old philosopher-king tradition, resulted in Mysore coming to the fore as India's most modern State. His Highness is greatly revered here and is the only one of something like 572 Indian princes to retain official office, as Governor. His smooth bridging of the old feudal India and the new democratic India, and the fact that he is only forty years old, seems to give credence to widespread rumors here and in official circles in New Delhi that he may one day be India's Vice-President or President. This would doubtless horrify him, as he is about as unpolitical as you can get - but in any event, I think you will be seeing him more active from now on in international affairs, the UN, and so forth. He will be speaking at a number of major Universities in the United States, and the Rockefeller Foundations, the Institute on Ethics, the American Council on Education, and other such groups will be meeting

Cancel Julian Bernard's request for Mysore Maharaja's address - Invoice: 3 East 64th Street, New York, Graphics 5-7800 N.Y. Circuits 5-4-4. April 1976.

(470) 441 25

with him, as well.

I do hope you two can get together.

Cordial regards,

Julie Medlock

Theodore Weeks
Editor, Atlantic Monthly
8 Arlington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

CC HH

Vasantha Mahal, Mysore, India
April 14, 1959

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Dear A. P. Venkateswaran: doc 20 (1)

We have your two letters - of April 2 and 3, but as His Highness still has the latter one, I can't answer it. Anyway, anything I can say here is likely to be academic, since he will doubtless get there before this letter, and any pending matters can be checked directly with him.

Just let me check through what odds-and-ends remain in my mind in reference to the trip:

1) Re fees: see my explanation to Professor Wick at the University of Chicago. Lack of fee should not stand in the way now - but His Highness and your office will want to judge each case on its own merits, no doubt. We didn't get the letter from Dr. Willey at Minneapolis - but have survived the shock of Professor Wick's suggestion that the fee is $1250! (It should happen oftener....)

2) Enclosed is a list of the people -who might be telephoning your office for appointments - to whom Ambassador Bunker and I have written about meeting His Highness. The press people included are not here for press purposes, but because they are close friends of ours or otherwise so interesting as Americans that we think a meeting would be fruitful. We hope to avoid the usual social hand-shaking meetings with these people, so that some ideas can be exchanged. Some of them will of course be included in your invitations and in those of the Asia Society, but you just might run through the list to see that non one who has been especially contacted has been overlooked.

3) A note just arrived from Lester Markel, Sunday Editor and Board member of the New York Times - I had asked him to try to have HH for dinner at his house. But he is preparing for the Washington meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and a trip to Moscow immediately thereafter, so it is probably not possible. He says: "If Gopala Menon wants to arrange a meeting within these restrictions, he can reach me on Monday, April 20th." At least try to give him a call at the Times. As he is probably coming out here next year, it is quite important that HH meets him now, if possible, I would think.

4) Another person it might be especially important for him to meet is Max Lerner, New York Post columnist and Professor at Brandeis University. The Ford Foundation has just put up $25,000 to allow him to teach at the University of Delhi next year, as you know, of course. HH has his book on American Civilization.

5) We have tried to cover all of HH's many interests - but I am worried about the music matter . Joel Rosen, the American pianist, who was here in February, wanted to arrange meetings - a reception, or something, with the top music people. I checked this with Ambassador Bunker, who thought it a good idea. But we have had no reply to my letter to Joel. If he has not been in touch with you - he may be away - perhaps you could reach him. His address is : 50 Park Avenue, Ardsley, New York. Telephone: ON (it looks like this, anyway...) 3-2332. If he isn't there or can't handle it, please remember HH's great musical background and interest.

6) If there are any press clippings, can you arrange to send a file to me here for my information and future reference?

Cordial regards,

Julie Medlock

A. P. Venkateswaran
Consulate General of India
India House, 3 East 64th Street
New York City 21, N.Y.

cc (enclosed) for Gopala Menon
cc HH

discussions with Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California, regarding the possibility of holding a seminar on mankind at the Center, its scope, nature, objective ,and other relevant points.

LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE FROM GERHARD HIRSCHFELD:

Following the Committee's suggestion that I [redacted]rize the reasons why an international seminar on mankind should be held, and the results that might be anticipated, I am glad to present the following points:

1) There is a strong emotional climate in the world concerning the future of the human society. An international seminar on mankind could be expected to meet with considerable interest.
2) The advance of science and technology makes humanity emerge in a new perspective. We should give greater attention to the concept of mankind as a whole. The seminar is one means to that end.
3) While the seminar may not be expected to provide the answer to the problem of mankind, it would probably correct many erroneous beliefs about mankind and indicate a number of ways in which a solution to the problem may be sought.
4) Many activities concerning the problem of mankind are going on in diverse fields and in different parts of the world. Most of the efforts are scattered and disconnected. There is need for a central agency to promote better liason and exchange of ideas. The seminar will make a beginning toward the establishment of such a group.
5) As mentioned under "Preliminary Talks", I have found considerable interest in the search for a unitary concept of mankind among faculty members of American as well as European universities. I believe that the results of an extended seminar on mankind, produced by noted scholars, would go a long way in stimulating discussions on mankind in many universities, both among the faculty and select student groups.
6) It was suggested that mankind would make a proper subject for discussion at scientific conventions . The subject of mankind, certainly in the unitary sense, is generally absent from the program of national and international conventions. One of the reasons given was the lack of material. The great amount of information resulting from a seminar on mankind would enhance the possibility of including discussion of the problem of mankind in the program of scientific conventions.
7) Also mentioned under "Preliminary Talks" was the interest among intellectual leaders in European countries. I was impressed by their willingness to pursue the inquiry into a concept of mankind . The work which would be done for and at the seminar would be helpful to these persons in developing their own thinking and getting their own inquiries under way.
8) In helping these and related efforts, the book on the concept of mankind, resulting from the seminar, would play an important part. Dealing with a profound and complex subject, this book could hardly be written by a single person. It requires the combined knowledge, experience and scholarship of highly qualified persons meeting in a special seminar over an extended period of time. I believe that the seminar is indispensable to the production of the book.
9) Finally, the interest shown by so many here and abroad, gives fair promise that the seminar will give rise to continuous work on the problems of mankind by different groups and institutions over a gradually widening area across the globe. In the long run, this prospect may give the seminar on mankind its most enduring significance.

*

Last May (1958) the Committee was set up as a non-profit scientific organization, and a definite program agreed upon. The Committee is to study the relations between the parts into which mankind is divided, and the whole; and of the parts to one another within the framework of mankind as a whole. These studies will be pursued on different levels, some involving values, others communication, religion, education, culture, political association, economic interaction, institutional and other aspects. Activities consist of group discussions, conferences, research studies. An extended international conference is planned for 1960. Preparations are now under way for a series of preliminary conferences at different universities. Proceedings are to be published and distributed.

*

H.H. 3/59 Return to Leslie Wedlock

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COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF MANKIND

For Discussion

5461 South Cornell Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois
Telephone: Fairfax 4-8301

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SEMINAR ON THE CONCEPT OF MANKIND

PURPOSE

The purpose of the seminar would be to delineate and describe the conditions of thought and perhaps of factual investigation that would be involved in conceiving of mankind as a unitary group; to state the positive and negative aspects, the values as well as the limitations of mankind operating as a unitary group, and the possible consequences that may arise.

The seminar would be attended by persons representative of eastern and western civilization, and of such fields as sciences and arts, religion and ethics, education, philosophy, politics, history, law. It is planned to have between twelve and fifteen persons participating. The results of the seminar would be published in full.

PROPOSAL

It is proposed that the seminar address itself to a series of questions regarding the concept of mankind. The seminar might consider in the first instance whether the following or related questions should form the core of the discussion.

It is not the objective of the seminar to help foist a remote idealistic philosophy on academic associations. Instead, it is an effort to work out through scholarship, careful thought and discussion, a way of tracing how mankind can develop a conception of itself that will give guidance in the perilous times in which we live. Consequently the undertaking is not that of endeavoring to diffuse a philosophy or ideology that is already developed but it is a scholarly effort to work towards a conception fitted to a growing interdependency of the major units of mankind.

To have a basis upon which further work might be developed, the following postulate is presented. Is this postulate acceptable for the indicated purpose? What changes would be desirable? What other postulates might replace it?

POSTULATE TO THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM:

Mankind is now coming into existence as a potentially communicating and cooperating whole. As mankind is growing into new dimensions, it is facing new problems, posing new questions, such as:

A. Should mankind function as an organized whole, and if so, on what basis, for what functions and purposes? To what extent has any society ever been organized whole? Should the individual person conceive of himself primarily as a member of a group representing special interests? Should nations like Great Britain or the Soviet Union, religions like Christianity or Buddhism, institutions like democracy and communism, civilizations like Europe or Asia, be guided by the interests of mankind or follow their particular interests? Should the whole of mankind [illegible] unique for

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CC to —
H. H. TCW

January 8, 1959

Dear Bill:

I am assuming, in addressing this note to you after all these months, that you recall that I took off for India from New York almost a year ago. I was supposed to be home the last week of this month, but look! - here I still am in this wonderful country, India, and am twelve countries behind in my schedule and have no idea when I am getting home, if ever. I couldn't care less, moreover.

I am also assuming that you and the Hatchette Foundation are still flourishing like the proverbial brook, which, as I recall, Goes On Forever. At least I hope so.

Specifically, I want to know if you are still underwriting the Hatchette Foundation Lectures at various Universities? If you are, perhaps here is something for you to latch on to - important for you because it is in the field of philosophy.

His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore, who is also the Governor of this, India's most progressive State (and whom I am visiting just now...) is due in America about the first week in April for a lecture tour of Universities beginning at Yale. Ellsworth Bunker, our Ambassador out here, has suggested that I may be helpful to His Highness in the light of my experience with Bertrand Russell and others, so I am trying to help shape up his schedule. There will be engagements in Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, possibly McGill University, Chicago, New Mexico, and various other places. There will be a small, rather informal meeting at the Institute of Ethics of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, and Dean Courtney Brown, Dean of the Graduate School of Business at Columbia has had some contact and knows of His Highness' work, through Professor N. A. Nikam of the Maharaja's College of the University of Mysore, of which His Highness is Chancellor. But so far there is not a Columbia date (Sidney Hook of NYU is out here now and would probably set up a date there...) and so my first thought of course was of you and the Hatchette Lectures. (Always true to you-in my fashion!) If you have any interest, 1) shoot me a cable here fast so nobody else gets away with this; and 2) rush by airmail at least one copy of Mr. Hatchette's book on Metaphysics - the exact name of which I have forgotten by now, of course.

4) Cohesive forces are observed in operation in modern Machine-Mass culture (comparable to other cultures in basic principle though not in form):
a) proves an effective means of communication between the peoples of the world.
b) makes our world ever smaller and makes humanity emerge in a new perspective.
c) intensifies and accelerates economic processes everywhere.
d) emphasizes the need for world law and world government.
e) helps to improve educational standards throughout the world.
f) brings into closer relationship the religions of East and West.
g) leads to better understanding of different moral standards.
h) all cultures use science for their development.
i) use art as a key element.

SUPPLEMENT B:

1) Divisive forces are observed in operation in individuals.
a) All individuals use language to express distinctive ideas.
b) have some sense of being different from other individuals.
c) have some desire to improve their living conditions.
d) are brought up in groups concepts which differ from other group concepts.
e) are influenced by cultural and environmental factors (farm-city). (Minnesota-Alabama)
f) serve a spiritual concept distinct from other spiritual concepts. (Judaism-atheism.)
g) see the good life in terms of segmental concepts (Indian versus American way of life
h) use the results of scientific investigation in the service of materialistic (competing) aspirations.
i) use art to express distinction.

2) Divisive forces are observed in operation in social groups:
a) all social groups tend to intensify and multiply expressions of distinction in views) ideas, interests, traditions, etc.
b)
c) compete in economic development and refinement.
d) develop institutional practices according to their specific interests (church law
e) derive educational principles from cultural (national) factors (American history in labor code).
f) emphasize the religious and /or spiritual orientation flowing from its American schools). distinctive identity.
g) develop moral standards in accordance with societal culture.
h) use results of scientific investigation to further their interests, strengthen their identities.
i) use art in the service of segmental concepts.

3) Divisive forces are observed in operation in nations:
a) all nations (in modern age) use means of communication to further their particular
b) insist upon their interests in world meetings (United Nations). interests
c) emphasize their interests in economic relations with other nations.
d) obey their own juridical authorities and interests rather than World Court.
e) give preference to their own educational organizations and interests.
f) adhere to their own religious concepts.
g) develop moral standards according to their own concepts (democracy-communism-humanism- totemism).
h) use science for gain in the rivalry of other nations.
i) use art for national glorification.

4) Divisive forces are observed in operation in modern Machine-Mass culture (comparable to other cultures in basic principle though not in form):
a) deepens and broadens differences between groups (democracy-communism, haves- have nots)
b) stresses loyalty to specific cultures.
c) deepens and broadens competitive economic effort.
d) promotes clash of competing culture identities (Israeli-Arabian).
e) enhances differences in educational orientation.
f) sharpens differences between religions of East and West.
g) stresses rift between standards of morality.
h) has made science the greatest single source from which cultural differences are fed.
i) uses art to express the distinctive identity of cultures.

QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE DIVERGENT TRENDS OF COHESIVE AND DIVISIVE FORCES:

A) What are the values of differences? To what needs does the present diversity of human social organizations correspond? Are divisive trends beneficial, perhaps even necessary to societal function in that they make possible distinction and identity, i.e., an existence wither of the individual [redacted] group which is not like the existence of other individuals, other gr[redacted]

B. Might mankind's becoming one create a closed society in which, for the sake of growing unity, variety and individuality would be neglected? Would mankind as a whole be just as capable of misfunctioning as national states are?

C. How would the objectives of mankind as a whole advance or hinder the ends of nations, cultures, institutions, religions and individuals?

HISTORY:

1) Has there existed in history an awareness of mankind as an entity?
   e.g. Were the views of educated Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, of complete world systems, comparable to what today we understand as mankind?
2) Have there been minds that have seen mankind as a sense of belonging to and being being responsible for everybody?
   e.g. Could the convictions of Ikhnaton be so interpreted?
3) Does an awareness of mankind as an entity exist in the contemporary age?
   e.g. Could a political creed such as democracy or communism, a philosophical doctrine of the East or the West be so interpreted?
4) Do philosophies exist which relate segmental concepts (religious, national, institutional, scientific, artistic) to mankind as a whole?

H.H. JCW →

MANKIND FROM WITHIN:

In the search for a concept of mankind as a whole, should the forces within mankind be considered? For example:

1) Are the cohesive forces within mankind (common needs of individuals, common problems of social groups, common features of cultures, common aspirations of nations) helping or hindering the attainment of a concept of mankind? (See Supplement A.)
2) Are the divisive forces within mankind (differences between individuals, tensions between social groups, differences between cultures, antagonisms between nations) helping or hindering the attainment of a concept of mankind? (See supplement B.)
3) If one does not begin with mankind and the forces within mankind, are there other ways in which individuals, groups, cultures, nations, et al. can be related to each other within a unitary concept of mankind?

SUPPLEMENT A:

1) Cohesive forces are observed in operation in individuals:
   a) Communication: all individuals need to communicate, use language for expression.
   b) Associations: need some personal relationship to family, community.
   c) Economic Processes: need food, shelter, clothing.
   d) Government, Law: need some form of authority and order.
   e) Education: feel the need either to perpetuate the world in which they live, or to build a better world.
   f) Religion: need to believe in a higher power.
   g) Morality: need to have an image of the good life.
   h) Science: have curiosity and some desire to understand the nature and purpose of life.
   i) Art: share desire for and appreciation of beauty.

2) Cohesive forces are observed in operation in social groups:
   a) all social groups develop mass media of communication, use them to bring people more closely together.
   b) develop communities.
   c) go through certain processes of economic development.
   d) develop institutions of authority.
   e) develop means of education.
   f) develop means of worship.
   g) develop moral standards.
   h) develop forms of methodical inquiry.
   i) develop forms of artistic expression.

3) Cohesive forces are observed in operation in nations:
   a) all nations (in modern age) depend upon world-wide communications.
   b) participate in world-wide exchange of goods, services, ideas.
   c) are interdependent with regard to economic processes.
   d) employ some basic principles of authority for the protection of their citizens.
   e) take part in world-wide educational activities.
   f) many nations participate in world-wide religious or quasi-religious meetings.
   g) All nations attend international meetings of philosophical and ethical groups.
   h) apply results of scientific investigation.
   i) cultivate and apply art.

B) What are the limitations of differences? What are the conditions under which divisive trends upset the balance and are allowed to go to excess, creating e.g., problems of frustration for the individual, problems of discrimination for the racial group, problems of war for the nation?

C) What are the conditions, and perhaps the principles, under which conflicting social structures could be brought together into a single whole, assuming that such a goal is desirable?

MANKIND FROM WITHOUT:

In the search for a concept of mankind, should the forces outside of mankind be considered (animals and plant species, chemical and physical elements, metaphysical powers, imaginary beings, mystic forces?)

Would a concept of mankind derived from without, be meaningful, relevant, and workable?

If the forces outside of mankind should not be considered, in which other way could a concept of mankind as a unitary thing be attained?

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS:

A) How would particular human problems be attacked if taken up from the point of view of all mankind?

economic - the problem of human needs.
political - the problems of governments in relation to the individual and to each other.
social -
educational - the problems of the aspirations and frustrations of individuals, groups and people.
cultural-
religious - the problems of mutual understanding and the understanding of common values.

B. Obstacles to an awareness of mankind as a whole:
1) Biases and prejudices.
2) Environmental limitations.
3) Parochial or provincial thinking.
4) Specific interests and commitments.
5) Specific loyalties.
6) Scientific Compartmentalization.

C. Possible formulations of the concept of mankind.

PRELIMINARY TALKS

United States: In his contact with American universities, the director found considerable interest in the search for a unitary concept of mankind. The interest was not confined to the departments of anthropology, philosophy, sociology, but extended to the departments of history, law, theology and others. ... Notwithstanding the general interest, it was noted that the subject of mankind is absent from the curriculum. Among the reasons given was the lack of knowledge on mankind as a whole, also the lack of methodical thinking and organized discussion. Perhaps the greatest drawback was seen in the absence of educational material and of methods of how to approach the problem. ... Response to the idea of arranging and participating in local seminars on mankind was favorable. Interest was also expressed in the possibility of introducing the subject of mankind into the curriculum.

Abroad: On his European tour in the summer and fall of 1957, the director found similar interest and encouragement among intellectual leaders. The idea of discussion groups on mankind was welcomed, but the difficulty of finding an effective approach to the problem was noted. Apart from members of our Committee, the response from such scholars as M. Fortes, Julian Huxley, E. M. Nicholson, Paul Roubiczek, Barbara Wootton in England; Raymond Aron, Alexandre Koyré , Gaston Berger, Claude Levi-Strauss in France; Friedrich Bollner, Friedrich Dessauer, Max Horkheimer in West Germany; Jacques Freymond, Karl Jaspers, F. Gonseth, Werner Kaegi in Switzerland, was indicative of the broad concern in the problem of mankind.

Committee: Seminars on mankind are favored by the members, as expressed in the Statement of Objectives. The members believe that a special seminar on mankind would offer an excellent opportunity for crystallizing ideas on the concept of mankind, for bringing together knowledge which is not widely known, and for laying the groundwork for a series of research projects. They believe that special care should be taken to assure that tangible results will be achieved and that the first seminar be followed by other seminars which would develop and elaborate the findings of the initial meeting. Center: The director has had several exploratory

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Vasantha Mahal, Mysore, India
March 23, 1959

Dear Dr. McKeon:

Although His Highness, Professor Nikam and I are all in touch with you, and although we are all aware that too many cooks can spoil the broth, it seems called for in the light of developing plans to review a number of matters with you.

1) The trip schedule, as it now stands, is enclosed. We have tried to leave a lot of loopholes for changes, as you will see.

2) When you cable or write to us about dates now, will you also at the same time inform Gopala Menon in New York? He will be trying to keep track of His Highness' appointments, and His Highness will be staying with him at his home in New York.

3) Re Western dates, we await word from you. Note the schedule lists the University of Albuquerque - ? This, I think will have to be checked by you to see if it is possible to fit it in with your other dates. Here's the story: In May, last year, after a visit here of a faculty member, E. F. Castetter, Academic Vice-President, wrote to His Highness extending his own and President Popejoy's invitation to visit the University. On May 11, 1958, His Highness replied, accepting, and saying he would write about a date when the trip was certain. Thus far we have not been in touch with Albuquerque from here because we have not been able to visualize what the Western commitments are going to be. Perhaps, now, due to his late departure from here, that school will be closed before he could get there. Nevertheless, the matter should be checked, so that they will not think they are being ignored or forgotten. Would you, since you have a better idea of the dates?

4) In Chicago, we of course want His Highness to meet Adlai Stevenson, and no doubt you will want to keep this in mind. Both Ambassador Bunker and I will have gotten letters to him about this before His Highness' arrival. Stevenson, if he is around, may want to see him in New York.

5) In one of your letters to Professor Nikam, you asked about the matter of fees. We talked about this, and I think he has written a reply to you, but just to be sure: this is a strictly private and unofficial visit, his first to America, and His Highness will be traveling under the auspices of no government nor group. The amount of foreign exchange he is allowed is very limited. So when you feel he should appear somewhere without a fee or at a very low fee, then it would appear that travel and all other expenses should be covered. We wish it were not that way, but you know what India's current foreign exchange situation is.

6) For your information, he is likely to have two gentlemen with him: his confidential secretary and his Doctor.

7) In your January 26th letter to His Highness, you mentioned that you had passed on the manuscript of the Aesthetics book to the University of Chicago Press. Can you now give us some idea of what is happening about it? There have been a number of enquiries from publishers and one from a Foundation, and it may be that an agent will have to come into the picture, in New York, to follow up on all this. It would be very helpful if we could know, now, if the University of Chicago Press has an interest, and on what terms. About this book, you also said you would write to Oscar Piest of the Liberal Arts Press. If you have, and if he is to meet His Highness in New York, please let us know, so that I can get his name on the list for Gopala Menon's office, re appointments. I don't seem to have Mr. Piest's address here, for some reason.

8) I am enclosing herewith a packet of information consisting of a background informatio sheet about his highness (to insure accuracy!) , several pictures (to discourage random press shots) and a Hand Book of Mysore (in case anybody wants to argue that Mysore is in Japan!) Each under separate cover, I am sending you six more of these which you may wish to pass on to the places where you have dates set up. If you think I am mad for sending them all separately, let me explain that I think I am outwitting the Customs Department by doing this - as there are usually delays and red tape with packages. If you require any more of these, cable me in time to get them to you. His Highness will have a few with him. We hope there will be as little publicity as

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and continue on to June or thereabouts. Engagements are shaping up in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Virginia, Boston, possibly McGill University, and others.

Are you now prepared to give us a date or dates for your proposed lectures on the Bhagavad Gita and Indian aesthetic theories and conceptions of beauty, about which you wrote to His Highness on June 27, 1958? I would think he could get to Chicago by the first week in May, or possibly the last few days in April. You also mentioned the possibility of other Universities wanting him. What about the University of Washington? The University of California at Berkeley and/or Los Angeles? Stanford? He has already accepted an invitation to visit the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. Once we can get the date for Chicago confirmed, I would think we could pretty well leave the precise dates of beyond-Chicago engagements which you might want to set up, in your hands.

His Highness has dashed off to an engagement, but sends you and Mrs. McKeon cordial greetings and a reminder that he is looking forward to seeing you again. Please feel free, if you choose, to write directly to him in response to this letter of mine, as he has a copy. May I hope we can hear from you by return airmail?

Yours sincerely,

Julie Medlock

Dr. Richard P. McKeon
Department of Philosophy
University of Chicago
1050 East 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois, USA

nis Highness' first book on Indian philosophy - Dattatreya - has been published by Allen and Unwin in London. His second, on the Aesthetic Philosophy of India, is now being looked at by one of the University Presses in the United States. In work is a 4-volume manuscript on Indian Logic, and A Study in Advaita titled Suresvacrya. All of this work not only meets the highest academic standards but represents approaches to Indian philosophy never before presented in English. It is deep - but no more so than Mr. Matchette's Metaphysic.

May I hope to hear from you by return airmail or cable?

I do hope all is well with you, Bill, and, as always, I send my warm regards to you and to Janet. Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Julie Medlock

William H. Matchette
President, The Matchette Foundation
20 East 66th Street
New York City, USA

P. S. What about Purdue and your other pet Universities, too?

DEWAN OF MYSORE

(483) 482

DOC 47 (2)

Beaulieu
Bangalore
4th January 1922

Confl

Mahaswami

Banerji came & see me & afterwards
Yesterday morning, in connection with the proposal
& appoint him as the Chairman of the Finan-
-cial Commission recently enacted by the Legis-
He is reluctant to take up the work for
several reasons, the chief reason being
that it would not be possible to take up the
work until the beginning of February and
that as his time will be up by the 21st March,
it will by no means be possible to finish the
work duly. So, the order about the Finance
Commission is being held in abeyance.
He has certain proposals to submit to
Govt. He may, in person, as well as in writing

Mr. Lee is going to wait on Mr. Hitchcock at Highgate
on Tuesday a.m. I shall not attempt to enter
in detail into various proposals. But briefly put,
they are, a further extension of service on better
terms than what he has now under his
present agreement. His letter to Mr. Hitchcock,
which he asked me to read is full & clear
and it is not fair to him that I should
prejudice Mr. Hitchcock's mind by setting
my views on the proposals at this stage.

I propose coming down to Highgate, with
Mr. Hitchcock's permission, on Sunday the 8th inst.
by the so-called express train which leaves
Bishopsgate at 2 p.m. arriving there about 3 o'clock.
If permitted, I shall meet Mr. Hitchcock
at the Junction Station or any other place
Mr. Hitchcock may be pleased to appoint, on Monday
morning at such hour as may suit Mr. Hitchcock's con-
venience. Mr. Hitchcock may be pleased to see me
at his mansion. His warning at two miles will last
two days.

I beg to remain my dear Mr. Hitchcock
Yours faithfully
Edward Clarke

(485)

BHAVANI HOUSE,
FERNHILL, NILGIRIS.

454

15th May 22

Madanapalle

DOC. 50(4)

I beg leave to acknowledge with
most respectful & grateful thanks
your Highness' gracious letter of the 22nd ult
which was entrusted to H.H. the Yuvaraja
for delivery to me. I did not like
to disturb your Highness with any
letter during your Highness' tour
in the North. But a recent letter
of the Maharaja from Ranikhet, enclosing
a copy of the memorandum, under
your Highness' direction, re any special
pension etc. compels me to address
your Highness. I feel that the
overflowing kind sentiments expressed

by your Highness in this hour under
cover, in grateful appreciation of many
humble services both to your Highness,
Queen & Nation, were a great deal
more than I really deserved as reward
and as my best has not adequate,
your Highness, has placed me under a
life-long debt of gratitude by so graciously
conferring on me a most munificent
pension & these high privileges as a
special mark of the royal favour.

I feel so much overwhelmed by
your Highness' great kindness, that
words fail me to express my heart-felt
gratitude to your Highness. Every sentence,
nay, every word, in your Highness' gracious
communication has gone deep into my
heart and it has gone a long way to

cheer me up in this moment of abrupt
& tragic termination of my official career
for ever, & may more than I
have reached the goal of my ambition
& that means to work more for me &
aspire in my world. For, after all,
what is the ultimate object of all
service, whether mundane or spiritual?
It is to secure the appreciation of the
great Person we serve. I trust
that I have succeeded in achieving
your Highness, but, by being me an
opportunity to serve your Highness'
Throne, helps out a little, & to
remove a great reproach to our
Community, which has been hanging
over it for the past nearly a century,
the calumny of my worst enemies,
unfortunately. I shall never cease

to repeat that I was not desirous of
a chimerical success in one or two weak
communities under weak & timid Governments
such as the remains of the Spanish
provinces of the Empire, & the selfish
& timid Governments of the European powers
& their colonies. But we cannot in such a
difficulty as that I have every hope
that we shall get success in time.
By the way, during the course of my
mission there can be no doubt that I shall
not do so, & so long as there is a spark
of hope left in me, my humble services
are at your Majesty's command.
There are other ties for me binding
& sacred than mere official relations which
can at best be transient & mercenary, that
bind me & my family to the Sovereign of Europe's
ancient history. I must ever close this
letter with the hope that your Majesty is having

(489)

BHAVANI HOUSE, 458
FERNHILL, NILGIRIS.

doc 29 (H) 3rd June 22

Madaswamy

I don't know if a letter I addressed
to Your Highness at Simla on a
date in 14th alt. reached Your Highness
before you left Simla. I am writing
to remind Your Highness that I am
not so fortunate as to be able to
present to Your Highness my humble homage
of Your Highness on the auspicious
occasion of Your Highness on the Silver
Jubilee. Though I am almost my old self
again now, I still think that it
would be safer for me to keep away
from large concourse of people, for some

yet, at least. I am thankful
that I can employ myself on this occasion
the hours of being present at the prayers
of the congregation, though my body may be here, my
spirit is always there. This I must ask
you to excuse & assure you will be kept.
Under the Lord's Providence & protection here,
I have almost completely recovered
from my last illness. And as I no
longer feel the necessity of staying
up here, I propose leaving
on the 16th inst. by which time
I believe the usual peace & quiet
of the place will have been restored.
It has cleared off today after
2 or 3 days' dull weather indicating

I shall not trouble you with
any remarks on Locke's Letter
I am very sensible of the
very unfavourable impression
which his Book on the Subject of
Toleration must make upon many
persons on account of the Style -
I am taking the liberty of
sending a few books in a separate
Parcel and trust that they
may arrive safely and may
prove interesting reading.
I beg to remain
Dear Mr. Wilberforce
Yours
very truly

(492)

DEWAN OF MYSORE

Attached Bungalow
Seven Tanks
4th June 21

My Lord

I beg to submit a telegram received from Col. Keane a letter which says, your Highness' presence required. It is four years ever since I was given a glimpse of your Highness. I am sure the present-bearer is useless due to your Highness' presence existent in your Highness' humble servant. But I beg to submitted to submit that I esteem

no title or decoration whatever
Can Mrs. G. McClung himself
have no [illegible] conferred
upon me and I must ask to
record it even if the Board
disapproves thereof.

I must ask Mrs. G. McClung
in case of any doubt, to bring
my humble request and
take leave to retire. Respectfully
submitted.

I beg to remain
Mrs. G. McClung's
loyal & devoted
servant
[illegible]

(494) 463.

10

Chairman

Compl. Telegram

1 Letter

doc 39 (1)

August 1, 1961.

(My dear Horne,)

Adverting to our conversation over the phone

I send herewith the letter addressed to Mr Bunker

for kindly taking further action at your end. Kindly handle this personally.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Joseph A. Horne,
Officer in Charge,
U.S.Information Service,
Sri Narasimharaja Square,
Bangalore City.

MYSORE
S.India.

(496) 465

doc 40 (1)

August 1, 1961.

My dear Mr Bunker,

You will remember our conversation in Washington and New York regarding University arrangements. Perhaps nothing of value may happen here; it is a possibility that has seriously to be considered. I have always frequently said to you before how much I would like to utilise my God-given talents for the benefit of all. It may be that I shall have no opportunity for doing so here, and I shall be happy if you will explore possibilities in some prestige universities or other organisations there.

Will you kindly pursue this matter further and let me have concrete suggestions to consider?

May I request you kindly to inform Mr Galbraith about this? Should I be led to it I would certainly choose to come over and take up some work at an American University or Universities rather than do nothing here. As time is of the essence of the matter may I expect you to let me know of a few things with freedom to choose among them?

As you know, I have been equipping myself for over twenty years for a life of learning as much as for one of administration and public affairs. I enclose for your information a list of my literary and philosophical works.

It would be good also if you could ask Mr Galbraith too to interest himself in the matter and render what help he can in finding suitable assignments in the academic life of the United States.

Assuring you of my high regard and hoping to see you and Mrs Bunker in the not too distant future,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Ellsworth Bunker,
Putney,
Vermont (USA)

(497)

466

You will remember

an Conversation in

Washington and Kendal

regarding money - anyway

It is now quite certain that

to happen

here in Iran

Nothing is likely

of the changes set up, apparently

~~have~~ changes I have always

frequently sent to you before 467
how much I would like to utilize
my many good given talents for
the benefit of all. As it is uncertain
that I shall have no opportunity ~~for doing~~
for doing so here, I shall be happy
if you will explain your plans in some
~~in what organized~~ there
possible manner ~~how~~ I will how shortly
~~I had not~~ pursue this matter further and
let me have concrete suggestions to
consider. I do not believe any thing
will happen here - nothing I know
encouraged or possible. It is certain that
I shall not be made use of here, so I might as
well find something in which I will work

(499) 468

May I request you kindly
keep in a card with your success a
Mrs Sathaki
about me, and also inform them
of these possibilities. Should I be
selected I would certainly choose
Come over and help attack
American immigration quotas
Main language in white
here - As time is of the essence
may I expect you to let me
know with speed before.

(500) 469

I should be better if you
could ask Mr Sa Chairman to help
me in obtaining my objections
Should everything completely
fade out here, as I am anxiously
desirous to behave it with.

Assuring you of my
high regard and hoping to
see you and Mrs Bruce in this
not too distant future.

(1)

(501) 470

doc #2

ELLSWORTH BUNKER
PUTNEY, VERMONT

August 12, 1961

Your Highness:

I was happy to have your letter of August 1 which I have just received on my return from a trip to Louisiana and Florida to visit our sons and grandchildren. I have not forgotten our conversations in Washington and New York regarding the possibility of your coming to stay at a university here and through this means putting at the service of mankind the eminent talents you have cultivated so well. I shall be glad to pursue the matter promptly and will write you as soon as I have a response to my inquiries.

I have in mind getting in touch preliminarily with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Stanford and Tulane. I know the Presidents of Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Stanford quite well. Ambassador Galbraith would be in a better position than I to inform you about the possibility at Harvard. I shall nevertheless write to President Pusey in order to get things started.

If you have in mind other universities with which you would like me to get in touch, please let me know. There are a number of others, of course, such as Wisconsin, Chicago and North Carolina where I think you would find a congenial atmosphere and if you wish, I can explore these possibilities also.

I hope it may be possible to work out something to your satisfaction here and that we shall have the pleasure of having you with us again. I shall ask Mr. Galbraith to interest himself in the matter also.

Harriet joins me in sending our warm personal regards to you and to Her Highness and to your mother.

Yours sincerely,

Ellsworth Bunker

Ellsworth Bunker

His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore
The Palace
Mysore, India

(502)

(My dear Mr Bunker,)

(yours sincerely,)

His Highness's

Correspondence

with

Mr. Elbert H. Bunker

(503) 472

As you are well aware, the controversy between the Government of India and the Mysore Government in regard to the surplus question has been a very protracted one. It started so long ago as 1884, and the Mysore Government have consistently urged that the payment to them of a share of the surplus revenues of the Tract is not a concession but thesatisfaction of a just claim. They left the Government of India in no doubt as to their position in this matter. Their claim was expressly admitted by the Imperial Government in 1912, and in the course of the official letter communicating the orders of the Government of India, the Resident stated that "in the event of a regular and substantial surplus accruing to the pro forma accounts the surplus will be handed over to the Durbar." The idea of an act of grace was definitely excluded by the statement in that letter that the Government of India recognised the Durbar's claim to the surplus of the revenues of the Assigned Tract. Again, it was precisely stated that they had no intention of benefiting the Imperial Exchequer at the cost of those revenues Accordingly, the Government of India gave the unqualified promise which I have quoted above, and the Resident proceeded to congratulate the Durbar upon this termination of a long discussion.

The settlement of 1912 was acted on for 6 years, and was objected to only in 1918, (vide letter No. 8340, dated December 5, 1918, from the First Assistant to the Resident). In that letter the Government of India signified their intention of modifying the settlement, and the Durbar was told for the first time that "any particular payment of the surplus was an act of grace". The Government of Mysore were naturally surprised at this change of attitude on the part of the Government of India, and protested against it. A controversy followed and lasted until a few months ago, when, largely owing to your tact and ability, a settlement was reached, and although it consti-

77 (504) 473

tuted a radical departure from the settlement of 1912, and was not so favourable to them, the Government of Mysore, nevertheless, agreed to it being as anxious to end the controversy as the Government of India or yourself. This modification, however, related to method and amount of payment and not to the principle of obligations (finally established in the letter of 1912 referred to)on which the payment is based. And indeed the tenor of the discussion showed a virtual admission of this principle by the Government of India. Without such an admission their reference to "negotiations" and to laying down of a policy in this matter which was "equitable to both parties" could hardly be said to carry any meaning. The very suggestion of your predecessor in his letter dated the 13th July 1921, that the payment of Rs. 4 lakhs annually "represents a fair offer" is a clear recognition that a claim exists and must be satisfied by appropriate annual payment. The Government of Mysore cannot but insist upon the justice and the permanance of this claim.

The Secretary of State refers to the absence of any explicit reference to the payment of the surplus revenues to the Durbar in the Instrument and the Memorandum. Why, then, was this omission ignored in 1912 ? The Durbar feel, however, that the omission does not vitiate but may even strengthen their claim. These documents are records not of rights reserved by the Maharaja of Mysore but of those transferred by him to the British Government, and if they are considered as exhaustive documents the omission of mention of revenue confirms its retention by Mysore. Its transfer cannot be inferred. Be that as it may, the Durbar feel that all doubt was set at rest by the actual recognition of their claim in 1912, and by the payment to them of the surplus with retrospective effect from the date of assignment of the Tract, a period of 31 years. And subsequent negotiations have in no way weakened their claim

(505) 474

So far as expenditure on the Assigned Tract is concerned, the Durbar have always recognised the principle that the efficient maintenance of the C. & M. Station should have the first claim on the revenues of the Tract. Their only contention is that any surplus after satisfying all legitimate and reasonable demands of the Tract is theirs of right, and should be handed over to them in accordance with the terms of the present settlement.

In these circumstances, I am instructed by His Highness once again to make an earnest appeal, through you, to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State that they will refrain from introducing into the present agreement, which has been regarded as an equitable settlement between two contracting parties, a new principle depriving it of the element of certainty and continuity which is so necessary for the harmonious and expeditious development of mutual interests. This new principle would deny a valued right, and it might even lend to the refusal, as contingent upon grace, of a payment already acknowledged to be due.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ Mir Humza Hussain,

Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

The Hon'ble

Mr. W.P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore.

(508)

No. Cgl-79-27

Re one carrying judgment

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

Dated Mysore, 20th February 1928.

475

Dear Sir,

I enclose herein a copy of the judgment in C.C. No. 1 on the file of the Special First Class Magistrate for the Palace Treasury Defalcation Cases.

Yours sincerely,

K. Ramaiya

T. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., B.A.,
Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja
M y s o r e.

509

H. H. Tahasani Of Tyre 476

.....

.....Dr.

L. Folio

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doc 66 (6)

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(512)

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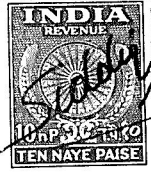

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Date 30/1/55

(513)

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516
483

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13.12.58 (517)

484

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1	" 13th. "	1.75
1	" 14th. "	1.50
		40.31

doc 63 (1)

K. R Book Shop

480 485

March 23, 1959

doc 5

PP (1)

Dear Jessica Feingold:

Enclosed is a copy of His Highness' schedule as it stands now. We thought you might like to have an all-over look at the plans as well as your own portion of them.

Also enclosed is a background information sheet (to insure accuracy on names and dates), several photos (to discourage random picture-taking), and a Handbook of Mysore (in case anybody wants to argue - as has happened! - that Mysore is in Japan!) We hope publicity will be at a minimu, except among the academic and philosophical groups. NO to TV or radio.

This is a purely personal and unofficial trip, his first to America. Ambassador Bunker and I are doing what we can to insure that His Highness sees as much of us, and meets as many of our diversely interesting people at all levels, as is possible in so short a visit. It seems to me the Institute on Ethics is the perfect place to start, and I know he will fare well in your competent hands.

Yours cordially,

Julie Medlock

Jessica Feingold
The Institute on Ethics
The Jewish Theological Seminary
3080 Broadway, New York 27, New York

✓ CC to HH
CC to Nikam

(481) 486

✓ NN.

THE PALACE, JOG H
MYSORE.

March 14, 1959

(1)

Dear Ambassador Bunker:

HH's departure date is now finally set: APRIL 15. He'll take the new BOAC jet from London, I gather, and arrive in New York on the morning of April 17.

Enclosed is his schedule, as it exists at the moment.

Also enclosed: 25 copies of the background information sheet, which you may wish to include in some of your correspondence, thereby insuring the proper spelling of names, etc. (!) This sheet, several pictures of HH - both informal and in official robes - plus a booklet on Mysore, are being made up into an information packet. When they are ready, next week some time, I'll send you a few - perhaps you will want certain people in Washington, etc. to have these so they can get a glimpse of Life in Mysore before HH arrives. This packet will also go to the External Affairs Publicity Division in New Delhi, to be passed on to the Indian Embassy in Washington; to Gopala Menon, in New York; to all the Universities and organizations before which HH will appear. HH will also carry a few with him in case the press corners him anyplace - to insure accuracy and discourage picture taking at random. If you want additional information packets shoot me a wire.

I'm getting on with my part of the letter-writing, now - enclosing either the background information sheet alone or the information packet, as each situation calls for.

Warm regards,

Julie Medlock

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker
Embassy of the United States of America
Diplomatic Enclave
New Delhi, India

Srividya Sanskrit Book Stall. (518)

29 487

1) Siddhanthalesasangraha. Byg. Appaiya Deekshit — 3.00

2) Valmikiramayana. With English. Balakanda — To (H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore) Byg. T.K.B. Aiyar. — 1.00.

3) " Ayodhya Kanda 1st Part. English. 0.75

4) Brihadaranyakopanishad. English. 0.75

5) Isavasyopanishad. Sanskrit and Eng. Byg A.G. 0.50

6) The Vedanta. Byg. R.K. aiyar. M.A. B.L. Eng. 1.75

7) Kalidas. Byg. K.S. Ramaswami Sastri B.A. B.L. 1.75

8) The Vedantha Byg. K.S. aiyer — English. 1.75

9) Dharma and Life. Byg. K.S. aiyer. " 1.00

10) The Vedanta its Ethical Aspect K.S. Aiyer. 1.50

11) Aspects of Advaita Byg. K.S. aiyer and K.S. Ramaswami ~~aiyer~~ Sastri B.A. B.L. 1.75

12) yadavabhyudaya 2nd Part. 1.75

13) " " 3rd Part. 1.75

14) Sukthani 0.31

15) Kumarasambhava champu. 1.00

20.31

doubt 64 (1)

K.R. Deekshit
1.1.59

[redacted]

488

Dear Mr. Rama Iyer,

I thank you very much for the copy of the Judgment in C.C. No.1 on the file of the Special First Class Magistrate forwarded with your D.O. letter No. G 1.79-27 of date.

Yours sincerely,

W

doc 58 (1)

T.G. Rama Iyer, Esq., B.A.,

Mysore.

Enc 2

The Pal[redacted]

9th Sep[redacted]

(520)

489

Dear Mr, Seal,

I am sorry to trouble a busy man like you, but would you kindly look at the enclosed letters and advise me whether you can do any thing to put a stop to a very undesirable state of affairs. I know the problem of dealing with students out of school hours is a very difficult one but a word in season from responsible teachers to their boys on the subject of behaviour towards ladies would perhaps have a salutary effect.

Yours sincerely,

S/ R.H. Campbell

doc 60 (1)

les regarding Mys

1. Subsidy - Old Correspondence, Vol.1, 2, 3 &
2. " Correspondence with Governor General of India, Vols.1 and 2 with loose file
3. Private Secretary's Visit to Simla
4. Resident's letters to H.H. while H.H.was in Kashmir
5. Informal Correspondence - Subsidy and C & M Station Surplus Revenue Vols.1,2,3 and 4
6. Subsidy & Surplus Revenue - Correspondence with Sir Raja Dal jit Singhji.
7. Printed books - five (Mysore Subsidy - Vols 1 and 2 may be obtained from Dewan's Office.

1. Memorandum on the desire expressed by the Govt.of India to show some consideration Mysore State &c.
2. Memorandum on the Mysore Subsidy
3. Representation by the Mysore Durbar regarding Subsidy.
4. Military Expenditure and the Principles enunciated by the Govt.of India for the grant of Rebate in Subsidy.
5. Papers Regarding the Mysore Subsidy Vols.3 and 4

The above were sent to Bangalore through Dewans office Messenger to be given to the Confidential clerk for submission to the Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

P.A.
8.3.28

Files.&c.,re the Mysore Subsidy.

¼

(522) 491

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA

Lakshmipuram, Mysore,
Dated 23rd Feb. 1925

To

Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur,
G. C. S. I., G. B. E., etc.,
His Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore.

May it please your Highness,

Among the Seven hundred native states in India, Mysore is the best governed one. Among the princes of the world, I have yet to know, if any prince has asserted his supremacy over his lower passions as your Highness has done. Your Highness is a constitutional ruler. There are in Mysore, a Representative Assembly, a Legislative Council the Municipal Boards, the Self-Government and the Economic Boards etc. Although

(523) 492

there is a Press Law, it is a dead letter. These are all matters on which your Highness deserves congratulation.

Your Highness' motto is "I uphold truth, though heavens fall". This means that in the administration of the country, your Highness upholds not only truth, but also justice and fair-play.

These are divine blessings which scarcely fall to the lot of ordinary rulers. With all these advantages there are short-comings in the administration, and nobody knows them better than your Highness. I am one of those, who have no faith in the privileges of caste, colour, creed & community. They are all conventions, brought into existence for social and economic purposes. Purity in thought, word and deed alone make men great. I have reason to think

(524) 493

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA

Lakshmipuram, Mysore,

Dated 192 .

that your Highness attaches more importance to the value of "Guna & Karma" than to any of the professional conventions. Purity in administration should be attained at all costs.

These are among the Officers of the State, a number of moral bankrupts. They should be brought to book; & the public service in Mysore should be made worthy of your Highness. Mr. C. Rangacharlu was the Dewan of Mysore for 22 months. This period was the golden age of Mysore. The moral tone of the state was then at its zenith. ~~of moral height~~

I have one or two suggestions to make, for the attainment of this object. The Executive Council of the State should

(525) 494

be reorganised, without adding a single pie to the existing expenditure. Your Highness has been pleased to appoint Dr. Seal an Ex-officio Additional Member of the Council. It is a step in the right direction. By this arrangement, however, he has to sit in judgement over his own orders as Vice-Chancellor. To obviate this difficulty Mr. M. Shama Rao, may be appointed Honorary Vice-Chancellor. He is a pensioner and will consent to do this duty most loyally without any salary or allowances. Dr. Seal may be a whole time Additional Councillor and be placed in charge of the Portfolios of the Educational Department, as well as the Mysore University.

(526) 495

M. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA

Lakshmipuram, Mysore,

Dated 192 .

When Mr. Humza Hussain retires, we want on the Council, somebody to represent the judicial Department. Mr. K. S. Chandra Sekhara Iyer may be appointed an Honorary Member of the Executive Council. There should be a representative of D. P. W. on the Council. Mr. Karpur can be made an Honorary Member of the Council and placed in charge of the D.P.W. portfolio. Every head of the department must be ~~presented~~ present at the meetings of the Council when matters relating to his department are taken up for consideration. If this is done it will give a rigid moral tone to the administration. I shall be much obliged to your Highness, if your

Highness kindly considers whether the Suggestion, if carried out, will not make the administration purer and better calculated to attain justice and Fair-play with the minimum of cost and the maximum of efficiency.

I have the honour to remain
with most respect and esteem
Your Highness most loyal and
obedient Servant,

M. Venkata Krishnayya

(528)

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Doc. 57 (2)

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498

R. H. Cambée Esqr. I C S.,

Private Secretary to H R H the Maharaja of Mys

MYSORE.

Sir,

You are quite aware of the recent riots of Malabar, and the fanatical risings which caused so many deaths of the innocents.

Who is the cause of these troubles and do you know who is the motor power behind all these risings? The following notes below will give you much food for reflection and necessary action.

It is you know to the duty that I owe as a personal for the formation of a Muslim College at Nizamabadi, and note of training given to the Muslims by Sir Asur Rahim in the area of it about the moral hold given to the Muslims by the two Muslim leaders My Shaukat Ahmed Ali and My Mohamed Ali the idea of the said Muslim College was furnished by me I know their surrounding idea, the two leaders did to this to different effect one with a view to the other was on to create the unfriendly act.

You are quite aware what all the favour I done for the Madras Government, hence I confine myself in this note to the action of the gentlemen at Vizag and in Zamorin it, and his lieutenant Mr Ubaidullah at Calicut, which Government, is still lead by the misguidance action of these two followers.

The Muslims are happy under the rule of our beloved Sovereign His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore have for his subjects of all Castes and color is known to one and all.

We are not taken way drift by the nefarious teachings

(530)

nefarious teachings of these propogandist to revolt against the same actions of Government, but we are terrified to the highest pitch by the threatenings of Mr Abbas Khan who has now established his reputation as a secretary of the Central Muhammadan Association and also a Legislative member of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and Vice Presi Vice-President of the City Municipality, there are several actions done by this man, and we most respectfully like to submit that his action may be curbed down so that we may be freed from the clutches of murder and prison to our community's fabric.

(1) Under the guise of a Secretary, he pulls the strings of the whole Khilafat movement now started at Internment, there in he gives notes to persons men for recruiting Khilafat Volunteers and he has started recruiting campaign at City also. To attest the above allegation the "Madras Mail" of the 9th August 1921, has refused to be taken as a chief leading witness against Khan Bahadur Khan Ismail Sait.

(2) He has started a fund for financing the Khilafat movements, out of which he has already purchased guns, and they have kept in his house without licence.

(3) He is an employee of Government, and knows all recruiting and knows where he has to benefit his Government assistants He is constant visitor of Mir Hamza Hussain 3rd Councillor whom he wrongly leads as he only informant of the Muslim Community, on the other hands he tells the Muslim Public that the Muslim Councillor is afraid of him, as he could remove him from his position by protesting against the actions of of Government for having appointed a Shiah to represent the large population of Muhammadan Sunni Community of the Province.

. T. O.,

(531) 1

Bangalore,

Dated, 17-4-1925.

doc 44 (1)

Dear Mr. Barton,

The Government of Mysore have already acknowledged, in a separate communication, the receipt of the official letter from your Secretary, dated the 16th January 1925, on the subject of the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract of Bangalore.

In sanctioning the revised settlement arrived at between the Government of India, as represented by you, and the Durbar, the Secretary of State has, the Durbar are pained to notice, again referred to the surrender of the surplus revenues to them as "purely an act of grace." The reason assigned for such an assumption is that the payment is not provided for in either of the governing documents, namely, the Instrument of Transfer and the Memorandum of Assignment.

In this letter, I am desired to reiterate the views of the Durbar on the particular aspect of the matter to which the Secretary of State refers, and to express the hope that you will be good enough to place their views before both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for their earnest and sympathetic consideration.

The Government of Mysore have no desire to revive [illegible] and if they revert to the subject it is be[illegible]nce on their part would be constr[illegible]

(532) 50

DEWAN OF MYSORE

17 June 21

533

502

DEWAN OF MYSORE

DOC 126 D

LAKE VIEW,
YELWAL ROAD,
MYSORE.

June 5- 1920

May it Please your Highness,

I beg to Convey to your Highness my most respectful Congratulations on your birthday. May your Highness Enjoy many many happy returns of the Day and may Divine Providence shower His choicest blessings on your Highness on This auspicious Day & Endow you with- The best of luck - & happiness & of prosperity - is the wish & prayer of Your Highness'.

Most devoted & Loyal Servant

M Hegaji

(534)
503

April 6, 1959

Dear Paul Sherbert:

By now, of course, you must know, via the Rockefeller Foundation, of the impending April 17th arrival in New York of Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, the Maharajah of Mysore and Governor of Mysore State. I feel sure, because of your own work out here in the past, that you must know a lot about him and of his popularity here, - but I thought the enclosures might serve as reminders and be useful to you. He is an enormously interesting man and I hope you will have a chance for more than a casual social meeting with him. (After all, are you not America's Vice-President-in-Charge-of-Asia? Well, that's the way I heard it...)

I have been asked about you and your wife a number of times on my visit out here, and I gather you both made a lot of friends not only for the USA, but for yourselves, also. Governor Sri Prakasa, in Bombay, had particularly kind words for you. What shall I tell your friends when I meet them here? Are you planning to come out here again soon?

You will recall my talking to you briefly just before leaving New York last year. I enclose now, for your amusement and information, a copy of a memo about my adventures which I was dashing off to somebody the other day. If it becomes possible for me to break my trip and get home this fall for talks with editors, broadcasters and organization people, I shall hope to see you and exchange some thinking with you about the state of the world generally and Asia in particular.

What's with the Asia Society? I joined before I left, but as I did not receive any mail whatever about it all last year, I am considerably in the dark as to what your program is and what your plans are. Have you anything on paper now that might educate me on these subjects? If so, do shoot it along to me.

Yours cordially,

Julie Medlock

Paul Sherbert
Executive Director, The Asia Society
10 East 50th Street
New York City, N. Y., USA

PLEASE FORWARD

To Professor Warner A. Wick, Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago, 1050 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

(535) 504

cc HH Nikam Gopala Menon

April 14, 1959

Dear Professor Wick:

Your long letter of April 7 has just reached us this morning. We are grateful for all the trouble you are taking. His Highness, Professor Nikam and I are all worrying about Professor McKeon and hoping he will be quite recovered soon. Please tell him of our concern if you are now in touch with him.

As all the questions in your letter will perhaps have been answered before you receive this, my reply may be slightly academic - His Highness will doubtless arrive ahead of the letter - but nevertheless:

HH $1250

The letter from Dr. Willey at Minneapolis has not been received here. The fee offer you indicate is a pleasant surprise, and will help a lot. Sorry the fee matter appears to be complicated. Let me explain: at the time we first wrote about this we were very uncertain as to what the Indian Government would allow in the way of foreign exchange, if anything. We didn't want His Highness to be accepting invitations and then, due to a possible dollar shortage, not be able to get to his appointments. Now, however, while I do not have the precise figures, I think this has been taken care of, and whatever arrangements the universities can make within their limitations should be all right. Just check this with the Consulate in New York, as I gather you are doing anyway. We understand the situation. And we are sure you realize His Highness does not expect to live up to the American version of the necessary accommodations for a Maharajah - no 20-room suites, etc. etc. etc.

Ambassador Bunker was writing to Adlai Stevenson, and I have also written him, enclosing the background material on HH. It would be best if you telephone him , I would think - the number is Financial 6-5180, I believe.

Hope there will be news of the aesthetics book soon. Sanford Greenburger, a New York literary agent, may be in touch with you about it, as several publishers and a foundation are getting interested, too.

As to the hunting - I think we have that under control, so don't lose any sleep over it.

I will be here until His Highness' return, so if you have anything further on your mind about any of this which can't be answered in New York, do write me.

Sincerely yours,

Julie Medlock

Copy to Nikam

(536) 505

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
1050 EAST 59TH STREET

April 7, 1959

Miss Julie Medlock
The Palace
Mysore
India

Dear Miss Medlock:

By the time this letter reaches you, you will perhaps have had news of Professor McKeon's serious automobile accident about ten days ago. At any rate he has asked me to substitute for him as best I can in helping to make arrangements for His Highness' tour Westward of Chicago. We are quite sure Professor McKeon will be all right and it is even possible that he may be able to meet His Highness in Madison as originally planned.

This then is a report on the state of affairs at this point, particularly in the light of your letter of March 23rd, which raises several questions. I will deal with the topics of your letter in order.

1. In accordance with His Highness' cable of the 26th I am planning to spread out the university speaking dates between May 7th and May 27th to allow time for side trips or perhaps even rest on the way. We have May 10th as a firm date for the appearance at Minneapolis, about which Dr. Willey has written you, and either May 12th or 13th at Seattle. Later dates are still fluid. In addition Mr. Menon in New York has been very anxious that His Highness visit good of friends of India in Wichita, Kansas. He is arranging this for the four days between scheduled appearances in Chicago and Minneapolis.

2. We are in constant touch with the Indian Consulate in New York and Mr. Menon has been receiving copies of all correspondence, including this letter.

3. Regarding the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque I have written to Mr. E. F. Castetter, the Academic Vice-President, saying that His Highness would like to accept the University's invitation to him extended last year, and that the last week of May seems to be the most likely time for doing so. I have also written to Professor Archie J. Bahm at the University of New Mexico whom I know to be especially interested, inclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Castetter.

4. Mr. Adlai Stevenson will be approached directly, but he has not been contacted yet.

5506
537

5. The matter of fees for His Highness' lectures is potentially rather embarrassing and it is important that the probabilities be clearly understood on all sides. In Professor McKeon's preliminary correspondence, I find such typical remarks as "We assume an honorarium will not be expected" or "Although the dignity of our university would require paying His Highness a handsome honorarium, I regret to say that our budget for public lectures is exhausted" or finally "We have a very modest fee ($50 to $100) such as we often pay to lecturers who are going through our territory, and we are doubtful whether it would be more embarrassing to offer such a fee or not to offer it." The $1250 offered by Dr. Willey at the University of Minnesota is the result of unique circumstances.

   In short, it seems to me highly unlikely that the travel and living expenses of High Highness and three other men will be even approached by fees to be received from all his appearances taken together. This I think will be true even though the Minneapolis visit will somewhat more than pay for itself. Some universities have guest houses or faculty clubs at which His Highness' party could be accommodated and where such things exist, they will ease the pressure somewhat.

   It is important that you and High Highness understand that if we were to apply with any strictness the principle you mention in your letter that "When you feel he should appear somewhere without a fee or at a very low fee, then it would appear that travel and all other expenses should be covered"/ it would rule out all appearances except the one at Minneapolis.

6. As for the size of His Highness' party, I presume the fourth man mentioned in the cable would be a representative of the Consulate.

7. About the manuscript for the aesthetics book, I have nothing to report. This will have to wait until I can talk to Professor McKeon who has not been in Chicago at all since his accident.

8. We have received your little packets of information about His Highness and we have been sending them off to the different universities which he will visit.

Finally, I am sorry to say that there seems to be no prospect of any big game hunting in May. The open season for this is always in the autumn or early winter. We find too that such a national park as Yellowstone will have no facilities open before June 1st. This of course depends on the normal weather pattern in the area where the park is; but I am sure that there will be plenty of opportunities to enjoy Western scenery as the trip proceeds.

Have you or His Highness any further instructions? I am at your service.

Yours truly,

Warner A. Wick

Warner A. Wick
Professor of Philosophy

WAW:jca
C.C. The Honorable M. G. Menon

(538)

April 13, 1959

Dear Joe:

Next week some time, if you are around New York, I assume you will be having occasion to meet Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, who is His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore. He arrives on his first American visit on Friday, April 17 and will be in the New York area until April 26, before starting on a lecture tour of American universities. He will be staying with Indian Consul-General Gopala Menon, although this is a strictly unofficial trip, and there will be some entertaining for him by the Menons, the Rockefellers, and others.

Ambassador Bunker and I have been writing to a number of people we especially want to have meet His Highness in more than a casual way. You've been out here so you may know all about how popular he is with the people and of the rumors in official circles in New Delhi that, because of his scholarly and philosophical leanings, his youth, and the smooth transition he accomplished here from the old feudal India to the new Democratic India, that he might well, some day, be President or Vice President of India. In any event, I think you will hereafter be seeing him more active in the international area - UN, organizations, and so on. He is a quite remarkable man and I hope that you and a few others will manage to get behind the title and the sometimes shy surface appearance to the real Mr. Wadiyar - a role in which he shines. I have told him about you and he will be looking forward to a chance to meet and talk with you. One other person I want especially for His Highness to meet is Bob Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic. I haven't been in touch with him for a long time and now I find I do not have his New York address. If you are in touch with him and if you are seeing His Highness, please do try to bring Hutchins with you.

I wish we could have another good long talk, but in lieu of that, I enclose a copy of a memo about my adventures out here which I was dashing off for someone the other day. Are you coming out here any time soon? What is Carnegie Endowment doing in Asia these days?

As ever, warm regards,

Julie Medlock

Dr. Joseph E. Johnson
President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
345 East 46th Street, New York 17

Background Sheet for file

(539)

A Travelers Notice. 508

Your Highness.

I am sorry to bring to your notice, that you are not ruling your State. you are leting the State go to ruins. by your Private Secretary to rule. & to rule you as well. Yes. I have travelled & seen many Rajas Rule their State the Private Sec: does not do as he likes? Without his permission. He sees that the works are Carried out under his orders. & I am glad to say. That they make no difference when they have "an At Home" They invite the Europeans

(590)
589

You round this Time Sir
dont give Cause for
people to say bad Things
Rule your State, well, dont
hurt the peoples feelings.
Many Complants have gone
to Hon: Barton. all of
your Private Sec: Treatm
& yours.

If I dont find any
improvement. I shall
Certainly write to the
Viceroy.

— " —

+ the Anglo Europeans of 510
his state. + treats them
well, no matter to what cast.
I, find in mysore
state. your Highness only
invite the Europeans. + others
while the Anglo Indians who
live in your state are
left out. unless he be
a servant in your kitchen
+ the outsiders are invited
Have you ever think
of having "an at Home"
for those that are living
in your state? Not that
they want you to give them
But be fair, your Highness
in your treatment that
live in your state.

Be a man! Dont let
your Private Sec: to turn

On his M.

To

H. H. the

Mysore

Mysore.

511
542
ONE ANNA

612

(543)

9th March 1922.

Personal

Dear Sir,

You may perhaps remember that when I saw you in Madras a couple of months ago, you asked me to write to you whenever necessary and I am now availing myself of your friendly offer. I wish to write to you about the question of Mr. Venkatkrishniya's pension which was discussed in the columns of the Hindu in the issue of Saturday, the 4th Instant.

From a perusal of the article, it is clear that you have not been put in possession of the real facts of the case. What Mr. Venkatakrishniya was getting was not a case of pension at all in its usual significance, since as you are no doubt aware he was at no time in Government service. He was the Head-master of a private School and when he retired from that post, it came to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja that he was not well provided for. In consideration of his old age and his past public services, His Highness sanctioned a Stipend of Rs.50/- per mensem, in January 1919 from his private purse. There is therefore no question of "hard-earned allowances" at all.

Latterly the newspapers for which Mr.Venkatakrishniya is responsible, have been indulging in vehement attacks against the British Government. You will, perhaps, easily realize that such an attitude on the part of one who was well known to be receiving pecuniary help from the Palace put His Highness into an awkward predicament. He was informed many times over that so long as he was in receipt of this Stipend he should cease to be responsible for such anti-British writings but paid no heed to these warnings. There was therefore, no alternative but to stop the allowance. He has however, been given to understand privately that the allowance will be

(544) SB

Education, which was commended by the Commissioner of Education in Washington as the best contribution to the literature on manual instruction in schools. When he retired at the end of 1909 there were two Arts Colleges, one Women's College, a Sanskrit College, 11 High Schools, about 250 Secondary Schools, more than 2000 Public Primary Schools exclusive of a large number of Private Primary Schools, one Engineering School and 24 Technical or Trade Schools. Girls' education had rapidly expanded. Primary Girls' Schools had increased from 55 to 214, and Girls' Secondary Schools from 17 to 54. Among other activities may be mentioned the inauguration of the Oriental Library with its staff of Curator and Pandits, the institution of the Lower and Upper Secondary Examinations and of the Pandits' and Maulvis' Examinations, the institution of the Mysore Civil Service Examination, the reorganisation of the Maharani's College, the scheme of the Damodardas Foreign Technical Scholarships, the organisation of Training Schools for Teachers, the revision of the pay and grades of inspecting officers, the revision of the pay and grades of teachers, the encouragement of Kanada School books and of Modern Kanada Prose Literature. These results were achieved by careful management at a time when the annual budget grant varied from 10 to 12 lakhs a year only including the grants for buildings. The budget grant for education at present is from 35 to 40 lakhs a year. The department in 1909 was a model of organisation and efficiency. Its efficiency was such that within a few years of his retirement

(545)
514

Wyer Mr

Wish to see - Miss

Ryan

Hope Dorey big with h & bb
in accordance with ten
under standing - Thank Lord
he knows splendid — Ryan
self cons Ryan
Dr was Dorey about from —
Ryan consul

(546)

96 575

C.

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(as)
any alteration more would
hurt dear old man to
some inconvenience letter
by special messenger tomorrow
mail
= Abdiz Gkhan

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TO Name Dove-Wilson Esq

Address Railway Agent

Telegraph Office Mysore

NOTICE. PLEASE GIVE A FULL ADDRESS.

Hope	everything	will be	settled
in accordance	with our	understanding	Khan has
behaved	splendidly	Self	coming
Mysore	~~tomorrow~~ Sunday	~~evening~~ Morning	~~about~~

Pd. Miraaismail

Wired Mysr

12.5.04

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED. *Signature and Address of Sender* ...

518

549

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(550) 519

Notes for Dewan.

(1) Mr. M.N. Balaraj Urs' transfer to Mysore.

(2) Mr. C.Srikanteswara Iyer's term of Office - to be extended by one or two years. Expires in June next.

(3) Assistant Superintendent, (newly appointed one) of Chamarajendra Technical Institute, seems no good. He is still on probation. Better to send him away. Mr. Alderton suggests employing one or two of his old students who have undergone training in the School, and who he thinks, would be more helpful to him than the present Assistant Superintendent.

(4) Quarterly report of Progress made by Miss Chandy - need not be insisted upon, for payment of the Scholarship (Loan) to her.

(5) Dewan's visit to Mysore - if possible on 22nd or 23rd.

(6) Repairs to Nanjangud Temple Car.

(7) Palace Finances.

(8) Father Tabard wearing Gandabherunda Jewel at the Residency functions.

---

(551) 520

Notes for discussion with
the Dewan.

---

1. Grass Farm Question:-
   (i) Resident to be informed personally that this question cannot be disposed of till the Surplus Question is settled.
   (ii) Reduction in area to be attempted, if block eventually decided to be given away.

2. Intimation to Heads of Departments to refrain from using conveyances of their Subordinates while on tour.

3. Question of the " Mysore Chronicle". The Dewan to speak to Resident. A point missed in Private Secretary's letter to the Dewan.

4. The Palace Civil List.
   Overdrawal.

5. Contribution to Lady Reading's Women of India Fund.

6. B. Surinarayana Rao's writings.

7. The D.P.W. Re-Organisation question.

Ind/ M.I.
27-2-1922.

C.

Doc 88 (1). (552) 9 521

POSTS TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE. This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram	Charges to pay. Rs.	As.	Office Stamp

Received from Office of Origin	Date	Hours	Minutes	Service Instructions	Words
					13

TO Mirza Private Secretary

Viceroy

Returned this morning

many thanks yours

letter banerji

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text

Lal Chand & Sons—4653—12-12-19—1,72,000 Bks. (Rule V).

(553) 522

Memo

Chamarajpet, MYSORE.

Dated 28th Nov. 1921.

From

THE PROPRIETOR,

Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.

To

R. H. Campbell Esqr I.C.S.,
C.S.I.,
Private Secretary to
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Mysore

"SADHVI"
(Kannada Weekly)
Rs. 3-0-0 a year

"Sampadabhyudaya"
(Kannada Daily)
Rs. 7-8-0 Year.

MYSORE PATRIOT
(English Weekly)
Rs. 5-0-0 a year

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REVIEW
(ಸಂಘಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಭ್ಯುದಯ)
(Kanada
Monthly Journal)
Rs. 2-0-0 a year.
Postage Extra.

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A Speciality.
Moderate Charges.
Prompt attention

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

My dear Sir,

I learnt from Mr. Virupaksha that you were under the impression that I was responsible for the Swadeshi speeches delivered in the compound of Sadvidya Patasala, Mysore. Mr. S. S. Setlur Srinivas Iyengar asked me the use of the compound of the Patasala for his own lectures as well for the lectures of his friends messrs Razvi, Krishna Rao Mushaved Rao, and Govardhana Rao. He gave me an assurance that all of them were animated by great loyalty to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. On this assurance I gave them the use of the premises of the Sadvidyasala. I told that British Indian politics and Mysore politics should both be eschewed. I attended

the lectures to see that they fulfilled the assurance. Mr. Setlur read his lectures, they have been published and a perusal of them will convince you that there is nothing objectionable. Mr. Krishna Rao spoke on education, industries with special reference to spinning and weaving and commerce. He also spoke of Vidyaranya, one of the greatest saints of India and Shanti Ravi the greatest Kannada poet and he spoke of the Puranic personages. I used to tell the ~~Mr~~ lecturers before every lecture as to what they should say and I think that no Non-co-operation or anti-British spirit was shown by them. Some irresponsible non students set fire to Videshi Clothes. Some boys also took part in it. Mr. Krishna Rao himself took objection to burning such clothes and said that under the benign Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja, nothing should be done to show a spirit of non-co-operation. It was at once given up. Not-with-standing this, the impression has obtained currency that I encouraged the movement. It is not true. I

(555)
524

Memo

Chamarajpet, MYSORE.

Dated.....1921.,

From

THE PROPRIETOR,

Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.

To

.....

.....

"SADHVI"
(Kannada Weekly)
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Moderate Charges.
Prompt attention

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granted the School premises for the lectures under a mistaken notion that they would be completely economic, religious, moral and spiritual. But some academical political and social questions such as untouchability and prohibition of drinks etc. were introduced into these lectures. I resolved not to give the use of the building or its premises to any lectures which were not economic, moral, spiritual and completely loyal to the British and Mysore Thrones. This is an explanation which I think is due to you, Sir, you take a lively interest in the welfare of the State.

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in giving a completely loyal and pro-British turn to the

policy of my papers in the light of the conversation I had the honour to have with you sometime ago. I hope that when you see the British resident next, you may kindly inform him of it. I shall be much obliged to you, if you kindly inform also H. H. The Maharaja of it.

Yours Sincerely

M. Venkata Krishnaya

(552)
526

doc 128 (I)

VICEREGAL LODGE,
DELHI.

17. November.

My dear Maharaja Sahib.

This is just to tell you that I had the great pleasure of seeing H.H the Maharani C.I in Bombay on Sunday, on our way up to Delhi, and that I thought she was looking very well and she seemed very happy about her eyes. The Lama she is in is very

beautiful and comfortable and
I think she is enjoying her stay
in Bombay, it was nice & cool
too, and that made her happy. But
altho' Bombay was cooler Her Highness
said she was hoping to go to Nasik.
However, it is not approved.

It is very cold indeed in Delhi
but its delightful being here for

528

559

a few days as one sees so many people whom one knows. The Viceroy & Lady Irwin have whirled me here much [illegible] are working hard & their visit to Mysore necessary - They would [illegible] very much and [illegible]

Stale.

Yours sincerely
Winifred Peiris.

529

(560)

(2)

Somerset House

Marlborough Road

24/11/26

My dear Mr Thumboo Chetty,

I am in receipt of your telegram sending copy of Mr Mehin's latest cable. Her Highness also received a cable to the same effect + on it, receipt asked me to arrange for the special train for the 2nd December. This date has since been changed to 9th + so Her Highness + party will be in Mysore on the 11th. I have made all the necessary railway arrangements.

As I told you personally at Mysore, I expect my wife's confinement about the 1st week of December. As you are aware there is no elderly person in my house to look after her and it

will relieve me of some anxiety if I am permitted to leave Bombay by the end of this month. My leaving the place will, I believe, not cause much inconvenience as I have made all the railway arrangements + Mr M. P. Subramaniaraja, Ins can look after the camp work for a week with Venkatashbaraya to help him. I submitted these circumstances to Her Highness who was graciously pleased to permit me to write to you + obtain His Highness' permission. I shall therefore be obliged if you will kindly submit this to His Highness + intimate H.H's pleasure as to whether I can leave Bombay on the 30th I beg to assure His Highness that but for this urgent domestic reason, I would not have applied for this permission. Kindly send me a wire in reply so that I may make all arrangements here -

Dr Narayana Rao arrived here this morning + will stay for a day a two. The royal party are doing well.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely
Jorajasingh

531

562

Husec

Somerset Palace

Warden Road

Bombay

You may leave Bombay on Thirtieth or earlier His Highness will be glad if Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs will kindly control Camp with Venkatsubbiahs aid and look to all rangements for return journey

wired Mahsec

27.11.26

(563) 532

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

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INSURE
18 NOV 26

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Dotacamund	18	17	50	X Paid	14

Recd. here at 18 H. 20 M.

TO

Mahsee Mysore

What Do you advise re
Dr Seals Request about
Convocation
= Maharaja =

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

(564)
533

19. 11. 1926

Express Telegram

To
His Highness Maharaja of Mys
Fernhill
(Nilgiris)

would suggest your Highness graciously presiding over convocation. your Highness personally conferring degree on Mr Bhaba who has arrived in Bangalore will be a fitting recognition of the services of an old and faithful servant. Sir Ray who is a distinguished scientist will also feel honored. It news that your Highness not likely to preside has caused considerable disappointment. Dr Seal has not issued notices of convocation and anxiously awaits Highnesses decision.

(Sd) Thumboo

(565)

dr 11/ 53 54

The news that Your Highness is so-likely to preside has already caused considerable disappointment. ~~Mr.~~ Dr. Seal has not yet - his new notices & enquiries ~~will be~~ and answers awaits upon Highness decision

(Sd) Thumboo Chetty

19.11.26.

Express (566) 535

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore Ferozepur visit

would suggest - Your Highness
Queen's pleasure over conversation
Mr Bhaba has arrived in
Bangalore & is also due
conversation ~~Communal~~ personal -
Your Highness concerning
degree as Mr. Bhaba who
has arrived in Bangalore
will be ~~a~~ fitting ~~tribute~~ tribute of the services
~~recognition~~ ~~done~~ ~~by~~ ~~of~~ of an
old & faithful Servant.
Sir Ray who is a Dr.
his Subject Scientist will
also feel ~~disappointed~~ honoured

(567)
536.

dec 1170

To

The Private Secretary Palace
Mysore.

Mr. Bhabha has come to Bangalore and will attend Convocation. Please Phone immediately on receipt of His Highness's message as we are holding up notices of Convocation.

Sd/ B. N. Seal
Vice Chancellor.
Bangalore.

Received from
Bangalore Palace
Mr. Seshappa at 9.50 p.m.
S. Arulswamy

18. 11. 26.

568

537

C.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

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Charges to pay.

Rs.	As.

Office Stamp

MYSORE T.O. 19 NOV 26

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Ootacamund	19	10	25	X	17

TO

Recd. here at 10 48 M.

Maharaja Mysore

I accept your advice and will preside over Convocation inform Dr Seal.

Maharaja.

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Karim Bux Bros.—Printers—Cal.—577—22·5·25—1,00,000 Bks.

Telephone message 12.11.26

569

doc 181

To Dr Deed

Grants Croft

I am glad to inform you that His Highness will preside over the convocation on the 27th inst. ~~Please inform Mr. Mehta by wire. Speaker~~ The Palace Dress should be worn on the occasion. ~~Kindly~~ The notices may now be issued. Please inform Mr Mehta

P. Ley

~~Kindly let me know~~

570

539

November 19, 1926.

Telephone Message

To

Dr. Seal

Granite Castle,

Bangalore.

I am glad to inform you that His Highness will preside over the Convocation on the 27th instant. The Palace Dress should be worn on the occasion. The notices may now be issued. Please inform Mr. Bhaba.

Private Secretary.

DEWAN OF MYSORE

Copd

571

S40

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

26. 6 24

Dear Mr Tumkur Chetty

I write to acknowledge receipt of your Card letter of the 24th inst - I beg to state that the incident referred to is due to a misunderstanding - for which Mr Hosken is not responsible - I take the whole blame on myself for the omission to -

572

511

write last about him
I was too busy worried
with heavy work at the
time. All the same
I express my sincere
regrets — apologies. —

Yours Sincerely

W Rumsey

573
542

NFIDENTIAL.

HUZUR SECRETARY MYSORE

The Palace,

Mysore.

24th June 1924.

My dear Sir,

On the 19th instant Dr. Norohna came to the Palace and joined the guests who were invited to be present on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Third Maharajakumari.

In this connection, I am directed to inform you that persons who are not asked have no right to be present at the functions that take place in the Palace and that if you wished to bring Dr. Norohna with you, you might have written to me to submit your request to His Highness for orders.

Yours sincerely,

Rajamantra Dhurina

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

(579)

My dear Sir,

It is with Dr N. accompanied you to the Palace and joined the invited guests who were waiting to be presented on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the This making known. In this connection I am directed to inform you that persons who are not in ~~the~~ employ have no right to be presented at the functions that

take place in the
Palace and that
if you would be
willing to go
with Dr Norohna
to ~~the~~ ~~you~~ ~~would~~
might have [illegible]
to me ~~in order that~~
~~I might be able to~~
~~[illegible] to obtain~~
to submit - your
~~case~~ ~~to~~ to me
request - Yours &c

575 545

CONFIDENTIAL.

BHAVNAGAR,

4th May, 1929.

Your Highness,

In reply to Your Highness' Confidential Circular letter No. 8 dated the 22nd April, 1929, I beg respectfully to say that I have little confidence in the advisability of propaganda by the Indian States as an effective means of protection. I believe, as I submitted at Delhi during the discussion on the policy of carrying on propaganda in England, that our best propaganda is (1) good Government, (2) immediate redress of grievances and (3) good laws and enactments with means of putting them into execution ; for, these would secure the contentment of our people ; and the contentment of the people is the real safety wall against the vilifications of interested agitators and those that are, for selfish ends, disposed to create trouble against the States. Propaganda by the States may only stimulate counter propaganda. We will be only supplying material in our propaganda for attack by the other party. It is impossible for us to cope, through the Press, with all the stuff that the lower type of journalism produces with the intention of creating mischief. On the other hand, if our people are contented, their journalistic adventure will find no market, for, it will fall on deaf ears and on undisturbable ground.

What I fear more, however, is that by carrying on propaganda, we might descend lower in the methods of exaggerated replies and of printing glowing accounts of our beneficent activities, which really should be our duties and which the most of the important States are carrying on as a labour of love. If we dislike propaganda in others, we may equally be careful of the spirit of propaganda amongst ourselves.

I am conscious that my views, humble as they are, may remain unacceptable in some quarters as the views of a man now out of date, but it is only the conviction that Your Highness and those of Their Highnesses, to whom I have the privilege of being known for all these years, would like me to say exactly as I feel in such matters, that has prompted me to venture to write thus.

While I am on this subject of the suggested co-operation by all the States to meet propaganda in the Press, it strikes me that active co-operation by the States in matters affecting them all can only arise after a complete unanimity has been attained by them on the main fundamental principles of Government to be observed in the States as a class. Until these basic principles are laid down and accepted by the free consent of all, with the proviso that minor changes to suit special circumstances of any State may be made by the State concerned, it is difficult to see how unanimity can be arrived at in matters of detail. The practical fraternity brought about by common conduct based on common main principles in the affairs of the States and the consciousness thus created that we are all in the same boat and pulling a common load, will make us row well and safely together and to equally buffet the stormy waves and dangerous rocks including those of agitations by the enemies, if any.

Piecemeal co-operation, I am afraid, will not avail, for, there is no sanction behind such a co-operation. Entireness of effort would seem to be necessary, if we are to remain an entire Indian India and this effort will have the character of entireness only if it is accepted, by common accord, as generally binding on every member of the Order. The Chamber of Princes can be made a powerful organisation for good Rule as also a force that cannot be lightly attacked.

I am,
Your Highness'
Most sincerely,

P. D. PATTANI.

His Highness the Chancellor, Patiala.

(577) 547

Confidential.

(1)

BHAVNAGAR,

30th January, 1923.

MY DEAR COL. WOOD,

I am sending herewith my letter to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the education ot the minor Maharaja and his younger brother, which you have approved in draft with a request, that the same may be kindly forwarded to His Excellency. You will see from it that I have sought to frame the letter in the terms of the agreement which we reached at Rajkot during Mr. Hotson's visit,

I hope you will appreciate my not mentioning anything, in this letter, of Mr. Hotson's undertaking on behalf of Government about the cessation of private correspondence between Major Lentaigne and Headquarters and about leaving things to me. But I am really very grateful for th same. It will ensure the discipline and co-operation, which alone can mak for the proper up-bringing of the Kumars.

To Mr. Hotson and yourself I am deeply grateful for the patience with which I was heard, and for the sympathetic understanding which induced the final agreement.

Now that this matter is satisfactorily settled I would ask one thing of you. If you could only put me right with His Excellency so that the prejudices created by confidential misrepresentations can be cleared, you know I will not fail to earn and deserve his confidence, as I had done of His Excellency's predecessors,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/ P. D. Pattani.

To

COL. W. M. P. WOOD, C. I. E.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR, KATHIAWAR,
RAJKOT.

(578)
548

BHAVNAGAR,

30th January 1923.

Confidential

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have taken the liberty, on earlier occasions, to submit to Your Excellency my views on the general question of the education of the minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar; these were embodied in the form of a memorandum which was forwarded to Your Excellency in September last. Since then Mr. Hotson has visited Rajkot, where being asked I attended for the purpose of an interview, as the result of which an understanding was reached on the whole subject, which, I now understand from Col. Wood, Your Excellency has seen and considers forms the basis for a settlement of the young Maharaja and his brother's future education. I gathered from Mr. Hotson that it is Your Excellency's wish that we should arrange to enter the name of the minor Maharaja at one or two suitable schools in England, so that if Government eventually decide that he should undergo a course of training in England, no difficulty may be encountered in securing his admittance to the right school at the right time. I shall take early steps to give expression to Your Excellency's wishes. I will make preliminary inquiries as to one or two suitable schools in England, preferably Eton. When these are complete, I will submit the result for Your Excellency's consideration, and when approved I will enter the minor Maharaja's name at the school or schools selected, so that there may be neither difficulty nor disappointment, if it is decided that he shall proceed to England.

Certain considerations affecting the education and training of the minor Maharaja came up for discussion at Rajkot and were accepted as essential if the element of risk and consequential disappointment in his training in England is to be eliminated as far as possible. They were :—

1. That the minor Maharaja's education in this country should be such as to afford a reasonable assurance that, should he enter an English public school, he will have been adequately prepared for it ; also that it may be to his advantage to proceed to England when he is thirteen years of age, so that he may have a year's training in a preparatory school to fit him for the public school where he will come in contact with students of good station in life.

2. That before he leaves for England there should be a medical certificate showing that he is physically fitted for residence and study in England.

3. That whilst in India he should be so brought up that he may grow up a thoroughly Indian Ruler, both as regards his domestic habits and his religious beliefs ; that the arrangements for the supervision of his training in England should be such as will tend to preserve and devolp his Indian ideas and sentiments, so that he may in all ways he fitted successfully to rule his State. He will succeed to a State which has a long tradition of good and sympathetic rule.

4. That he should finally return to India at the end of the three or four years' course in England, so as to permit of one or two years of travel in India and of learning the duties of a Ruler and the work of Administration before the burden of the State falls on his shoulders.

5. That during his training in England he should return to India on holiday at the end of every eighteen months, so that he may feel he is going home for a vacation, see his people, establish touch with the Administration, and refresh his knowledge of his State.

6. These are, Your Excellency will, I think, consider, indispensable conditions if the end in view is to be attained, namely, that whilst bringing the Minor Maharaja into vivid contact, at this most impressionable stage in his life, with the discipline and camaraderie of an English public school and with English ideas and institutions, he should not lose nor weaken his sympathy with the people over whom he will be called upon to rule, nor grow out of harmony with the life that he will have to lead.

I would request Your Excellency to accept my renewed assurance that I am as anxious as Government that the future Ruler of Bhavnagar should be trained for the responsible duties of his station in life in the manner which will best fit him to discharge them. Also, again to assure Your Excellency that I shall never be found wanting in doing my utmost for the welfare of the children of my late master and in discharging of my duties to Your Excellency's Government whose servant I am.

Col. Wood has intimated to me that Your Excellency would like the Minor Maharaja to go and live in the College as soon as it could be

arranged. I ran down at once to Porbandar to consult Mr. Mayne and have also consulted Mr. Turner and Major Lentaigne. All necessary steps are being taken. If this scheme is to succeed it is essential that the Minor Maharaja should feel happy and comfortable in his new surroundings, and I shall do my utmost, in consultation with Major Lentaigne, to secure this end. It is hoped that he will be able to go into residence in the first week in February.

These proposals, it is suggested, should apply equally to the younger brother of the Minor Maharaja, Nirmal Kumar, who should be his companion in study and life.

With best respects,

I am,
Your Excellency's,
Most sincerely,
(Sd.) P. D. PATTANI.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G. C. I. E., D. S. O.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

(530)

On Mysore Government Service.

551

Re Gandhi

Confidential

Office of the Private Secretary
to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

552

Re: Question
of the Admiralty
Mr. Winn
Mr. Chamberlain

581

582

ON MYSORE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

553

Professor Prof. G Sir Prabhashankar
Pattani
7.2.30.

Huzur Secretary.

583

554

13th February 1928.

Dear Mr.Hiriannaiya,

I am in receipt of your confidential D.O. letter No.C 580/27 dated the IIth instant. If the Government Advocate were to go into details, I have no doubt that he will agree with me in the view that the prosecution of Puttu Rao and of the two Assistant Shroffs will materially affect the civil case. The amount that could be directly traced to each of the above named persons as having been misappropriated ~~by him~~ would be about Rs.Ibu/- and it is not worth our while to proceed [illegible] against them, the principal offenders having been [illegible] successfully prosecuted. Apart from our action being misjudged by the public as vindictive, for six months more or perhaps for a longer period, most of the officials of this office including the Financial Assistant will be engaged in giving evidence detriment to the office work. Taking all circumstances into consideration it has been decided not to prosecute any more officials.

Yours sincerely,

13/2/28.

S.Hiriannaiya Esq.,M.A.,B.L.,

Inspector General of Police in Mysore,

Bangalore.

C580/27

584

555

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Confidential

Camp Mysore, 11 -2- 1928.

Dear Mr. Thumboo Chetty,

I have had occasion to consult the Government Advocate regarding the Palace cases and he agrees with me that the prosecution of the two Assistant Shroffs and Puttu Rao would not in any way affect the civil suit. Neither would there be any difficulty in prosecuting the said three officials and leaving out the Head Shroff if it is made clear in the charge sheet and the prosecution case that he (that is the Head Shroff) and certain other officials concerned in the conspiracy have been left out only because they have already been proceeded against in other cases.

There thus remains the third objection to the prosecution, namely, keeping the matter too long before the public eye. I concede there is force in this view but as the total amount misappropriated by the two Shroffs ranges from Rs.14,000/- to Rs.16,000/- as is clear from a statement furnished to me by the C.I.D. Inspector, it has to be considered whether such daring frauds, committed

not casually but in a systematic manner and in fraudulent conspiracy by the officials should be let off without punishment. Bearing these considerations in mind it seems to me that we might go forward and prosecute also the three officials concerned. I came here this morning and am returning by the afternoon train. I am sorry I could not come over to see you

Yours sincerely

Sd/- Aiyangar

To

T. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., B.A,
Huzur Secretary to His Highness
the Maharaja, M y s o r e

A. 1.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

Inland Telegram.

No.

586
557

Class Prefix ——— Code ———

Office of Orig. Date and Service Instructions.

Words.

Sent at H. M

Charge. Rs. A.

To

Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

Space for Postage Stamps.

The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender and must not overlap. Any Stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed at the back of this Form.

Stamps cut, torn or defaced are not accepted.

If this telegram is to be charged EXPRESS, write the Class here.

Express

If this telegram is on State business, the word STATE should be written in this space.

When a reply is to be prepaid, write the words "Reply Paid" and the amount in the space below. These words are not charged for.

TO { Name / Address / Telegraph Office

Her Highness Third Princess
Camp Kapadi
Tedatore.

NOTICE. PLEASE GIVE A FULL ADDRESS

Maharani and Leela may leave Kapidi on Thursday and come here in the evening

FROM { Maharani

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED. { Signature and Address of Sender

Manager, Palace Office, Mysore 13-3-1928.

75

587 558

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS.

The *ACCURACY* of telegrams is not guaranteed ; the Sender and Receiver must accept *ALL RISKS* arising from non-delivery, errors or delays. Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the *Director-General, of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta.* Claims for refund respecting telegrams *which do not involve complaints against the service* should be addressed to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.* Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram. The receipt granted for the telegram should be enclosed with the reference. In addresses consisting of a name prefixed to a Registered or Abbreviated address, or when a telegram is addressed to one person at the house of another whose name is also given, the words " Care of " or the symbol " C/o " should be inserted after the name of the Addressee. There is always risk of a telegram not being delivered if a full and definite address is not given in the first instance.

[illegible] (Contract) [illegible]

76

588

J559

To Her Highness Third Princess.
Yedalore

Maharani & Leela may leave Kapidi on Thursday & come here in the evening.

Maharani

7

BRITAIN'S LEADING LIGHT CAR
SINGER

C

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

589

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

The name of the ~~Sender~~, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Charges to pay.	
Rs.	As.

Office Stamp: MYSORE 13 MAR 29

Handed in at (Office of Origin.)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
Bedatore	13	11	50		48

To

Recd. here at 11 H. 48 M.

Her Highness Maharani
C/ Mysore
Request permission to retain
here maharani and lila till
friday. Princess

DRINK LIPTON'S TEA.

Bears' ELEPHANT CIGARETTES

Karan Box Bks.—Printers—Cal.—12—18 1-25—20,000 Bks. (S.-4.)

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5, Temple Chambers, CALCUTTA.

76-

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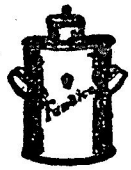

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TO. Maharaja Mysore

Regret Detained Here under medical advice will inform later when Sailing Hope mother Quite well

Yuvaraja

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74

564 (592)

well as we can by providing
comfort and recreation.
They seem to like the country
very well.
Well, I must stop now and

case of some of these powers.
Japan speaking generic element
reminds me of the monkey with the
nuts in the coconut shell - greedily
filling his hand so full that he
could not withdraw it. It is just

594
565

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71

566 (596)

With

Kindest Remembrances

and

Sincerest Good Wishes

from

Mirza M. Ismail.

Mysore. 69 1921—22.

D.V. Gundappa, Esqr

70

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲ್ಪೆರಂಪು ತಮ್ಮ
Bed room ಗೆ, you can come
& go by the north door. ನನ್ನ room
ನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ room ಗೆ ಈ ವಾಗ open ಆ
ಗಿರುವ door ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲ್ಪೆ
close ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡರೆ I shall be very
grateful to you. Also I shall thank
you very much if you will kindly
not use my bath room but go down
to ತಗ್ಗನ್ನ ಮಾಳಿಗೆ new Zanana

bath rooms whenever necessary.
Also every day నా కై మరల కొంచెం వ్రాయవలసి
వుండదు you need not take the
trouble to wait for me to do మనకే
which is not necessary & much
trouble I Can for. కొంచెం వివరముగా
తెలిసేటట్లు రాస్తే మంచిదని. I shall be
very grateful to Your Highness.

మిగ్గిలిన మొత్తాన్ని యిప్పటికి
పరిష్కరించడమైనది

66

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65

530

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571

C-22

Appointment of
H. Asst. & Retirement -
of W. L. R. Subhadra

W

64 15/1/69

doc 105 (1) (600) 572

HISTORY OF SERVICES.

BHABHA HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay Madras & Mysore Universities. Born 27 June 1852; graduated in Jan 1869; took the M.A. Degree in Jan 1871; educated in Elphinstone College, Bombay, and in England; completed at the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1873; Senior Fellow and Lecturer, Elphinstone College, June 1874; Assistant Professor, Elphinstone College, 1875-76; appointed Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Central College Bangalore by selection from the distinguished graduates of the Madras and Bombay Universities in Novr 1876; appointed Principal Maharajá's College Mysore, June 1884; appointed Education Secretary as the Head of the Education Department was then styled in April 1890.

(The Department had long been neglected and had become disorganised in all its branches. It had to be reconstructed as it were from the commencement.)

The designation of Education Secretary was altered to Inspector General of Education in Mysore in June 1895; deputed on furlough to Europe and America to study the systems of Primary Education, and of Kindergarten Instruction and Manual Training, June 1906; introduced Kindergarten instruction, sloyd, and religious and moral instruction into the schools of Mysore; formed an educational exhibition of a large collection of exhibits of drawing, painting, sloyd and handwork of all kinds presented by the Board of Education of England; published a special Report on Manual Training in schools of general

CONFIDENTIAL.

Go No 186

601

573

10th February 1925.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your Demi-Official letter No. P.C. 122 dated the 9th February 1925, marked 'Strictly Confidential', I am directed to say that His Highness shares your view that it is not advisable to modify in any way orders already passed sanctioning the retirement from service of Mr. Mir Humza Hussain with effect from the 1st of April 1925. He may be given the four months privilege leave on full pay, to which he is presumably entitled, from 1st of April when he vacates office.

Yours sincerely,

Rajamantra Dhurina

A.R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Bangalore.

62

5-74

(602)

Confidential.

doc : 107

1st June 1922.

Please accept my very best thanks for your kind letter of the 15th May, which I had the pleasure of receiving at Hardwar.

I am enclosing, as directed by His Highness, some papers in connection with His Highness's visit to Simla for your kind perusal.

Rajasevadhurina

Sir M.Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Fernhill.

Confdl
Enc 1.

603

1st June 1922.

My dear Sir,

In returning the enclosed letter, received by you from Mr. D.M. Narasinga Rao, I am directed to say that Mr. Narasinga Rao may be informed that there is absolutely no chance of any of his requests being granted.

(Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter contains, I am sorry to say, several inaccurate and mischievous statements, but it is hardly worth my while attempting to controvert them in this letter. I shall reserve that for a personal conversation.)

Yours sincerely,

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Bangalore.

576

D.O. No. 309
Enc 1.

(604)

"Jammu Castle"
Simla E.
7th May 1922.

doc III (1)

My dear Sir,

As directed by His Highness, I am enclosing a copy of the draft Memorandum, which is to be issued shortly, sanctioning a special pension etc., for you.

It is hoped that the Memorandum will meet with your approval.

Yrs sincerely.

Rajasevadhurina

Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Fern Hill.

59

577

605

115

File N° 3 re acquisition of the Upper Residency for the residence of H. H. the Yuvaraja Containing a draft letter to Sir Stuart Fraser given to the Private Secy to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on 20/10/27

B.A.
20/10/27

8

From whom

606

	[redacted]/11/92	Dy Asst Resident	Dewan of Mysore 578
	2/12/92	Legis: Secretary (P.O)	Mr Anantasawmi Ra
"	20/12/92	Mr C. Srinivasa angar	Mr A Ramach-
13 "	22/12/92	A Ramachandra angar	handra angar
		angar Esq	Mr C Srinivasa-
			angar —

Checked
A Srinivasaiya
12th April 1904.

Wkadhavarao
4/12/04.

doc 1210 (R)

57

		From whom	Date.	
				Act I of 1891 (Cattle Trespass Act
		"	"	Gazette copy of Act I of 1891.
3		"	"	Notification no: 589 dt 5th April 1892.
4	388/400	2/6	July 1891	Proceedings of the Government of Mysore.
5	4298	7	July	Chief Secretary
6	431	"	1891	A Draft copy of Cattle Trespass Regulation
7		25/5/91		Hon'ble Mr P. Chemical R... Notes.
8		"		Segis: Secretary's Memo.
89	24/29		June 1892	Dewan 56

Segis: Secretary

Residents

608

THE
MYSORE GAZETTE.
Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Acts and Regulations passed by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 11th day of December 1892; and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

REGULATION NO. VIII OF 1892.

A Regulation to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Title and extent.

(609) 581

(2) It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore except such local areas as the Government of Mysore, by Notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The Government of Mysore may at any time, by Notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2)."

2. To section 3 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely :—

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

", and

" 'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

" 'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the first paragraph and its proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution for the first paragraph and proviso of section 6.

" The Heads of villages shall be *ex-officio* keepers of village-pounds :

" Provided that, where it is deemed necessary, the Magistrate of the District shall be competent to relieve the Head of the village of his charge and appoint another instead."

4. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 0, Act I, 87.

5. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words " take them without unnecessary delay " the words " send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours " shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

6. (1) To the first paragraph of Section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

" Provided that, when it appears to the Government of Mysore from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Government of Mysore may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

" The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section. "

7. For Chapter V of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

54

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"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

Power to make complaints.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure on complaint.

"21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

" If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

"22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle ;

Release of cattle.

and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Recovery of compensation.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Amendment of section 25, Act I, 1871.

8. In section 25 of the said Act the words " under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words " Any fine imposed " and the words "for the offence of mischief."

9. To section 26 of the said Act, the following shall be added namely :—

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

"The Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

"The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

10. After Chapter VII, the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power for Government of Mysore to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

"31. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

(a) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Government of Mysore or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(b) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

Saving of references.

11. Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Regulation.

Commencement.

12. This Regulation shall come into force on the first day of June 1893.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

ACT NO. I OF 1871.

AS AMENDED BY REGULATION VIII OF 1892.

The Cattle trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Regulation VIII 1892.

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(612) 584

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(613) 585

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

SECTION.

31. Power for Government of Mysore to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

SCHEDULE OF REPEALED ACTS.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trespass by Cattle.

WHEREAS it to expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

(1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore except such local areas as the Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2).

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

Repeal of Acts.

References to any of the said Acts in Acts passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

References to repealed Acts.

All pounds established, pound-keepers appointed, and villages determined under Act No. III of 1857 (*relating to trespasses by cattle*) shall be deemed to be respectively established, appointed, and determined under this Act.

3. In this Act—

'Officer of Police' includes also Village Watchman, and 'Cattle' includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats, and kids; and 'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

Interpretation-clause.

'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority.

CHAPTER II.

POUNDS AND POUND-KEEPERS.

4. Pounds shall be established at such places as the Magistrate of the District, subject to the general control of the Government from time to time directs.

Establishment of pounds.

The village by which every pound is to be used shall be determined by the Magistrate of the District.

5. The pounds shall be under the control of the Magistrate of the District, and he shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

Control of pounds. Rates of charge for feeding impounded cattle.

50

614 586

6. The heads of villages shall be *Ex-officio* keepers of village-pounds :

Appointment of *ex-officio* pound-keepers.

Provided that, where it is deemed necessary, the Magistrate of the District shall be competent to relieve the head of the village of his charge and appoint another instead.

Every pound-keeper appointed by the Magistrate of the District may be suspended or removed by such Magistrate.

Suspension or removal of pound-keepers.

Any pound-keeper may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Pound-keepers may hold other offices.

Every pound-keeper shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Pound-keepers to be 'public servants.'

DUTIES OF POUND-KEEPERS.

7. Every pound-keeper shall keep such registers and furnish such returns as the Government from time to time directs.

To keep registers and furnish returns.

8. When cattle are brought to a pound, the pound-keeper shall enter in his register—

To register seizures.

(*a*) the number and description of the animals,
(*b*) the day and hour on and at which they were so brought,
(*c*) the name and residence of the seizer, and
(*d*) the name and residence of the owner, if known,

and shall give the seizer or his agent a copy of the entry.

9. The pound-keeper shall take charge of, feed and water the cattle until they are disposed of as hereinafter directed.

To take charge of and feed cattle.

CHAPTER III.

IMPOUNDING CATTLE.

10. The cultivator or occupier of any land, or any person who has advanced cash for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land,

Cattle damaging land.

or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce, or any part thereof,

may seize or cause to to be seized any cattle trespassing on such land and doing damage thereto or to any crop or produce thereon, and send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours to the pound established for the village in which the land is situate.

All officers of Police shall, when required, aid in preventing (*a*) resistance to such seizures and (*b*) rescues from persons making such seizures.

Police to aid seizures.

11. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure-grounds, plantations, canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like, and officers of police may seize, or cause to be seized, any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations, canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like, or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage-works or embankments, or found straying thereon,

Cattle damaging public roads, canals and embankments.

and shall send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound.

12. For every head of cattle impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine according to the following scale :—

Fines for cattle impounded.

Elephant	Two rupees.
Camel or buffalo	Eight annas.
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	Four „
Calf, ass, or pig	Two „
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamp, goat or kid	One anna.

Provided that, when it appears to the Government of Mysore from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Government of Mysore may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification.

All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District through such officer as the Government from time to time directs.

A list of the fines and of the rates of charge for feeding and watering cattle shall be stuck up in a conspicuous place on or near to every pound.

List of fines and charges for feeding.

The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section.

CHAPTER IV.

DELIVERY OR SALE OF CATTLE.

13. If the owner of impounded cattle or his agent appear and claim the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of the fines and charges incurred in respect of such cattle.

Procedure when owner claims the cattle and pays fines and charges.

The owner or his agent, on taking back the cattle, shall sign a receipt for them in the register kept by the pound-keeper.

14. If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, or to such other officer as the Magistrate of the District appoints in this behalf.

Procedure if cattle be not claimed within a week.

Such officer shall thereupon stick up in a conspicuous part of his office a notice stating—

(*a*) the number and description of the cattle,
(*b*) the place where they were seized,
(*c*) the place where they are impounded;

and shall cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of drum in the village and at the market-place nearest to the place of seizure.

If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the said officer, or an officer of his establishment deputed for that purpose, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as the Magistrate of the District by general or special order from time to time directs :

Provided that if any such cattle are, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, not likely to fetch a fair price if sold as aforesaid, they may be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit.

Delivery to owner disputing legality of seizure but making deposit.

15. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse to pay the said fines and expenses, on the ground that the seizure was illegal and that the owner is about to make a complaint under section twenty, then, upon deposit of the fines and charges incurred in respect of the cattle, the cattle shall be delivered to him.

Procedure when owner refuses or omits to pay the fines and expenses.

16. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse or omit to pay or (in the case mentioned in section fifteen) to deposit the said fines and expenses, the cattle, or as many of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction by such officer, at such place and time, and subject to such conditions as are referred to in section fourteen.

Deduction of fines and expenses.

The fines liviable and the expenses of feeding and watering, together with the expenses of sale, if any, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

Delivery of unsold cattle and balance of proceeds.

The remaining cattle and the balance of the purchase-money, if any, shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, together with an account showing—

(*a*) the number of cattle seized,
(*b*) the time during which they have been impounded,
(*c*) the amount of fines and charges incurred,
(*d*) the number of cattle sold,
(*e*) the proceeds of sale, and
(*f*) the manner in which those proceeds have been disposed of.

Receipt.

The owner or his agent shall give a receipt for the cattle delivered to him and for the balance of the purchase-money (if any) paid to him according to such account.

Disposal of fines, expenses and surplus proceeds of sale.

17. The officer by whom the sale was made shall send to the Magistrate of the District the fines so deducted.

The charges for feeding and wartering deducted under section sixteen shall be paid over to the pound-keeper, who shall also retain and appropriate all sums received by him on account of such charge under section thirteen.

The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District, who shall hold them in deposit for three months, and, if no claim thereto be preferred and established within that period, shall, at its expiry, dispose of them as hereinafter provided.

Application of fines and unclaimed proceeds of sale.

18. Out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceed of the sale of cattle, shall be paid—

(*a*) the salaries allowed to pound-keeper under the orders of the Government;

(*b*) the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds, or for any other purpose connected with the execution of this Act;

and the surplus (if any) shall be applied, under orders of the Government to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility.

47

19. No officer of police, or other officer or pound-keeper appointed under the provisions herein contained, shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any cattle at a sale under this Act.

Officers and pound-keepers not to purchase cattle at sales under Act.

No pound-keeper shall release or deliver any impounded cattle otherwise than in accordance with the former part of this Chapter, unless such release or delivery is ordered by a Magistrate or Civil Court.

Pound-keepers when not to release impounded cattle.

CHAPTER V.

COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act or having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District, or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Power to make complaints.

21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

Procedure on complaint.

If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an inquiry into the case.

22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle;

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

and if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Release of cattle.

23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate.

Recovery of compensation.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES.

24. Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle liable to be seized under this Act,

Penalty for forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.

and however rescues the same after seizure, either from a pound, or from any person taking or about to take them to a pound, such person being near at hand and acting under the powers conferred by this Act,

shall, on conviction before a Magitrate, be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

618 590

25. Any fine imposed under the next following section or for the offence of mischief by causing cattle to trespass on any land may be recovered by sale of all or any of the cattle by which the trespass was comitted, whether they were seized in the act of trespassing or not, and whether they are the property of the person convicted of the offence, or were only in his charge when the trespass was committed.

Recovery of penalty for mischief committed by causing cattle to trespass.

26. Any owner or keeper of pigs, who, through neglect or otherwise, damages or causes or permits to be damaged any land, or any crop or produce of land, or any public road, by allowing such pigs to trespass thereon, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty for damage caused to land or crops or public roads by pigs.

The Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section.

27. Any pound-keeper releasing or purchasing or delivering cattle contrary to the provisions of section ninteen, or omitting to provide any impounded cattle with sufficient food and water, or failing to perform any of the other duties imposed upon him by this Act, shall, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty on pound-keeper failing to perform duties.

Such fines may be recovered by deductions from the pound-keeper's salary.

28. All fines recovered under section twenty-five, section twenty-six, or section twenty-seven may be appropriated in whole or in part as compensation for loss or damage proved to the satisfaction of the convicting Magistrate.

Application of fines recovered under section 25, 26, or 27.

CHAPTER VII.

SUITS FOR COMPENSATION.

29. Nothing herein contained prohibits any person whose crops or other produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle from suing for compensation in any competent Court.

Saving of right to sue for compensation.

30. Any compensation paid to such person under this Act by order of the convicting Magistrate shall be set-off and deducted from any sum claimed by or awarded to him as compensation in such suit.

Set-off.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

31. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

Power for Government of Mysore to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local funds.

(*a*) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Government of Mysore or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(*b*) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section.

13

Publish Cl. 2/12/92

620 592

22 Dec 92

GOVERNMENT OF SLESCHE

My dear Mr Simonsen

Yours

I see that the draft has been approved & initialled by His Highness, & I do not think that we can make any alteration

doc 142(2)

without His Highness's
sanction: the attention
being merely Verbal,
if it is not worth while to
submit it again to H.H.
the Bill may be published
as it is.

Yours Very truly
A Ramachandrayya

102

My dear Sir

Herewith I send you the Cattle Trespass Act of 1871 and the Regulation amending it. The Act as amended has to be published as directed by the Hon'ble Chief Secretary to Govt. Bengal. By an oversight lines 4, 7, & 18 of the Act the expression "Local Government" has been allowed to stand while the Regulation substitutes the words "Government of

41

(623) 595

Mystone "in other" places in
the Act. Kindly let me
know whether the above
amended may be published
without substituting "Good
of Mystone" for "Local
Government" in the
three sections mentioned
above.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) C. Ramanathan

10.12.92

To
A. Ramanathan Esq
Councillor

40

1 Copy of Act with H. H the Nabob Deputy's Initials.

2 Another Copy with a Copy of the Regulation Act as amended by the Regulation

3 A Note by Mr Chentsal Davidson dated 21/5/92 on the Subject of the Cattle Trespass Act Amendment Regulation.

624

39

596

597(625)

Bangalore
2nd Dec/92.

My dear Anandādanmi.

Herewith I send two letters from the Resident's office, conveying the approval of the Govt. for the following Regulations—

1. Cattle Trespass Act amendment Regulation.
2. Factories Regulation

The Draft Regulations have to be signed by His Highness the Maharajah: and the date of the enforcement of the Cattle Trespass Act Regulation has to be fixed by the Dewan Sahib.

(Vide Leg 12)

Yours sincerely
(Sg) Chunnilal

No. 3790
240.92

599

627

From

The First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 26th November 189 .

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.65 (Legislative Department) dated the 24th June 1892, submitting for the approval and sanction of the Government of India, a draft Regulation framed by the Durbar to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as in force in Mysore, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council has approved of the draft Regulation, subject to the following condition viz:- It and so far as this Regulation may repeal, nullify or be inconsistent with any law {operative having the force of law which was in force in Mysore on the 20th March 1891, the Governor General in Council retains over this Regulation the power and authority which vests in the Governor General in Council by virtue of article IV of the Instrument of Rendition, dated the 1st March 1881.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant Resident.

36

(General Serial No. 30.)

OFFICE OF THE
5-5-23
1892 NOV 9
J. 5342-92
DEWAN OF MYSORE

628

From The 1st Assistant Resident in Mysore

600

To

Dated 26th November 92

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 3790

No 240-92

Informing that the Govt of India have approved of the draft Regulation to amend the Cattle-trespass Act 1871, as in force in Mysore subject to certain condition

R - 164 - of 92

No 7444

J. 395-92

Transferred to the Legislative Department.

B.O.

Mr Narain Rao

Under Secy

Cattle trespass

~~Factories~~.

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY'S OFFICE MYSORE 1892 DEC 2

doc 146 (1)

35

No: 39 dy 24/27 June 1892. 601

(529)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore

Legislative Department.

Dated June 1892.

To

The Resident
in Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the approval and sanction of the Government of India, a draft Regulation to amend the Cattle-trespass Act I of 1871 as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58. J. dated 5th April 1872.

2. The amending Regulation is substantial

doc 147(H)

on the lines of the British Indian Act I of 1891, the introduction of which into this Province was pressed upon the consideration of the Durbar by the Mysore Planters' Association.

3. A slight alteration was made in the wording of section 6 of the old Act. The section as it stands declares that "the Magistrate of the District", shall also "appoint for each pound a pound-keeper" and the proviso immediately following it declares the Police Patails, or the Heads of Villages shall be ex-officio the Keepers of village pounds. Section 3

of the enclosed draft Regu-
-lation alters the wording
of that portion of section 6,
and provides that the Heads
of Villages shall be ex-officio
Village pound-keepers, and
gives power to the District
Magistrate to relieve them
of their charge, and appoint
others instead, whenever he
deems it necessary to do so.

I have &c.

Mr.

Dewan.

(632) To 39 of 92
(Cattle Trespass.) 604

To The Resident
in Mysore.

Dated 24th } June 92.
Desp'd 27th }

Enc: three.

Subject.

Subg for the sanction of the Govt of India a draft Regn for amending the Cattle-trespass Act as introduced into now in force in Mysore -

8.

605

633

. Memo .

Cattle Trespass Act —

The Amending Act I of 1891 contains Amendments on the old Act in the following provision -

(1) By Sec: 2: Definition of "Local Authority" and "Local Fund" are added to the Interpretation Clause in Sec 3. of the old Act.

(2) By Sec: 8. a time, viz 24 hours is fixed for sending Cattle to the pound this Amending Sec: 10 of the old Act.

(3) By Sec: 9. The above mentioned Notification in Sec: 11.

(4) By Sec: 9. power is taken to raise the Scale of fines to Double the Scale given in Sec: 12 in exceptional Local areas where Cattle are habitually allowed to "trespass".

(5) Sec: 7. Chapter II of the old Act provided for Illegal seizures & detention of Cattle - Sec: 6 of the new Act provides for Illegal Detentions also & with this view has modified Amendments Sec: 20-21-22 & 23 of the old Act —

30

(639)

(6) Sec: 9 introduces a few Extra words & Sec: 25 of 45 & 46 Vict. Cap.

(7) Sec. 9 = gives power to include under the "cattle" or a particular kind of Cattle, besides "pigs" mentioned in Sec: 26 of 45 & 46 Vict. Cap. in particular Local Areas — as in Chapter VII —

(8) Sec: 10 - introduces a short supplemental Chapter giving power to Trustees certain functions & Local Authority" & "Urban Authority" in addition of Surplus receipts & "Local Funds" —

(9), Sec: 11 & 12 are mere formal sections only —

608

635

Note.

I have no objection to the amendments — but I consider that Sec 6 also requires alteration — And should, the Proviso in that section seems to me to be meaningless. If the Headmen of villages are ex-officio Pound Keepers, Magte cannot exercise her power of appointment — I would alter the Sec as follows ——

"The Headmen of villages shall be ex officio Keepers of village Pounds.

Provided that where it has deemed necessary, the Magte shall be competent to release the Hd of the Village of his charge & appoint another instead."

2— The title act as

(636)

609

finally modified
must be printed
& circulated after
the present act is
passed.

11/5792

note

Mark the indicated clause
in the bill of Husband and

25/5/92

(637) 610

6

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

~~(Draft)~~

REGULATION NO. VIII OF 189 2.

A Regulation to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely :-

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore except such local areas as the Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2)."

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

", and

"'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

"'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

× 4. ~~3.~~ In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 10, Act I, 1871.

× 3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the Substitution for the first paragraph and first paragraph and its proviso the following proviso of section 6. shall be substituted, namely: —

"The Heads of villages shall be ex-officio keepers of village-pounds:

"Provided that, where it is deemed necessary, the Magistrate of the District shall be competent to relieve the Head of the village of his charge and appoint another instead."

26

4. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "take them without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

5. (1) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

"Provided that, when it appears to the Government of Mysore from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Government of Mysore may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:-

"The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

6. For Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Power to make complaints.

" 21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

Procedure on complaint.

" If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

" 22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle ;

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Release of cattle.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Recovery of compensation.

8. ~~7.~~ In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief ".

Amendment of section 25, Act 1, 1871.

9. ~~8.~~ To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

"The Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees'

were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

"The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

10. **9.** After Chapter VII the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

"31. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

Power for Government of Mysore to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

(*a*) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Government of Mysore or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(*b*) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

11. **10.** Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Regulation.

Saving of references.

12. **11.** This Regulation shall come into force on the first day of June 1893.

Commencement.

(641) 614

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Draft)

REGULATION NO. OF 189 .

A Regulation to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as introduced into Mysore by the Government of India Notification No. 58 J., dated 5th April 1872; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely :-

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore except such local areas as the Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2)."

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

", and

"'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

"'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

Amendment of section 10, Act I, 1871.

3. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the first paragraph & proviso of section 6, the following shall be substituted: The Heads of villages shall be ex-officio keepers of village-pounds.

Substitution for the first paragraph & proviso

Provided that where it is deemed necessary, the Magistrate shall be competent to relieve the Head of the village of his charge and appoint another instead."

22

4. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "take them without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

5. (1) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

"Provided that, when it appears to the Government of Mysore from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Government of Mysore may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:-

"The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

6. For Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Power to make complaints.

" 21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

Procedure on complaint.

" If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

" 22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle ;

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Release of cattle.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Recovery of compensation.

7. In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief ".

Amendment of section 25, Act 1, 1871.

8. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

"The Government of Mysore, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees'

were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

"The Government of Mysore may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

9. After Chapter VII the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

"31. The Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

Power for Government of Mysore to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

(*a*) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Government of Mysore or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(*b*) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

10. Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Regulation.

Saving of references.

11. This Regulation shall come into force on the first day of 189 .

Commencement.

19

618 (695)

Extract from the Annual Report of the South Mysore Planters' Association for 1890-91.

Cattle Trespass.

As a result of the representations of all the Associations, the Supreme Government have passed a bill which, if it were introduced into Mysore, would doubtless bring about some alleviation of this great evil. I regret to say it has not come in force, but I hope that His Highness' Government will soon see their way to give the Act a fair trial.

Extract

Under Secretary.

Copd.
AV

dwR 35
13.7.91

(646)

R 35 619 of 91

(General Serial No. 30).

1891.

From The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore

To The Legislative Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 7th
Despatched 13th } July 1891.
Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 4298
No. 431

In Continuation of order No. 3847/400 dated 2d July 1891 on the Representative Assembly Proceedings in re the introduction of the Cattle Trespass Act into the Mysore Province, the accompanying extract from the Annual Report of the South Mysore Planters' Association for 1890-91 is forwarded to the Legislative Secretary for information and needful action. "By order"

Under Secretary

16 A.V.

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Proceedings of the Government of Mysore

Order - Camp No. 3847/400 Mysore, 2nd July 891

The attention of the Legislative Secretary is drawn to subject No. 38, brought up at the meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly held in October last, and he is requested to submit as soon as possible for the consideration and approval of Government, a draft Regulation extending to Mysore, with necessary alterations, the new Cattle Trespass Act which has been brought into force in British India.

Chief Secretary

do 154 (2)

To.
The Legislative Secretary
to the Dewan of Mysore

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(698) 621

R - 27 — of 91

From

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore

To

The Legislative Secretary to the Govt of Mysore

Dated 2 6 1891

Recd 6 6 1891

Reed 6 6 1891

No. C. 400

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY'S OFFICE MYSORE 6 JUL. 91

Enc: Nil

Subject

Requesting to prepare a Cattle Trespass Regulation based on the lines of the new Cattle Trespass Act of British India-

3

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Notification

Judicial No 58 J. Fort William 5th April 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of Act I of 1871 "The Cattle Trespass Act," to the Province of Mysore.

F. S. [illegible] Atchison
Secretary to the Govt of India -

OC 155 (1)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF ~~INDIA~~. Mysore

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(draft)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1891, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

~~ACT~~ NO. ~~1~~ OF 1891.

~~An Act~~ to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient [illegible]

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

1. For section 1 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of ~~British India~~ except ~~the Presidency-towns and~~ such local areas as the ~~Local~~ Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(3) The ~~Local~~ Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2)."

Additions to section 3, Act I, 1871.

2. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"and

"'Local authority' means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area, and

"'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority."

Amendment of section 10, Act I, 1871.

3. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words "take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 11, Act I, 1871.

4. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words "take them without unnecessary delay" the words "send them or cause them to be sent within twenty-four hours" shall be substituted.

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

5. (1) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, when it appears to the ~~Local~~ Government, from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority, that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the ~~Local~~ Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification."

(2) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"The ~~Local~~ Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act I, 1871.

6. For Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER V.

"COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURE OR DETENTION.

Power to make complaints.

"20. Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Act, or, having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Act, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure on complaint.

"21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

"If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

Compensation for illegal seizure or detention.

"22. If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure or detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle;

Release of cattle.

and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

Recovery of compensation.

"23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate."

Amendment of section 25, Act I, 1871.

7. In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief".

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

8. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The ~~Local~~ Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

"The ~~Local~~ Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

Addition of new Chapter after Chapter VII, Act I, 1871.

9. After Chapter VII the following shall be added, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"SUPPLEMENTAL.

Power for ~~Local~~ Government to transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund.

"31. The ~~Local~~ Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which this Act is in operation, all or any of the functions of the ~~Local~~ Government or the Magistrate of the District under this Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority, or

(*b*) direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of this Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district,

and may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary any notification under this section."

~~10.~~ Repeal of Act XVIII, 1883.

Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed:

~~1 of 1871.~~

Provided that orders which have been made and notified under that Act by the Local Government and are in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Act.

~~1 of 1871.~~

~~11.~~ Amendment of section 6 (3), Act XIII, 1889.

In section 6, sub-section (3), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the words and figures "Act XVIII of 1883 (*to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871,*)" the words and figures "the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871," shall be substituted.

~~XIII of 1889.~~

~~1 of 1871.~~

~~12.~~ Saving of references.

Any enactment or document referring to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, ~~or to Act XVIII of 1883 (to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871)~~, shall be construed to refer to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this ~~Act~~.

~~1 of 1871.~~

~~13.~~ Commencement.

This ~~Act~~ shall come into force on the first day of ~~April, 1891.~~

S. HARVEY JAMES,

~~Secretary to the Government of India.~~

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd July 1890:

No. 8 OF 1890.

A Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:— I of 1871.

Substitution of new section for section 1, Act I, 1871.

1. For section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Title and extent.

"1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India except the Presidency-towns and such local areas as, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time exclude from its operation.

(*3*) The Local Government may at any time cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (*2*)."

Additions to section 12, Act I, 1871.

2. (*1*) To the first paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, prescribing the scale according to which the pound-keeper is to levy a fine for every head of cattle impounded, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, when it appears to the Local Government from the report of a Magistrate of a District, or on the representation of a local authority as defined in Act No. XVIII of 1883 (*an Act to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*), that, in any local area subject to the jurisdiction or control of such Magistrate or authority, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, for every head of cattle of any kind specified therein which may be seized within such local area and impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy such fine, not exceeding double the fine mentioned in the foregoing scale, as may be prescribed in the notification." I of 1871.

(*2*) After the third paragraph of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Where a fine exceeding that mentioned in the scale set forth in the first paragraph of this section has been levied in pursuance of a notification under the proviso to that paragraph, the Magistrate of the District, or any Magistrate either generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, on cause shown to his satisfaction by the person from whom the fine was levied, direct the refund of so much of the fine as is in excess of that leviable according to the scale aforesaid.

The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under the proviso to the first paragraph of this section."

Amendment of section 25, Act I, 1871.

3. In section 25 of the said Act the words "under the next following section or" shall be inserted between the words "Any fine imposed" and the words "for the offence of mischief".

Addition to section 26, Act I, 1871.

4. To section 26 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time, with respect to any local area specified in the notification, direct that the foregoing portion of this section shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, or to cattle of a kind described in the notification, instead of to pigs only, or as if the words 'twenty-five rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees' or as if there were both such reference and such substitution.

The Local Government may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or vary a notification under this section."

Commencement and effect.

5. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1891, and Act No. XVIII of 1883 (*an Act toamend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*) shall be read as if that Act had reference to the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, as amended by this Act. I of 1871.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been repeatedly represented to the Government of India that the provisions of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, are insufficient to meet the case of cattle which are not only not prevented from trespassing but are actually, in some parts of the country, encouraged by their owners to do so.

Renewed representations from Southern India and Behar, as well as reports from Western India, have recently been received by the Government of India, and it has now been decided to introduce this Bill for the purpose of authorising Local Governments to prescribe the imposition, in special localities, of heavier penalties for cattle-trespass than are allowed by the general law.

The 30th June, 1890.

PHIL P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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CHAPTER VII.

SUITS FOR COMPENSATION.

SECTIONS.
29. Saving of right to sue for compensation.
30. Set-off.
SCHEDULE OF REPEALED ACTS.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trespass by Cattle.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.'

It extends to the whole of ~~British India~~ except ~~the Presidency Towns and~~ such districts or tracts of country as the ~~Local~~ Government, ~~with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council~~, may exclude from its operation.

Local extent.

~~Commencement of Act~~ ~~And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.~~

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

References to repealed Acts.

References to any of the said Acts in Acts passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to this Act.

All pounds established, pound-keepers appointed, and villages determined under Act No. III of 1857 (*relating to trespasses by cattle*) shall be deemed to be respectively established, appointed, and determined under this Act.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

'Officer of Police' includes also Village Watchman, and 'Cattle' includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats, and kids.

CHAPTER II.

POUNDS AND POUND-KEEPERS.

Establishment of pounds.

4. Pounds shall be established at such places as the Magistrate of the District, subject to the general control of the ~~Local~~ Government, from time to time directs.

The village by which every pound is to be used shall be determined by the Magistrate of the District.

5. The

Control of pounds. Rates of charge for feeding impounded cattle.

5. The pounds shall be under the control of the Magistrate of the District, and he shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

Appointment of pound-keepers.

6. The Magistrate of the District shall also appoint for each pound a pound-keeper:

Ex-officio pound-keepers ~~in Madras and Bombay.~~

Provided that ~~in the Presidency of Fort St. George the heads of villages, and in the Presidency of Bombay~~ the Police pátils, or (where there are no Police pátils) the heads of villages, shall be *ex officio* the keepers of village-pounds.

Suspension or removal of pound-keepers.

Every pound-keeper appointed by the Magistrate of the District may be suspended or removed by such Magistrate.

Pound-keepers may hold other offices.

Any pound-keeper may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Pound-keepers to be 'public servants.'

Every pound-keeper shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

DUTIES OF POUND-KEEPERS.

To keep registers and furnish returns.

7. Every pound-keeper shall keep such registers and furnish such returns as the ~~Local~~ Government from time to time directs.

To register seizures.

8. When cattle are brought to a pound, the pound-keeper shall enter in his register—

(*a*) the number and description of the animals,
(*b*) the day and hour on and at which they were so brought,
(*c*) the name and residence of the seizer, and
(*d*) the name and residence of the owner, if known,

and shall give the seizer or his agent a copy of the entry.

To take charge of and feed cattle.

9. The pound-keeper shall take charge of, feed and water the cattle until they are disposed of as hereinafter directed.

CHAPTER III.

IMPOUNDING CATTLE.

Cattle damaging land.

10. The cultivator or occupier of any land,

or any person who has advanced cash for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land,

or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce, or any part thereof,

may seize or cause to be seized any cattle trespassing on such land and doing damage thereto or to any crop or produce thereon, and take them or cause them to be taken without unnecessary delay to the pound established for the village in which the land is situate.

Police to aid seizures.

All officers of police shall, when required, aid in preventing (*a*) resistance to such seizures and (*b*) rescues from persons making such seizures.

11. Persons

Cattle damaging public roads, canals and embankments.

11. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure-grounds, plantations, canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like, and officers of police may seize, or caused to be seized, any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations, canals, drainage-works, embankments and the like, or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage-works or embankments, or found straying thereon,

and shall take them without unnecessary delay to the nearest pound.

Fines for cattle impounded.

12. For every head of cattle impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine according to the following scale :—

Elephant	Two rupees.
Camel or buffalo	Eight annas.
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	Four ,,
Calf, ass, or pig	Two ,,
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	One anna.

All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District through such officer as the ~~Local~~ Government from time to time directs.

List of fines and charges for feeding.

A list of the fines and of the rates of charge for feeding and watering cattle shall be stuck up in a conspicuous place on or near to every pound.

CHAPTER IV.

DELIVERY OR SALE OF CATTLE.

Procedure when owner claims the cattle and pays fines and charges.

13. If the owner of impounded cattle or his agent appear and claim the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of the fines and charges incurred in respect of such cattle.

The owner or his agent, on taking back the cattle, shall sign a receipt for them in the register kept by the pound-keeper.

Procedure if cattle be not claimed within a week.

14. If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, or to such other officer as the Magistrate of the District appoints in this behalf.

Such officer shall thereupon stick up in a conspicuous part of his office a notice stating—

(*a*) the number and description of the cattle,

(*b*) the place where they were seized,

(*c*) the place where they are impounded,

and shall cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of drum in the village and at the market-place nearest to the place of seizure.

If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the said officer, or an officer of his establishment deputed for that purpose, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as the Magistrate of the District by general or special order from time to time directs:

Provided

Provided that if any such cattle are, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, not likely to fetch a fair price if sold as aforesaid, they may be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit.

Delivery to owner disputing legality of seizure but making deposit.

15. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse to pay the said fines and expenses, on the ground that the seizure was illegal and that the owner is about to make a complaint under section twenty, then, upon deposit of the fines and charges incurred in respect of the cattle, the cattle shall be delivered to him.

Procedure when owner refuses or omits to pay the fines and expenses.

16. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse or omit to pay or (in the case mentioned in section fifteen) to deposit the said fines and expenses, the cattle, or as many of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction by such officer, at such place and time, and subject to such conditions as are referred to in section fourteen.

Deduction of fines and expenses.

The fines leviable and the expenses of feeding and watering, together with the expenses of sale, if any, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

Delivery of unsold cattle and balance of proceeds.

The remaining cattle and the balance of the purchase-money, if any, shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, together with an account showing—

(*a*) the number of cattle seized,
(*b*) the time during which they have been impounded,
(*c*) the amount of fines and charges incurred,
(*d*) the number of cattle sold,
(*e*) the proceeds of sale, and
(*f*) the manner in which those proceeds have been disposed of.

Receipt.

The owner or his agent shall give a receipt for the cattle delivered to him and for the balance of the purchase-money (if any) paid to him according to such account.

Disposal of fines, expenses and surplus proceeds of sale.

17. The officer by whom the sale was made shall send to the Magistrate of the District the fines so deducted.

The charges for feeding and watering deducted under section sixteen shall be paid over to the pound-keeper, who shall also retain and appropriate all sums received by him on account of such charge under section thirteen.

The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District, who shall hold them in deposit for three months, and, if no claim thereto be preferred and established within that period, shall, at its expiry, dispose of them as hereinafter provided.

Application of fines and unclaimed proceeds of sale.

18. Out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, shall be paid—

(*a*) the salaries allowed to pound-keepers under the orders of the ~~Local~~ Government of Mysore;

(*b*) the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds, or for any other purpose connected with the execution of this Act;

and the surplus (if any) shall be applied, under orders of the ~~Local~~ Government, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility.

19. No

Officers and pound-keepers not to purchase cattle at sales under Act.

19. No officer of police, or other officer or pound-keeper appointed under the provisions herein contained, shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any cattle at a sale under this Act.

Pound-keepers when not to release impounded cattle.

No pound-keeper shall release or deliver any impounded cattle otherwise than in accordance with the former part of this chapter, unless such release or delivery is ordered by a Magistrate or Civil Court.

CHAPTER V.

Chapter IV replaced by Act No. 6 of 1872 provides for illegal Detention and Illegal Seizure.

COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURES.

Power to make complaints.

20. Any person whose cattle have been seized and detained under this Act may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate of the District, or any Magistrate authorized to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure on complaint.

21. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal, the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against and make an inquiry into the case.

Compensation for illegal seizure.

22. If the seizure be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by the seizure and detention, reasonable compensation, not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be paid by the person who made the seizure, together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle;

Release of cattle.

and if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Act shall be paid by the person who made the seizure.

Recovery of compensation.

23. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section twenty-two may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.

24. Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle liable to be seized under this Act,

and whoever rescues the same after seizure, either from a pound, or from any person taking or about take them to a pound, such person being near at hand and acting under the powers conferred by this Act,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

25. Any

25. Any fine imposed for the offence of mischief by causing cattle to trespass on any land may be recovered by sale of all or any of the cattle by which the trespass was committed, whether they were seized in the act of trespassing or not, and whether they are the property of the person convicted of the offence, or were only in his charge when the trespass was committed.

Recovery of penalty for mischief committed by causing cattle to trespass.

26. Any owner or keeper of pigs, who, through neglect or otherwise, damages or causes or permits to be damaged any land, or any crop or produce of land, or any public road, by allowing such pigs to trespass thereon, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty for damage caused to land or crops or public roads by pigs.

27. Any pound-keeper releasing or purchasing or delivering cattle contrary to the provisions of section nineteen, or omitting to provide any impounded cattle with sufficient food and water, or failing to perform any of the other duties imposed upon him by this Act, shall, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Such fines may be recovered by deductions from the pound-keeper's salary.

Penalty on pound-keeper failing to perform duties.

28. All fines recovered under section twenty-five, section twenty-six, or section twenty-seven may be appropriated in whole or in part as compensation for loss or damage proved to the satisfaction of the convicting Magistrate.

Application of fines recovered under section 25, 26, or 27.

CHAPTER VII.

SUITS FOR COMPENSATION.

29. Nothing herein contained prohibits any person whose crops or other produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle from suing for compensation in any competent Court.

Saving of right to sue for compensation.

30. Any compensation paid to such person under this Act by order of the convicting Magistrate shall be set-off and deducted from any sum claimed by or awarded to him as compensation in such suit.

Set-off.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 2.)

Number and Year.	Title of Act.
III of 1857 ..	An Act relating to trespasses by cattle.
V of 1860 ..	An Act to amend Act III of 1857 (relating to trespasses by cattle).
XXII of 1861 ..	An Act to amend Act III of 1857 (relating to trespasses by cattle).

MADRAS: REPRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, FORT ST. GEORGE—1885.

(660)
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ACT No. I OF 1871.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 13*th January* 1871.)

THE CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871.

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CHAPTER III.

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17. Disposal of fines, expenses and surplus proceeds of sale.
18. Application of fines and unclaimed proceeds of sales.
19. Officers and pound-keepers not to purchase cattle at sales under Act.
Pound-keepers when not to release impounded cattle.

CHAPTER V.

COMPLAINTS OF ILLEGAL SEIZURES.

20. Power to make complaints.
21. Procedure on complaint.
22. Compensation for illegal seizure.
Release of cattle.
23. Recovery of compensation.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES.

24. Penalty for forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.
25. Recovery of penalty for mischief committed by causing cattle to trespass.
26. Penalty for damage caused to land or crops or public roads by pigs.
27. Penalty on pound-keeper failing to perform duties.
28. Application of fines recovered under section 25, 26 or 27.

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Photographs

The Deccan Tour

Shimoga Dist.

Jan 27

J.

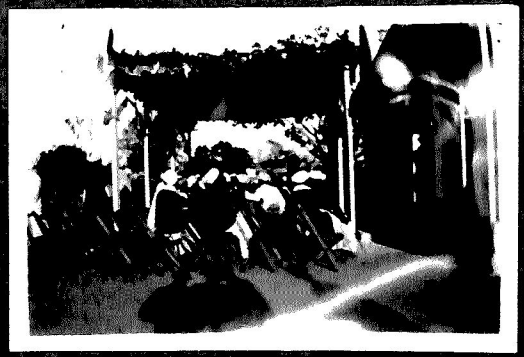
B. J. Keshvaiengar Esq. B.A.

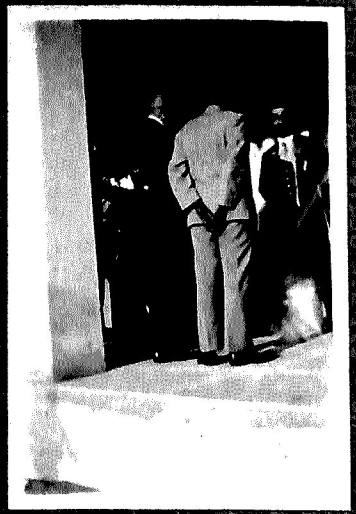
Deputy Commissioner

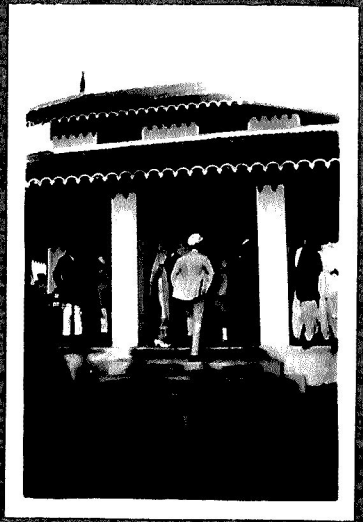
Shimoga

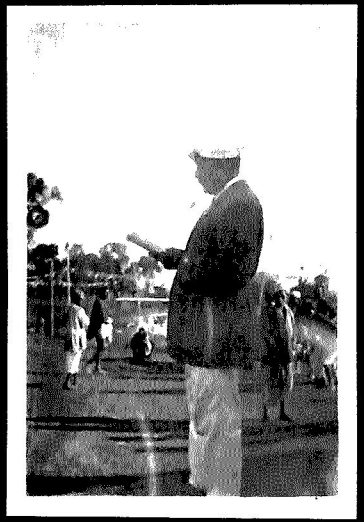
With the Best Compliments of

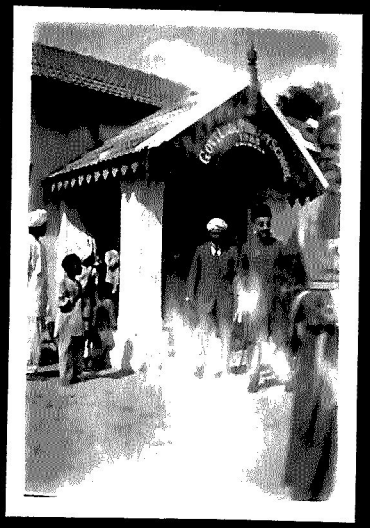
Mr. M. J. Mathai

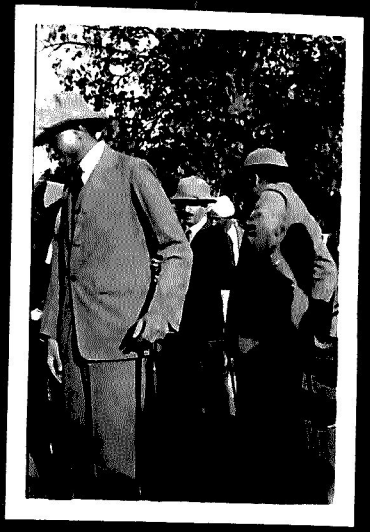


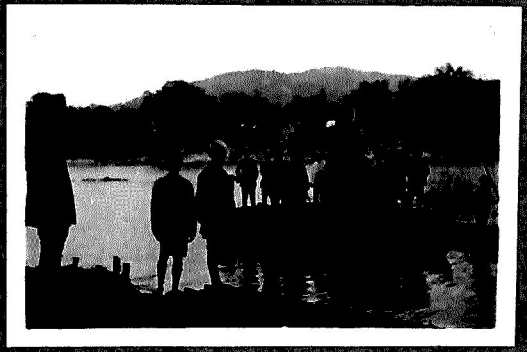




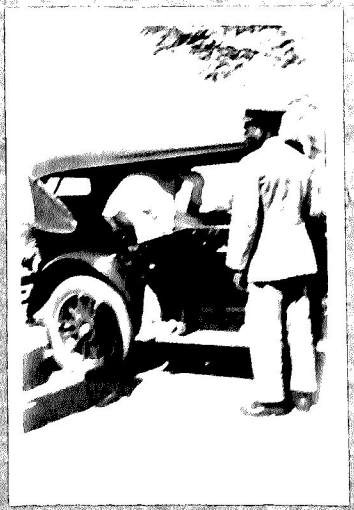








Getting the car across the River



Screen between the car

Mr. Hearley